The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2628—WITH A SUPPLEMENT. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE UNION MASS MEETING.

Anniversary of the Birth of Washington.

COOPER INSTITUTE CROWDED.

Report of the Executive Committee.

Speeches by Mr. James W. Gerard, Hon. J. Morrison Harris, Hon. George Briggs and Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson.

National Songs from Dr. Charles A. Guilmette---Resolutions, &c.

There was a very large and enthusiastic gathering in the large hall of the Cooper Institute last evening, in response to the following call:

"All who are in favor of upholding the Union, the Constitution and the Laws of the country, of securing the Rights of the several States inviolate, resisting all attempts to interfere with their respective institutions and policy, opposed to all sectional parties, and in favor of elevating men to office who will administer the Government in the spirit of its founders, are invited to join in a mass-meeting, to be held at the Cooper Institute, on the eve of the Anniversary of the birth of Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1860, which will be addressed by eminent speakers."

Before the hour of meeting, bonfires were lighted in front of the building, and there was a display of rockets, Roman candles and other fireworks. Inside, the building was decorated with flags and patriotic inscriptions. The people gathered early, notwithstanding the almost impassable condition of the streets, and were in the best of humor before the proceedings were commenced. At 7½ o'clock, Gen. Winfield Scott appeared upon the platform, and was received with a round of tremendous cheers. The band in attendance played "Hail Columbia" as soon as the General had taken his seat, and then the President of the meeting, the officers and speakers entered and took their seats, and Mr. C. W. J. T. Moore, in accordance with the arrangement, nominated for President J. W. Gerard. He was elected unanimously. Mr. W. G. Sterling then proposed a list of officers, which was acceptable to the meeting, and the organization was completed as follows:

PRESIDENT:

James W. Gerard.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

James Brown,
George A. Hood,
Jas. W. Beekman,
F. C. Wagner,
Sam'l D Babcock,
Henry Snyder,
Daniel Drew,
C. A. Davis,
Shepherd Knapp,
John P. Dodge,
G. Henry Koop,
Russell Sturgis,
Robt. B. Milliken,
Benj Loder,
D. A. Cushman,
E. E. Morgan,
Philo Hurd,
W. W. Todd,
F. A. Talmadge,
Wm. Chauncey,
Wesley Smith,
G. D. H. Gillespie,
Samuel Hall,
Jas. Kernochan,
E. S. Van Winkle,
Zophar Mills,
John T. Morre,
Sideo Morse.
Henry Grinnell,
J. DeP. Ogden,
A. C. Kingsland,
C. K. Sutton,
W. Blackstone,
Alex. Stevens,
D. H. Fearing,
Samuel Peck,
Hiram Ketchum,
John Lloyd,
Edward Lambert,
Nathaniel Hayden,
John Steward, Jr.,

SECRETARIES:

Eli P. Norton,
D S. Riddle,
Thomas Coady,
Geo. W. Wheeler,
A. R. Peck,
W. J. Anderson,
W. H. Draper,
Daniel Hoffman,
A. A. Valentine.
C. B. Hatch,
George A. Halsey,
Robert C. Gwyer,
James A. Moore,

The following report of the Executive Committee was then read, by Mr. A. Z. Huggins:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The National Union Executive Committee of New-York desire to congratulate the friends of the Union movement on the success that has thus far attended their efforts and those of their colaborers towards a general organization.

This Committee was appointed by a meeting of citizens, held at Clinton Hall, in this City, on the 14th day of January last, and in the short time that has elapsed since that day, have advanced so far towards a thorough organization as to place the success of the movement in the State beyond question.

They prepared a plan for the formation of Clubs, based simply upon "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws," and on this plan Clubs are being rapidly formed in all parts of the country.

In this City, Clubs are already organized and actively at work in about half the Wards. In all the others, measures have been taken to effect immediate organization, and we doubt not, that by the 1st of March, when a City Central Committee will be organized, to consist of three delegates from each Ward, every Ward will be represented by delegates chosen from regular Clubs.

A Club was formed on Tuesday evening last, under the auspices of this Committee, called the "Young Men's National Union Club of the City of New-York." The meeting for organization was attended by many of the most enterprising and influential young men of the City, and an ardor was manifested truly gratifying to those interested in the movement. This Club gives a promise of being an efficient arm in the furtherance of our cause.

The Committee take pleasure in stating that they have received numerous cheering communications from various parts of the State, informing them of the formation of Clubs and assuring them of a general disposition among the people to unite heart and hand in the movement.

The public are already aware that other States have organized, and are busily and successfully engaged in forming clubs upon the same basis we have adopted in New-York. From New-Jersey we are in the receipt of the most cheering information. In every part of the State the Union men are preparing for the contest. Pennsylvania, too, is coming boldly into the movement. She will stand for the Union against all enemies either from the North or the South. Maryland is also putting on her Union armor, and we have reason to expect much from her. Virginia will speak for herself to-morrow. Washington's birthday will testify to the love of the Mother of Presidents for the Union, and her fidelity to the Constitution. North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee will also hold Union State Conventions to-morrow. Rhode Island, Ohio, Mississippi, Georgia, and other States, are already in a forward state of organization, and, from information received, we trust and believe that by the time of the meeting of the National Union Convention there will be a working Union organization in nearly every State in the Union.

As an evidence of the general sympathy for this movement, we may be allowed to mention the fact that the address published about two weeks since by this Committee has been copied extensively in all parts of the country, and its principles and recommendations commended to the favorable consideration of the people.

We are assured by politicians that we cannot possibly succeed, because we have no general platform of principles. This is not a proper occasion for us to enter into an argument, but we would say to those gentlemen that our platform is sufficient for our purposes. Our desire and aim is to rid the country of the vexing and dangerous agitation of the question of Slavery. This is the leading object of our mission, and we mean to contend with an eye single to it, until peace is restored, and harmony and confidence reinstated in the breasts of the people. When this is accomplished we will have time enough to build up a platform, if we think best, based on other and less important issues.

We feel that our cause is a just one, and as such, deserving of the support of just men, and we confidently trust that all such will rise above party predilections, and aid us in our efforts to strike down the arm that threatens the perpetuity of our institutions.

We would not ask you to remember the mother who bore and nourished you; for while sanity remains you will not forget her. Nor would we remind you that you should cherish the country to which you owe your growing institutions, your prosperity and your happiness, for while you still are men you will protect her with your strong right arms. But we would warn you against trusting too much to the prestiges of the past, and earnestly beg you to remember, and act upon the principle, that "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

When the reading of the report had been concluded, the following series of resolutions were read by Mr. Laramore:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The present condition and aspect of political affairs are such as to summon into action the energies of every patriotic citizen, and to excite the reasonable anxieties of our best and wisest men: and,

Whereas, The preservation of our system of government with its priceless privileges, is neither practicable nor desirable without strict adherence to the Constitution, and to the spirit and principles of the Fathers of the Republic: and,

Whereas, There are no evils in or under the Government of the United States which may not be more easily, safely and happily cured by the remedies provided in the Constitution than by agitations, alienations and convulsions: therefore,

1. That we hail with gratitude the return of the day that gave birth to the immortal Washington, whose patriotism regarded no lines of sectional distinction, but embraced the whole American people as one in interest, in feeling, and in destiny; and in sustaining, spreading and perpetuating the principles of his Farewell Address, we shall best exhibit our title to the privilege of being the children of him of whom it is well said that "Providence left him childless that he might be the father of his country."

2. That the time has come when all who love their country more than party, who are willing to give their warm, earnest and steadfast support to the doctrines of liberty, fraternity and equality of rights and privileges on which the Confederation was originally founded and built, should unite their names, their votes, and their untiring energies in rescuing the country from the perils in which it is placed by the violence, sectional ambition and partizan warfare which has become so fierce and fearful as to endanger the stability and derange the functions of our Government.

3. That we are willing, as good citizens to abide by and uphold as the law of the land the construction of the Constitution pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that we are willing to leave the constitutionality of all future legislation by Congress, by the States and by the Territories, to be determined by the same august tribunal erected for this end by the Government that we love.

4. That the Constitution was adopted and the United States confederated into one great Republic—one country, one Government, one people—when the institution of domestic Slavery was in existence as a fixed fact in most of the States thus united; that the Constitution was framed with such provisions as to secure to each one of these States, in the Union, the exclusive right to manage its own domestic institutions in its own way; and all attempts to interfere with such rights by armed invasion, by expressions of sympathy with, or apology for, the aggressions; or by attempts to excite the enmity of one section of the country against the other, or to disturb the harmony of the great family of States by intestine warfare, are in conflict with the spirit of the Union, are treasonable in their effects, and meet with our decided condemnation.

5. That the agitation of the question of Slavery, outside of the States where it has been established, has hitherto been productive of no good to the slave; that the peace and friendship that formerly prevailed between the North and the South have been seriously disturbed; that much evil has thus far been the result; and that every consideration of wisdom, policy, justice, expediency and duty, demand that this agitation should cease.

6. That we will support for the office of President no man, however exalted by talents, position or fame, whose past or present sentiments weaken our confidence in him as a firm, incorruptible, and inalienable friend of the whole Union.

7. That on this eve of our Washington's birthday, we send our cordial greetings to the friends of union and peace, wherever they dwell, throughout the length and breadth of the land we live in—the sunny climes of the South, the hills and vales of the East, the ocean prairies of the West—pledging them that the true men of the North will stand shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart with them in the great struggle on which this people is about to enter; and regardless of all past associations and subordinate questions of merely temporary interest, we will strive together to make the principles of "Union," and "Fidelity to the Constitution," triumphant, now and forever.

The resolutions were received with marked favor by the audience. When the cheers which followed the reading had subsided, the President introduced Dr. Charles A. Guilmette, the distinguished and deservedly popular lyrical declaimer, who electrified the audience by his excellent rendering of the "Star-Spangled Banner." The well-cultivated sonorous voice of the artist reverberated through the hall, and created the wildest enthusiasm among the audience, who joined in the chorus with great earnestness and power. When the cheers and cries for a repetition of the song had died away, Mr. Gerard came forward and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. JAMES W. GERARD.

Mr. Gerard said he wished he had the wand of a necromancer that he could transport to this building his friends at the South, and show them that Northern men were not recreant to the obligations of the Constitution. [Applause.] As chairman of this meeting, he came to take the responsibility of presiding over its deliberations, and would, therefore, state his platform. He came not as a political partisan, [A Voice—"Good,"] for he belonged to no party; not clothed with official power, for he was an humble citizen of this his native City; not as a Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery man; not to discuss the question whether Slavery is or is not an institution opposed by God or man; not to wage a war of races; not to discuss the question whether slaves, who were pagan in Africa, had better be transported to this land of Christianity; not to discuss any of the isms of the day. [Applause.] He came here upon the grand question of necessity and expediency. [Applause.] He placed himself upon the platform of the Constitution, and that was law high enough for him.

A Voice—And high enough for anybody.

He stood as a middle man between those who preached fire at the South and those who preached sedition at the North. [Applause.] Why had they come here to-night? Why this crowd of the bone and muscle, and the mercantile interests of the City? They came to break off the shackles of party, and to stand prepared to do justice to their country, and their whole country. [Applause.] Whence had native and adopted citizens come here to swear upon the altar of their country allegiance to the Constitution? He would tell them. Had they a foreign foe knocking at their door? No, we are at peace with all the world. There is an enemy within, and it was thus that they had come to sit in judgment. The history of the Abolition principle was very short. Fifteen or twenty years ago a few misguided men, and women also, [laughter,] took it into their heads—some through enthusiasm, some through mischief and some through deviltry [laughter]—to declare that the institution of Slavery that had been entailed upon the country by British ancestors, should be burst asunder. He remembered well the day when he or she who proclaimed himself or herself an Abolitionist had to skulk and hide from the indignation of the people, [applause,] when they held their meetings in lanes and alleys, and when they were hunted out of their dens, and the tar pot prepared for them, and they fled from it, and from the indignation of the people. He would tell them why it happened that the Abolitionists make progress—the politicians get hold of them [applause.]

When the great contest between the Whig and Democratic parties was ended, there was nothing more to talk about, and the two lay down together like the lion and the lamb. [Applause and laughter.] But there were politicians who wanted to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm,—the miserable scum that wanted to rise to the surface upon the agitation they had created. The old Whig Party, split in two, went gallivanting after strange gods. [Laughter.] Then both parties went bidding at auction for the Irish vote, and the German vote, and then the small abolitionist vote got the highest bid—the very principles that the whole country had trampled upon. [Applause.] Yet they had not gained much, for in this country of 20,000,000 of people, there were but 20,000 abolitionist votes—only 20,000 in this broad land from Florida to Maine, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They who were present did their duty without proclaiming it on the highways and byways; but the Abolitionists took a speaking-trumpet, and went upon the house-tops to proclaim their patriotism. Twenty years ago, the man who dared talk treason, or to whisper to the winds the possibility of the dissolution of the Union, would have been stricken down as recreant to the cause of Liberty throughout the world, and as a traitor to his country. [Applause.] But now, emboldened by the kindness of the politicians, treason stalks forth, preached from the pulpit, and from the platform on which he stood, in this temple, dedicated to science, and whose front was dedicated to the Union in letters of stone—from this platform he had heard treason preached in this his blessed country, [applause,] and the very men who had invaded their brethren at the South with pistols and with pikes by the hundred to be placed in the hands of the slave to be used against their masters—those men whom the law in its majesty had condemned for treason—had been, on this platform, called saints and martyrs, and spoken of as worthy of a place by the side of Washington. [Hisses.] His blood boiled to hear it, but he paid the respect due to public discussion—he was a friend to free discussion—but, let them know, when the effort came, the justice of a hangman or the lunatic asylum. [Applause.]

Who were the friends of the slave?—the Abolitionists. [No, no.] He had not much money to spare, but he would give two dollars for every one that any Abolitionist would make affidavit that he had paid for the purpose of securing a slave his freedom; where the Abolitionist gave one dollar, he would give two. [Applause.] He had seen a slave turn away from the office of the Abolitionist to the door of the conservative merchant of New-York, to obtain money to buy his family's freedom. [Applause.] He would run away from an Abolitionist quicker than he would from his master. [Laughter.] The Abolitionists had put back emancipation half a century. Before that miserable class opened their nonsense on the country, [laughter,] Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and Tennessee were considering gradual emancipation. But they were not to be driven to do what they would have done if let alone. [Applause.] What did the Abolitionists in the West do for the slave? If a slave came as a runaway, having risen against his master, they received him to their board, and, perhaps, to their bed. [Laughter.] But if he came a free man, they turned him away in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. With all the sympathy for the slave, the free black was prohibited from entering the limits of their States.

New-York stood between the extremes, and had always been conservative. Whether the blacks come bond or free, we look upon him as our brother; a worm springing from the same earth; a traveler on the same journey; destined with us to a common grave, and a common resurrection, and a common immortality. We do not turn our backs upon him, we would make a man of him. It was not for the speaker to say how far our power was able to effect that object. [Applause.]

After alluding to the prosperity of the country, the speaker said that in our thriftiness we had raised up a demon in our midst which we had fallen down to worship. He almost wished we had a foreign enemy to fight, that his friend on the left [pointing to Gen. Scott] could have more battles to fight. [Enthusiastic cheering for Scott, which the old hero acknowledged by bowing.] Such a war would sink the Abolitionists into the dust. [Applause.] In such a case the North and the South would stand manfully shoulder to shoulder. [Applause.] There was no antagonism between the North and the South. There was some mistake about it, when an assertion was made to the contrary. There was no conflict, irrepressible or otherwise. [Applause.] Who began the battle-cry for the liberty of our country? It was the Patrick Henrys whose cry of liberty was telegraphed over hill and mountain, and to the far river side, and reëchoed back by the Otises and Adamses of the day, [applause,] and was baptised in the blood of Sumter and Marion at the South, with Greene, Putnam and others at the North. [Applause.] The mighty man of our forefathers needed not to ask the sun to stand still—the day was long enough for him to do his work. [Applause.] Who was he, this great Washington? [Applause.] A Southern man—a holder of slaves. [Applause.] When our forefathers went to the battle did they say "Mr Slaveholder you must set your slaves free?" [Laughter.] No, they stood together for seven long years, until the 25th of November, 1783. [Applause.] "Ah," said the Abolitionists, "You gentlemen of the South fear us too much. Let us talk, we are only in sport. [Laughter.] Let us talk treason; we dont don't mean any harm by it." [Laughter.] They would find the twopenny papers of the day spreading taunts and ridicule, and spitting venom on the South, and then they asked "Why are you angry?" Had any of them lived on a plantation, or could they imagine the situation of the females, there, listening for the crack of the pistol, placed in the hands of the black by the fanatics of the North? What was the deserved fate of any man who, by giving material aid, should instigate the blacks of the South to rise in insurrection? It was the man who staid behind and pulled the wires for these insurrections that he would hang as high as Haman's gallows. [Applause.] It was often asked whether the Union would be dissolved. ["No, no"] There were two Unions—the parchment Union and the bond of sympathy. He had no fear of the breaking of the parchment Union. The Union would not be dissolved. What did they come here for? To give the right hand of fellowship to their Southern brethren, and tell them that the North stood to justice more than to Abolitionists. We should be kind to the South. If their peculiar institution was an evil, they would redress it in their own time We should not interfere with them, and would never make war against them first. This might be called "a meeting of merchants who had goods to sell." That was an impudent remark from people who had no property to sell and could not buy, and who, if they hired houses, probably didn't pay the rents. [Laughter.] The editors wanted to manage everything themselves, and anybody who tried to stop dissension was only "king cotton," or "dry goods," or "the grocer," or "the hardware man;" so that the white-handed men wanted to have all to do with politics. The merchants had a duty to perform, and until they took part in public affairs New-York would not be disenthralled. [Applause.] In conclusion, he expressed a fervent wish that the American flag should never be disgraced by being raised in a contest between brother and brother. [Applause.]

Dr. Guilmette then advanced to the rostrum and sung "The Red, White and Blue," with tremendous effect, the band playing an accompaniment, and the audience joined heartily in the chorus.

SPEECH OF HON. J. MORRISON HARRIS.

Mr J. Morrison Harris, a member of Congress from Maryland, was introduced amid much applause. He said: Men of New-York, my fellow-citizens, [cheers,] and I trust that that time will never come in the history of my native land when I cannot go from one extremity of the Confederacy to the other, and say, everywhere, North and South, "My fellow-citizens." [Applause.] I am with you to-night. If I had not believed there was some significance in this meeting—if I had not felt that there were evil omens in the times—I should not have come from Washington to meet you. But I felt that, with the impressions that had been given to me of the character of the assemblage which I would be confronted with this evening, it would be well for some Southern representative to come before some of his fellow-citizens of a Northern State. [Applause.] And I am glad to find, as I learn from my friends on the stand, and the eloquent gentleman who has addressed you, that I stand now face to face with a representative audience of the City of New-York. [Applause.] I am told that the exigency of the occasion has brought out to-night all classes of that swarming multitude that sweeps through the great arteries of your imperial City. [Applause.] I am told that here to night, in this assembly, is the artisan whose hand has been roughened all day with the implements of his honest yet humble occupation; I am told that there is here to-night the manufacturer and mechanic, whose ears have lost now the noise of the clanging machinery which has been ringing in them for the last twelve hours; I am told that there are here to-night those princely merchants who have given to your City her proud preëminence in this Confederacy—the men whose enlarged experience, whose great enterprise, and whose commanding capital have vexed with the keels of your celebrated ships the waters of every ocean, and have brought to your bosom the traffic of all sections of the globe. You have labor represented, enterprise represented, wealth represented, and they tell me that on this platform and in this audience there are men who for well nigh twenty years have never attended a public meeting in this City. And I ask myself why is it that I have come here to-night? and that is the question which very briefly I shall discuss in your hearing. But not only have you brought out all the interest of your City to discuss the great question that has convoked you, but you have gathered your assembly under circumstances the most auspicious possible for the consideration of the great question of your meeting. You have met upon the present anniversary of the birth of that great type of American nationality, of American purity, of American patriotism and American valor—George Washington—[Applause]—and not satisfied with calling to your aid the grand associations of a glorious national past, you have by a fortunate coincidence, present to your vision one of those great names that link the achievements of the present with the heroism of the past. [Terrific applause, and a voice—"Three cheers for Gen. Scott."] And, while the associations of the anniversary of the Father of his Country call up in mental retrospection those glorious battle-fields wet with the commingling blood of patriots from all sections of the country, you can see before you the commanding figure that a Lundy's Lane—[applause]—held up the flag of the nation in the second war of its achieved independence, and that from Vera Cruz, up the long line of Mexican conquests, planted it triumphantly as the last grand achievement of the national arms upon the ramparts of the City of Mexico. [Applause. A Voice, "Three cheers for Gen. Scott," which were given with a will, and the General arose and bowed his thanks.] Achievements which, fellow-citizens, are one of the best possessions, in their political result, of his great name and great memory to be left to his children. And I am glad to find that the mention of the name of that man who is upon the stand to-night calls up such an earnest response from my American fellow-citizens. [Applause.] However much we cherish the names and memories of our great men, how little is our appreciation of what they have done for us worth, if it do not realize in us something more than a response to the recital of their actions. And the practical question of the discussion to-night is not why you are here, but why it is that when we talk of George Washington and Winfield Scott their names call out these reverberating shouts of applause. [Great cheering.] Why is it, my fellow-citizens? It is because you associate those two names and those two men with something elevated high as the heavens above the miserable fanaticism and miserable driveling, and miserable puerility, that to-day in the politics of your country threatens to undermine the stability of your government, for the glory of which they both fought and maintained. [Applause.] Why is it you are here to-night? Do not you believe there is the necessity for your presence in meetings of this sort, men of the North? Do not you believe that such resolutions as you have adopted with unanimity to-night ought to be the outspoken sentiment of every body of Northern men in the country? [Applause.] Don't you believe it would be better for every man North of Mason and Dixon's line—better for every single State—better for our whole country, better for us and for the inhabitants of the frozen mountain-tops of New-Hampshire to-day if there should be found a handful of respectable Northern men who could, with their hands upon their hearts, say "Amen" to those resolutions? I tell you, men of the North, it is time for you to speak in just such resolutions as these adopted this evening. I tell you it is right that the north should speak out in just such language as these resolutions hold forth this evening. It is time the South should underrstand that the true position of our Northern brethren is a platform of one country, one Constitution, one destiny. [Cheers.] And if it be, as I believe it is, that the eloquent and Union-loving and patriotic speech of the gentleman who preceded me is the sentiment of this Empire State, why, I ask of you, have the people of the South had any reason to entertain any doubt whatever of the true sentiment of our Northern brethren? Why is it we have not heard more frequently just such sentiments as these from those who represent the great body of the Northern people? Why, it is not because the Northern mind is unmoved, but because it is quiescent, because it has trifled with this subject which has grown up into a great question and a sore trouble. It is because you men who really are the power in this State, you men who are merchants, and mechanics, and lawyers, and students, and artisans, and laborers, have let all the politicians speak out the thought in them, instead of speaking out in thunder tones the thought that is in you. [Cheers.] That is the reason, in my humble judgment. That is the reason that when some miserable fanatic like John Brown meets upon a gallows in Virginia the fitting termination of his crimes, [cheers] that the impression is disseminated and received too largely in the South that he has sympathy and support in his infernal malice from the great body of the community in the North.

A Voice.—No such thing.

I know that is no such thing [applause.] I am not of those who believe that there is or ever can be such a thing in the North [applause and cries of No;] but the sentiment that is national and conservative needs expression [applause and cries of We give it.] give it expression more frequently and more emphatically than you ever did before, and you will force the men at the South to appreciate your true position. [Applause.] But I have said you have come here to-night because there is danger in the aspect of your national affairs. I believe that never before, in the history of the Confederacy was there so much real tangible danger as there is at this time. We have heard for years past of a handful of men in the Southern States who talk of secession and disunion. We have always had in the Congress of the United States men from the remotest borders of the Southern States, men who have been talking openly of this disunion and secession. Yet, I ask you whether you have ever had before such reason to believe and feel the danger of the Union—of the Confederacy being separated, as it has appeared of late years among the mass of the Northern people. Never before has the present sentiment been the sentiment of the North. Now, I am not one of those who talk about secession or who dream of disunion. I am proud to be a Northern man, [applause,] but I came from a Northern sovereignty that will go out of the Union of these States only I believe when the stars begin to drop from the galaxy of heaven. Why, friends, that grand national anthem that stirred your hearts at the beginning of your evening exercise—that invocation and address to the flag of your country, was composed on a British man-of-war, by a Maryland prisoner, in sight of that fort, McHenry, which just faces my Congressional District. [Cheers.] Now I am not of that class of Southern politicians who talk about secession and disunion. I am not of that class that make speeches upon the floor of Congress, and threaten to go out of the confederacy if a Northern man should be elected President. [Applause.] I know my State will stay in the Union, whatever Northern man you elect under the forms of the Constitution and by the free vote of the people. [A Voice—What about Seward?] Well, I am here to talk not of men, but to discuss principles, and the business of this party, with which this meeting to-night associates, is to correct that mischief and avert that danger.

The speaker continued. What was the source of the troubles? The politicians. What did the people of the North care about the question of Slavery in his State, or any other? The question was closed as to the Territories. It had no interest to anybody but the politicians. There was equal danger to the country from the ultraisms of both sections. [Applause.] If mutual forbearance had been exercised, they would never have heard of John Brown swinging from a Virginia gibbet, or of dangerous men preaching treason from the North. [Applause.] There was no parallel in history to the progress of this country. Could any one believe that such a country ought to be destroyed? [No, no.] Yet, on the anniversary of the birthday of Washington, five sovereign States were obliged to hold Conventions for the purpose of advancing the platform of the "Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws." And in the discussion of the matter let them leave the question of Slavery out, for each State was capable of managing its internal affairs according to its own judgment and pleasure. [Applause.] It had given him great pleasure to address this audience, which, he was confident, was no ephemeral demonstration. He expected to see the evidences of its potentiality elsewhere. Our City was in the great centre from whence mighty influences irradiate, not only over this country, but throughout the world. Should they carry your point in this State, they would be subserving the cause of nationality. Let them vote your energies, give your time and lend your efforts to nationalize this great State of New-York. [Applause.] And it would be like oil poured upon the sea of agitation, calming the troubled waters and stilling forever the waves of discord, which now are sweeping over the land. [Loud applause.]

The speaker retired amid enthusiastic outbursts of the most uproarious and deafening applause.

SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE BRIGGS.

Mr. Briggs said he appeared at the meeting for the purpose of appearing before his immediate constituents, that they might give an expression of their opinion in relation to his course during the struggle for an organization of the House of Representatives. While he said his immediate constituents, he meant to say all citizens of New-York, for he recognized them all as having the right to criticise his acts, and that he was responsible to them all. He had not come with the intention of making a speech—he did not make any pretensions to oratory—his object was to ask his fellow-citizens for their approval or their disapproval of his course in securing the organization of the House. During that struggle he had carried out a conservative course, which he had long before marked out for himself. If his constituents had thought he was going to Washington to vote for a sectional candidate for Speaker of the House, they had been mistaken, and mistaken their man. He then entered upon a history of the struggle for the Speakership and presumed that the patience of the country must have been very nearly exhausted before the organization took place. He had stood there alone in his position, but still anxious for an organization. There were, however, one hundred and sixteen who differed with him, and they were the most stubborn one hundred and sixteen men he had ever seen. They stood there, those stubborn one hundred and sixteen, for eight weeks determinedly refusing to come over to him [laughter.] During all that time he was kept well posted as to the opinions of his constituents. He received many letters by every mail, and his friends were not satisfied with even that, for in addition he was struck by lightning every few minutes during the entire struggle. But there, during those long eight weeks, those stubborn one hundred and sixteen refused to come over to him, until, one day, greatly to his surprise, the one hundred and sixteen caved, and he had the pleasure of seeing the man he had named on the 6th of January elected Speaker of the House. In a speech on that day he had named Gov. Pennington, of New-Jersey, and Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, as men for whom he could vote, knowing them to be sound, conservative, Union-loving men. Yes! said he, gentlemen, I had the pleasure, with those one hundred and sixteen, of putting into the chair a good conservative man. But, nevertheless, my friends, you may be assured that the Union is safe. [Laughter.] He hoped his rival for the nomination to the office he held, who was present, would excuse his action in preventing the election of a sectional man to the Speaker's chair. In conclusion, he said, you will hear no more from me to-night, I have succeeded to my own satisfaction, and have your approval.

Mr. Briggs was often interrupted by cheers and laughter, and when he had retired there were loud calls for Hon. Humphrey Marshal.

The President stated that Mr. Marshal and the others who were expected, but who were not present, were unavoidably detained. He would therefore introduce Theodore E. Tomlinson, Esq., who would address them.

While Mr. Tomlinson was divesting himself of his overcoat, there arose a shout for Gen. Scott—cries of "A speech from Gen. Scott"—"Give us a word from the old General—just a word"—and so on, which rendered it impossible for Mr. Tomlinson to be heard.

The President called upon the meeting to maintain order, and allow the programme to be carried out, which they agreed to do, and Mr. Tomlinson proceeded.

He had reluctantly agreed to speak at the meeting. It was only when he was informed that some of the distinguished men who had been announced would not be present, that he had consented. He did not appear there as a party man; but he believed in covenants, and standing by them. He believed in acting up to those entered into by himself, and also those entered into by his fathers. If they had covenanted to deliver up the bondsman to his master, he would do it. He would make a personal sacrifice to secure the freedom of the slave, rather than violate his covenants. He deprecated the higher law doctrine, and, in conclusion, expressed a desire to vote for Gen. Scott (who had retired from the meeting) for the Presidency.

A vote was then taken on the resolutions, and they were adopted unanimously.

There were then loud calls for Dr. Guilmette, who finally came forward, and created another sensation by singing the "Flag of our Union."

The meeting was then adjourned.

While the people were passing out Chester Driggs, Esq., said he had two questions to ask. The first was, "Is this meeting a failure?" Cries of "No, no." The second was—"Will you remember what you heard?" With cries of "We will," "we will," the audience separated.

During the evening it was announced that letters had been received from Hon. John J. Crittenden, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. John A. Gilmer, Hon. Horace Maynard, Hon. Joshua H. Hill, Hon. Wm. B. Stokes, of Tennessee; Hon. Washington Hunt, Hon. D. D. Barnard, Hon. James O. Putnam, and Hon. Frank Granger, of which we publish the following:

FROM HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1860.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive, to-day, your letter of the 2d inst., inviting me to be "present and address a Mass Meeting of the Union Party of the City and State of New-York," on the "eve of Washington's Birthday, 21st of February."

I thank you for the honor done me by your invitation, but my duties will detain me here, and oblige me to decline it.

With my best wishes for the success of your meeting, in its patriotic objects,

I remain, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

Messrs. E. J. Brown, Chauncey W. Moore, D. Henry Haight, Chester Driggs, Invitation Committee.

FROM HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

Boston, Feb. 8, 1860.

Gentlemen: I have received your favor of the 2d inst., inviting me to address the mass meeting to be held on the evening of the 22d of February, under the auspices of the National Union men of the City of New-York. It will not be in my power, in consequence of duties and engagements in this quarter, to comply with your request; and having had frequent occasion of late to express my general views of the state of public affairs, I will only add the hope that the proceedings of your meeting may tend to allay the present dangerous excitements, and restore a kindly feeling between the sister States of the Union.

I remain, gentlemen, with great respect, your friend and fellow-citizen,

EDWARD EVERETT.

FROM EX-GOVERNOR HUNT.

Lockport, Feb. 18, 1860.

* * * The principles and objects which you desire to advance ought to command the approval of every citizen who feels an honest interest in the safety, prosperity and domestic peace of the country. By what course of action these objects may be most effectually attained, is a question of grave importance, which deserves to be considered in a spirit of elevated and disinterested patriotism. We all know that there is a large and intelligent body of citizens, in our own as well as the other States of the Union, who do not belong either to the Republican or the Democratic parties as now constituted, but who are opposed alike to the extreme views of both, and desire to promote the restoration of a safe conservative policy which shall revive friendly sentiments, and enable the good people of both sections to unite once more as brethren and fellow-countrymen in the guidance of our common Government. To extinguish sectional strife and animosity, and revive a healthful national spirit, both in the North and South, ought to be the paramount object of all political effort at the present time. In comparison with this, the ordinary topics of party contention, the spoils of power and the schemes of personal ambition, appear paltry and insignificant. For the attainment of the great end in view, we should all be ready to make generous sacrifices and reasonable concessions, in a spirit of true devotion to the Union and the Constitution.

For some years past, many of us have belonged to no organized party, and we are therefore free from party trammels of any sort. Let us retain this independent attitude until the course of duty is made clear, and be prepared for the unshackled exercise of our political responsibilities, in such manner as shall seem best calculated to strengthen our national institutions, and save the Republic from detriment. In times like these, it is refreshing to feel that we owe allegiance to no party, and that our zeal and loyalty and undivided affections belong to our country. It is well that the friends of peace and moderation should take counsel together, and resolve to adopt whatever course of action will most surely and effectually restore harmony and put an end to sectional conflict and disturbance. If we cannot accomplish all the good we desire, we may have the power to avert dangerous and perhaps fatal mischief from the country. If compelled to decide between two evils, an independent position will certainly permit us to chose the least. For my own part, I am not in favor of any plans or movements, which, in a trying crisis for the country, would waste strength in unavailing efforts. There are many indications that the present state of the public mind demands a surrender of extreme views on all sides. It is recognized as a fact, that the condition of our national affairs requires the exercise of forbearance and just moderation. I hope to see such a union of the conservative and patriotic as shall result in placing our Government, once more, on that middle course of wisdom, justice, and enlightened partiality which is the only path of safety for nations or individuals.

FROM HON. JOHN A. GILMER, OF N. C.

Washington City, Feb. 20, 1860.

* * * You say truly that "A crisis has arrived in the history of parties." This is apparent from everything we see around us, in and out of Congress. Every patriotic observer of occurrences and events must feel anxious and concerned at the rapid and successful progress which the demon spirit of dislike and hatred has, within the last few years, made between the people of the Free and Slave States. For the success of the patriotic objects of your meeting, it is useless to inquire how and by whom we have been alienated so far, and so fearfully from each other, in that fraternal affection, which the Father of his Country, in his Farewell Address, which should be immortal with all true Americans, so affectionately and eloquently urged us to observe, cultivate and cherish. We know that there exists, to an alarming extent, sectional feeling and prejudice, seriously threatening the peace and quiet of the freest, happiest and most prosperous people on the earth. In Congress we see Representatives of the two sections indicating sensitiveness about sitting together on the same side of the Hall, and, in innumerable instances, determining their votes evidently with more concern about being with the voters of their section than about the merits of the question on which they vote.

In looking for illustrations of this same unwise and unfortunate feeling out of Congress, I have only to examine the file of papers on my table, received by the last mail. I take up a Northern paper, and I find the following, republished with approbation:

No Union with Slaveholders.—"The United States Constitution is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell. The Free States are the guardians and essential supports of Slavery. We are the jailors and constables of the institution. * There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but *they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke*. On this subject our fathers in framing the Constitution, swerved from the right. We, their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and *must walk in it*. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. * * * No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong-doing. To this conviction the Free States are tending."—William Ellery Channing.

In a Southern paper I find the following:

"Geo. P. Elliott a candidate for the Congressional honors of the Third District of South Carolina, about to be resigned by Col. L. M. Keitt, defines his position as follows:

'As to general politics I need say but little. A Nullifier, a Bluffton Boy, a Secessionist and a Disunionist, I have professed and adhered to the strictest creed of State Rights. In a strict construction of the Constitution, I believe, is to be found the only safety of the Union; and as I cannot find in any party a faithful adherence to that Constitution, I can neither see, or profess to see, any safety in the Union. To a Southern Confederation, therefore, I look as our only refuge from destruction. Whether that Confederation will come, sooner or later, I cannot say,—but come it must; and I will cordially support any policy and party that will make that the end—*whether the party move fast or slow*—provided it will in good faith move for the South, and with the South.'"

We are certainly in trouble. The Constitution and the Union are in danger. The nation is afflicted with a most malignant and fatal sectional fever. Unless the great body of the people shall take their own patient, *the Constitution and the Union*, into their own hands, and at once administer their own remedy, the consequences will be most ruinous to the prospects of every true lover of his country. The people have only to be aroused to their true danger, to be induced to work in the true direction. They have only to go *all* to the polls, and there, independent of all past party affiliations and suggestions, make a solemn declaration against sectional agitators and sectional agitation, and we shall at once have peace, and the country rid of a destroying plague and its inventors. I most earnestly hope to see the people, in all sections, soon alive to their true interest and happiness—arise in masses, and indicate a settled, unmistakable purpose, to discharge from their service all disturbers of the public peace. I have a confidence that appeals to come up to the work of the country's peace and quiet can be made successfully to all, except phrenzied fanatics, reckless disunionists, and those who are maddened with party rage. The people are honest. They have only to be satisfied of their danger, and every true and patriotic American will at once prepare his banner, on it inscribed, "The Constitution, the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws." When these shall appear at all places of public resort, as they should speedily, then will be prescribed the proper warnings for all sectional agitators.

FROM HON. HORACE MAYNARD, OF TENNESSEE.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1860.

* * * * The objects set forth in your circular are the noblest that can inspire the heart of an American patriot. The misfortune is that there should be at this day a necessity for urging them upon the popular attention. From the first there have not been wanting those by whom the Federal Union was regarded with distrust. Even in the Convention which framed the Constitution, were men who had little faith in the durability of their work. Mr. Madison said, "The future increase of population, *if the Union should be permanent*, will render the number of Representatives excessive." Mr. Gorham, of Massachusetts, replied, "It is not to be supposed that the Government will last so long as to produce this effect. *Can it be supposed that this vast country, including the Western territory, will, an hundred and fifty years hence, remain one nation?*" Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, added, "*If the Government should continue so long* alterations may be made in the Constitution." Nearly one-half the designated period has elapsed, and the country has increased both in population and in territory, in moral and material growth, to an extent that, it might be supposed, would have removed those early doubts.

But the problem of our national existence, at the end of three-quarters of a century, is still unsolved and apparently as unsolvable as ever. Our Government, great in its past achievements, its present renown and its future hopes, involving in its perpetuity the destiny of more millions of men that now represent the civilization of the globe, exhibits signs of weakness and disintegration, painful, if not appalling, to behold. Political parties we have always had. They are incident to our form of Government, and, hitherto, have been an element of its strength, by uniting citizens of every portion of the country in a common sympathy, for the accomplishment of a common purpose. Whichever party succeeded to the control of public affairs, their vanquished opponents, confiding in their patriotism, however distrustful of their policy, acquiesced in the result. Such parties, so organized, we have no longer. We have the Democratic Party in the South unrepresented in a large portion of the North; we have the Republican Party in the North, without a representation or a friend in the entire South. This party says to the South, by the mouth of one of its teachers: "The Republican party intend to arrest their progress, and they can only do so effectually by taking the Government into their own hands. * * * They will march with firm and truest tread to the very verge of their constitutional rights, and then stop." On the other hand, there are those not wholly wanting in patriotism, as the councils of the nation and her glorious battle-fields could attest, who say that in such case the days of the Great Republic are numbered; that they will accept no Government, however just or liberal even, from men avowedly their enemies; in the administration of which neither they nor their neighbors can have any part, except by sufferance.

There are those across the water who, regarding us with no friendly eye, are delighted at the prospect—kindly suggesting, in the language of a recent British writer, that "the interests of Texas and Maine are too far opposed to be confided to the same Federal Government," and complacently expressing the opinion that "a separation might be amicably effected, and two noble republics might be formed, each better able, by the increase of their commerce, to exchange more abundantly, *for the wealth of Europe*, the teeming products of the West."

Di, prohibite minas! Di, talem avertite casum.

FROM HON. JOSHUA HILL, OF GEORGIA.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1860.

* * * I am glad that any feeble expression of attachment to the Union that may have fallen from my lips has in the slightest aided in arousing the Union sentiment of the country. The state of the country at the time of the assembling of the present Congress, was such as to awaken solicitude, if not apprehension, for the safety of our institutions. It, therefore, seemed to me a matter of patriotic duty to lend my name and counsel to the effort of arousing the nation to the importance of embodying the most conservative men of all parties in a constitutional Union Party. True, I did not permit myself to hope that such a movement would attract a majority of the voters of the country at large. But I did believe that it would, at least, consolidate the scattered forces of the old Whig Party, that had, in their devotion to conservatism, refused to amalgamate with their ancient adversaries, or that powerful association that had absorbed and sapped its power in the Free States. More than this, I trusted that such Democrats as had severed their party ties, and united with the Union-loving Americans, would find the Union movement more consonant with their feelings than any other existing political association. It was my judgment that, though we might be able to control for ourselves as a party proper, a majority in many of the States, we could, at least, make ourselves a balance of power, to be feared and courted by the two great rival parties of the country, as an element capable of turning the political scale, as our sense of patriotism may direct. In coming to these conclusions, I have not permitted myself to be influenced, much less governed, by the probable failure to enlist a majority of the voters of any one State in favor of this new Union movement. It will require time to calm the excited popular mind in the South, so as to permit a dispassionate consideration of the motives that brought into existence a party, sufficiently national and conciliatory, to embrace all true men in all sections. If my convenience would permit, I should be happy to be present with you on the interesting occasion that calls you together, and to afford all the aid in my power to the advancement of your patriotic purposes. I trust most sincerely, that the public mind of your great City, and of your still greater State, may be awakened to a just appreciation of the merits of your cause, and that you may receive thousands of converts from the ranks of those less conservative than yourselves.

In conclusion, I beg to be allowed the expression of this sentiment:

"The American Union, without expansion or contraction. The only change wanted, a universal and willing obedience to the laws."

FROM HON. W. B. STOKES, OF TENNESSEE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1860.

Gentlemen—Allow me to say to you that if I cannot be present in person, my heart is there. I am with you to the end, and go on with the good-begun work, and agree to never surrender until victory is obtained, and the two great sectional parties utterly destroyed. I regret exceedingly that I cannot be with you.

FROM HON. D. D. BARNARD, OF ALBANY.

Albany, Feb. 20, 1860.

* * * The question of Slavery has come to absorb almost everything in our national politics. The political forces of the country are marshaled in two parties, which divide on this question, and are mainly separated by a geographical line. One assaults Slavery; the other defends or advocates it. The principal difference in the sectional attitude of the two is, that the Democratic Party has powerful allies in the domain of the other, while the Republican Party has no allies, or next to none, in the territories of its antagonist.

These parties are now in a desperate struggle for the mastery in the Government. If left to themselves, one or the other must triumph; and the triumph of either, with nothing really between them but the question of Slavery, would be a national calamity. That is a solemn conviction resting on the minds of vast numbers of persons of the highest and purest character in every quarter of the land. The struggle itself rends the bosom of the Republic; success on either side, upon the single issue between them, threatens its integrity and its existence. Passion guides and controls on both sides. With the Republican Party, Slavery is that baleful star in the moral and political heavens, which *it* is commissioned to pluck down. The Democratic Party walks in its light, basks in its genial influence, and counts it the sun and centre of its system. The champions on either side, who debate the high quarrel, make every desperate thrust at their adversary a stab through the vitals of the Constitution and the Union.

This Federal Republic is a fraternity of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. This constitutes the Union. With it we are a country, without it, we are not a country. The strife of these parties makes these States enemies. It arrays them against each other in deadly hostility, and hostile States make no Union, such as the Constitution established. It is a condition of incipient dissolution. A party in this country that makes war on Slavery, and on all the interests and securities of society, where Slavery constitutionally exists, makes war on the Constitution and the Union. This is what the Republican Party is doing and has been doing all the while. Every representative man in it, every leading orator, and every leading newspaper of the party, gives himself to this work. This bitter and eternal war on Slavery, on slaveholders and the Slaveholding States, is what that party exists for. It avails itself of the religious and fanatical hatred to Slavery, so prevalent in one section of the country, and makes that the one grand element and basis of its organization and being. It does not draw a vital breath, and never did, outside of this atmosphere of Anti-Slavery and Abolition.

Hence, then, the mortal strife engendered in the country. In nearly one-half of the States of the Union, Slavery underlies the whole social and political organization; and when the Slave element is agitated and disturbed in these States, the whole social fabric trembles and rocks as with an earthquake. In every society, if labor in its organic mass, whether bond or free, upheaves from its foundation, everything above it—all property, all capital, society itself, and civilization, must topple. This danger is scarcely felt except where labor takes the form of servitude. There it is keenly felt. It is thus felt in fifteen States of the Union, and a great popular party in the country is engaged in sapping and mining under the labor and social system of these States, and, of course, in sapping and mining under the Constitution and the Union. They call this a great moral and religious duty, under a law higher than any which Constitution or Country can impose—a moral and religious duty to commit perjury and treason.

Such is the Republican Party as it is organized, and as it acts; and such it will be in the coming Presidential election, if it shall take the field with any mere representative man of the party, any notorious sectional agitator, for its candidate. If it does this, it ought to be, and I believe will be, defeated.

I think the country would be safer, in such a case, under the rule of the Democratic Party. That party is intensely sectional, and at times well nigh treasonable, under the pressure of the Anti-Slavery crusade against the South; but it is not without national characteristics and national prestige. It has claims to nationality from the breadth of territory over which it extends. It is a powerful party in the North as well as at the South. It deserves execration for the manner in which it initiated Slavery agitation, and tore open the cicatrised wounds of the country, after the successful mediation and settlement of 1850. Its insane efforts to carry Slavery by an armed invasion into regions from which God and nature shut it out, and to force it down the throats of a people whose gorge rises at the very name, make it sufficiently odious to honest men. It is a party which has shown itself utterly unprincipled in the highest affairs of government, and it reeks with corruption. And, after all, I repeat, the country, in my honest judgment, would be safer under its rule, temporarily continued, than it would be with the accession of a party to power, which should come in with nothing on its hands but such a war on Slavery and Slaveholding States as, in effect, must put those States out of the pale and protection of the Constitution; a triumph which would divide, if it did not dissolve, the Union, and would seem to leave to the weaker half of the States little to depend on but the forbearance and generosity of their enemies.

But the Republican party has one merit: it embodies a powerful opposition to the Democratic party—an opposition which might be made available and successful, with a little wisdom to guide its counsels, so as to bring it on to National ground, and to a coöperation with a strong body of national and conservative men throughout the country, who think the public good imperatively demands the overthrow of the party now in possession of the Government, whenever that can be done without putting a more dangerous party in its place. Let the Republican party come on to a broad ground of constitutional principles, and leave measures, as they may arise, to abide the test of those principles. Modern platforms are a device of demagogues. Honest men and honest parties do not need them. A party may sufficiently proclaim its leading and common doctrine and purpose in the known public character, career and opinions of its candidate for the Presidency. No platform was needed for the supporters of Washington, or for the supporters of Jefferson. Let this party inscribe on its banner, "The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws: One Country, one Constitution, one Destiny: The equality of the States, and their domestic policy inviolate: The Supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and obedience to them as finally expounded by Constitutional authority." Let the party thus proclaim in a few words, its nationality and conservatism; and then let it show its sincerity by nominating a national and conservative man for the President, such as national and conservative men everywhere may sustain—some man, any man, whose life and principles, known and read of all men, may command the confidence and support of the wise and good throughout the Union, from the instant that his name is announced. The country waits for such a name. Let it be properly presented, and I believe such triumph awaits it as has seldom been seen in our history.

I am in favor of the movement which has been begun, of bringing National Union men together in council—in clubs, in towns, counties and States, and in a National Convention. Properly organized, they may undoubtedly hold the balance of power between the exciting parties, if they can do nothing more. They *may* lay the foundation of such a National Party as the country needs above all things. They *may* form the nucleus of a united and successful opposition, on national grounds, to the party in power. And, if they cannot do anything else, and are left to choose between unavoidable evils, they may, at least, put

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

BADEN AND THE POPE.

The Concordat between the Pope and the Grand Duke of Baden—Catholic and Protestant Feeling in the Duchy—Excitement in the University—Conference at Durlach.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEIDELBERG, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1860.

The little State of Baden finds herself at present in the midst of a violent and significant political agitation, which is not mitigated by the fact that it is of religious origin. Since the reaction after the revolutions of 1848-9, there has been no opposition party in the Duchy, not even so much as an organized Liberal party. The Chambers have been the complete creatures of the Government for so long, that a demonstration on their part of anything like independence is evidence of strong motive excitement and a good cause.

You are acquainted with the general character of the Concordat concluded between the Grand Duke and the Pope, during last Summer and Autumn, and published officially in No. IX. of the *Regierungs-Blatt*, Dec. 16, 1859. That such a treaty, by which the Protestant Prince yields everything, and receives nothing, should be concluded at a time when the Pope's authority is shaken to its base, and against the wishes not only of all Protestants, but all enlightened Catholics, is surprising indeed; and as yet the key is wanting to unlock the mystery.

"To this power," said a speaker at the Durlach meeting, (to which I shall allude presently again,) "does our State give up in future a part of the rights it has hitherto exercised; it prepares for the Pope and the Archbishop a co-government in the land. The Archbishop appoints, henceforth, part of the priests, the general vicar, the extraordinary members of the Directory, (*Ordinariat*,) the President and the teachers of the Seminary, &c., &c. He has only to notify the Government of his choice, and it is only hinted that he shall choose no Vicar or Extraordinary member who is politically obnoxious to the Government."

More than this, the Archiepiscopal letters may be read in the churches without their previous communication to the Government—an important and dangerous concession, when it is considered what a range these letters have sometimes taken and may take again.

In case of marriage or divorce, even where only one of the parties is a Roman Catholic, the authority is placed in the hands of the "Spiritual Court" of the Church. That this power will be abused is certain; even with their heretofore limited opportunity, the Catholic clergy have often forced a "mixed marriage" to take place in their own Church, and then only after a solemn promise on the part of the Protestant, that the children should be educated as Catholics. If this can happen *in spite* of existing laws, what may not be expected when those laws no longer oppose a barrier?

But it would be unprofitable and unsuccessful to attempt in the limits of a single letter to discuss the various bearings and principles of the Concordat. I am rather a historian than a critic, and prefer to narrate the immediate effects which this cause has already produced.

The Protestants of Baden felt themselves, of course, deeply outraged by this step, which gave the Catholic Church such a supremacy in a nominally Protestant State; and determined to hold a Convention to consider their position, which assembly was a proper offset to the gathering of Catholics which had taken place in Freiburg. Durlach, a small town about three miles from Carlsruhe, was chosen for the Conference, and the invitations were privately sent throughout the country by a Committee of Seven, in Heidelberg, eminent Protestants, both lay and clergy. And on the 28th of November, before the Concordat had been officially published, about 400, from all districts of the Duchy, came together at the appointed place. The speeches, (among which the longest and most masterly was that of Dr. HAUSSER, of the Heidelberg University,) were characterized by a firmness, and yet moderation, calculated to ensure attention and respect from any impartial mind. But alas! the matter is already settled; protests avail little or nothing. All that the Conference could do was to vote its sympathy with the speeches delivered, provide for their publication and presentation to the Grand Duke and the Chambers, take measures for future conferences, semi-annually, and for the establishment of a weekly religious sheet, to advocate the evangelic cause. Meanwhile the Catholics themselves are not united in their opinion of this question. Of course the majority, and especially the mass of the population in the Black Forest, are in servile subjection to the priesthood; and this class, in turn, has no wish or thought which contradicts the will of Rome. Hence, from these country districts the shout of ignorant approbation is loud and unanimous. But in the towns the case is different. Here the Ultramontane influence is much weakened by the greater intelligence of the population; and the so-called "enlightened" Catholics are alarmed at the prospect of a return to the rule of a hierarchy which has worked so recently such harm in other German States—especially Austria. The Catholics of Manheim have sent a protest to the Chambers, and their brethren in other sections do not hesitate to express in other ways their disapprobation and distrust at the new system.

In no place has this sentiment been more strikingly manifested than in Freiburg, the seat of the Catholic University of Baden—*i. e.*, the University whose theological Faculty teaches the tenets of the Romish Church. By the Concordat, not only the theological professors are placed under the control of the Archbishop, who may appoint and dismiss them at pleasure, but *all* professors and teachers are to be allowed to teach nothing which contradicts the "faith and *morale* of the Catholic Church." This expression covers ground enough. There are many scientific discoveries of the present age which the Church of Rome ignores or brands as false. There exists a sanctioned text-book in Italy, in which the Copernican system of astronomy is declared to be heretical, and the old system to be the only true one. And when one considers how much an honest lecturer must say in the department of history or law, no less than science, which would contradict the "faith and *morale*" of the Church, it will be seen how utterly this provision strikes at the root of all freedom in the Auditorium. The professors at Freiburg feel this, and have protested most strenuously against such invasion of their rights. Prof. MEISSNER, one of the most distinguished, having declined a flattering call to Gottingen last year, has just reconsidered and accepted it, without consulting the Grand Duke, simply because he will not stay under the Concordat.

On the other hand, the Government and the Ultramontanists remain firm. Prof. HAUSSER and the Heidelburg-Durlach Committee have been arrested on a charge of calling together a political assembly without the consent of the authorities. They assert, in defence, that the Conference was purely a Church matter.

The bells were rung and the *Te Deum* sung in the Heidelburg Catholic Churches, in token of rejoicing at the formation of the Concordat.

It only remains to notice the position of the Chambers. The Concordat containing several provisions which contravened the present Constitution, it must be submitted, in these points at least, to the vote of the Chambers. Indeed, their Committee, appointed to consider the subject, have reported that the *whole* instrument is null, unless it receives the ratification of the representative body. But so much as this the Government will not admit. The Chambers are not so constituted as fairly to represent the sentiment of their constituents on this question; many Catholics among the number have been elected by the votes of Protestants, who had no idea, at the time of the last election, that such a question as the present would come up for decision. Yet notwithstanding this, the pressure of outside (and inside) opinion is so strong that, in all probability, the Chambers will refuse to sanction all portions of the treaty which may be presented to them.

But the step has been taken. The nominal victory remains on the side of the Papacy. Yet the effect of this will be more than overbalanced if it awakens the Protestants of Baden from the lethargy into which a deceitful peace has sunk them. Even civil strife is better than stagnation. R. W. R.

ACCIDENT ON THE BOSTON & WORCESTER RAILROAD.—The mail train for New-York over the Boston & Worcester Railroad, which left this city at 6½ o'clock Sunday evening, met with an accident, which detained the passengers and mails all night. The train, consisting of the locomotives *Yankee*, *Neptune* and *Vesuvius*, one heavy baggage and mail car, and one passenger car, in which were 47 passengers, with a snow-plow in advance, was running at the rate of about 15 miles an hour, and had proceeded to within a third of a mile of the Cordaville station, in Southboro', when suddenly the *Neptune* became disabled from the breaking of some portion of the machinery, and immediately broke down. The *Vesuvius* drove over the *Neptune*, demolishing its own and the tenders of the two forward engines, and was itself so badly damaged as to be unserviceable. The forward platforms of the baggage and passenger cars were torn up, and one seat broken, but with this exception, the cars were not materially damaged. The passengers, among whom was Mrs. JOHN WOOD, the actress, escaped injury. The only person harmed by the accident was a fireman named DAVIS, who received a severe wound in his wrist.—*Boston Journal*, 20th.

AGRICULTURE AT YALE.

Prof. Silliman on Meteorology—Mr. Lewis F. Allen on Sheep—Mr. Sanford Howard on the Breeding of Horses—Varieties of Sheep.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YALE COLLEGE, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1860.

MR. LEWIS F. ALLEN ON SHEEP.

Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., opened this, the last week of the course, yesterday morning, by a lecture on Meteorology; but as the distinguished lecturer is to give another not down in the programme, I shall reserve my report of this until that is given, and then report the two together.

At 2¼ o'clock, P. M., Mr. LEWIS F. ALLEN gave us a capital talk on "Mutton Sheep." He said it was a common saying that the English farmers made the best mutton in the world. The reason is that they have there the animals to make it of. Here it is impossible to have good mutton, so long as we persist in raising inferior breeds of sheep. Our long, lank, scraggy sheep will not make good meat, and the breeds that we have imported of late years, with a view to improve our breeds, have not been brought here with reference to their mutton-making qualities, so much as their wool-producing powers. They may make good wool, but they secrete too much oil in their wool to permit the making of good mutton. Mutton is one of the most valuable of meats; it contains the greatest amount of muscle-producing material of any of the meats, and is therefore used by prize-fighters and acrobats in their training. There is so little good mutton produced in this country, that not more than one-third of all that is produced is used on good tables. We have, however, a few good flocks of mutton-sheep—some in Pennsylvania, in New-York, in New-Jersey, and a few in other States. There are two kinds of mutton-sheep, the long-wooled and the middle-wooled. In Scotland and Wales there is a small breed, which feeds on the aromatic shrubs of the mountains, thereby gaining a high flavor, and consequently producing the best mutton in the world: but this breed will not thrive in the United States.

Mr. ALLEN here produced a plaster cast of a full-blooded Merino sheep, and proceeded to point out its deficiencies of shape for a mutton sheep. It was impossible, he said, to make a fat sheep of such a shaped animal. It is too narrow in the hind quarters, not spring enough to the ribs, too thin in the carcass, and too scraggy in the frame, with a lack of capacity for producing abundant flesh on the finest parts—an indispensable qualification in a mutton-producing sheep. He also showed a cast of a Southdown. This, said he, is a descendent of the kind of sheep tended by the shepherd of Salisbury Plain. This sheep will "ripen" at two years of age. It is square; cut off its head and feet and you can put it in an oblong box, and have it set well into the corners. This breed is white, but has smutty faces and legs. They are worth in England from $10 to $500 a head. Their mutton is worth from one to three cents a pound more than ordinary mutton, and it does not cost more than two-thirds as much to make it. The fore-quarter is as good as the hind, and the loin is equal to a saddle of venison or even better. They weigh—the rams from 150 to 250 pounds; the ewes from 120 to 180; the carcass from 75 to 130. Their fleece is more valuable, as compared with the merino, than its quality would indicate. There is such a demand for coarse wool for making such articles as blankets, that its price is generally well up.

Mr. ALLEN next produced a cast of a Cotswold sheep. This may stand, said he, as the representative of the long wooled varieties, others of which are for instance the Leicester, the Teeswater, the Romney Marsh and Lincoln. These are much larger than the South Downs, and their fleece is also longer and heavier. The fleece of a Cotswold lamb one year old—and if he is well kept he will shear as much then as ever—will be from six to ten inches long. There is a great difference in the method of laying on of fat in these two breeds. The mutton of the South Down is what the butchers call "marbled" whereas in that of the Cotswold the fat is put on outside of the muscle, and is like tallow. In fact it is nothing but tallow. The ewes are very prolific, a flock of 100 generally producing as many as 120 lambs; they mature early and are quiet in the pasture. They are not so hardy as the South Downs, and will not bear neglect like them. The South Downs are the best for New-York market, and it would be better for Connecticut farmers to raise them for this purpose than to attempt to raise cattle. The lecturer next alluded to dogs, and advised the shooting of them indiscriminately by all owners of sheep. He did so and thought the plan worked well. A vast amount of damage was done by them, and they themselves were comparatively worthless. The "black and tan terrier" was a good dog, and never injured sheep; but the "lions" and "tigers," and (I suppose) "yaller dogs" generally he would kill outright. Shepherd dogs were good, and a labor-saving animal. A question was here put as to whether bells on sheep had the effect to keep dogs off? Mr. ALLEN thought it might have; but Mr. JUDD, of the *American Agriculturist*, answered that, so far as his experience went, they were of no use. He lost thirty sheep one morning by dogs, close to his house, and with bells on. Mr. ALLEN, resuming, spoke of the new variety of the Shropshire Downs, also of the Oxfordshire, one of which, at the New-York State Fair, last Fall, weighing 350 pounds, sold for $350.

Mr. H. S. OLCOTT asked what kind of sheep were the best for the Western prairies?

Answer—The Merino or the South Down. The Leicester or Cotswold will not do where people take no care of stock. The rains of the West would kill them. Besides, they care nothing for mutton out there; they eat pork, and don't know but that it is good.

Question—What is the relative consumption of food between a Merino and a South Down?

Answer—Any well got up animal consumes less, in proportion to its bulk, than one poorly got up, so that the difference must be in favor of the South Down.

Question—Is Vermont a good sheep growing State?

Answer—Yes. The best fine-wooled sheep and the best horses (of some kinds) come from Vermont.

Mr. ALLEN closed by a few remarks on swine. He liked the Berkshire best, but did not dislike the Suffolk nor Essex. He considered the best pork and the most economically made was that of Spring pigs, killed at from seven to ten months old.

MR. SANFORD HOWARD ON HORSE BREEDING.

After Mr. ALLEN came SANFORD HOWARD, Esq., of the Boston *Cultivator*, on the subject of horses. The horse, said Mr. HOWARD, is a native of the Eastern Continent, and is still found wild in portions of Asia. In different countries we always find breeds with certain peculiarities, which adapt them to the soil and climate. The horse was early brought wild into this country, and from those thus introduced sprang the wild horses found on the plains of Mexico. The Arabian horse is placed at the head of his species, though how long he has possessed this leadership is unknown. Job's sublime description of the war-horse could hardly apply to any other than the Arabian, and the sculptures obtained by Mr. LAYARD from the ruins of Nineveh reveal the fact that the horses of that day varied little from the present Arabian steed. They stand unrivaled for carrying great weights long distances. It is doubtful if any of the best type of these horses until quite recently have found their way to this country. The English race-horse stands at the head of all horses for speed. He is of modern origin. The term thorough-bred, which is applied to him, indicates that he is of pure blood, but this is not true; he being derived from a mixture of the Egyptian, Syrian, Turkish, Arabian and Grecian breeds. The roadster requires a different conformation from the racer. The latter requires to be nearly of the model of the hare; but this outline would ill become the roadster. The racer should have a long back; the roadster a short one. The racer requires a long pastern; the roadster a short one. So again the roadster requires the oblique shoulders, while many of our best racers have upright ones. The best illustration of the roadster we have in New-England is the Morgan horse. The coach horse belongs to a still different class. They should have fine hair, elegant outline, and showy. In England the Cleveland bay is the most popular, and they have lately been introduced into Virginia. Omnibus horses are much required in all our large cities. The Norman horse is the best breed of this variety I have seen They have great strength, are hardy and can travel with a heavy load from eight to ten miles an hour. Their height is about 15 hands, and their weight about 1,200 pounds. They are well adapted to farm labor. Draft horses are only suitable for heavy work, and the only gait required for them is the walk. They should have an upright shoulder, or nearly so, this being more favorable for power than the oblique. The leading breeds are the large English draft horse (weighing sometimes 2,400 pounds), the Suffolk, and the Clydesdale.

DISCUSSION ON SHEEP-RAISING.

In the evening, an animated sheep discussion was had. Mr. GOULD, on the relative value of Spanish and French Merinoes, quoted Mr. SANFORD, of Vermont, (good authority,) as recommending the French variety to pioneer with at the West. Western farmers are captivated with their fine form and purchase them. Afterwards they are the more easily induced to take hold of the Spanish, and to like them.

Mr. ALLEN found the reason for the superiority of the Vermont sheep in the fact that they are better cared for in that State than in the West.

Question by Mr. Gould—How shall we improve the form of our sheep when faulty?

Answer by Mr. Allen—By judicious crossing; but be careful of using an over-grown male. The male should be, generally speaking, smaller than the female.

Mr. Gould—What should be the shape of a good sheep?

Mr. Allen—Small head, large nostril, long and thin ears, short and thick neck, full briskett, broad chest, round rib, broad loins, good paunch, and broad pelvis.

Mr. Gould—Is breeding in-and-in injurious?

Mr. Allen—I do not think it is; our best breeders have practiced it successfully.

Mr. SANFORD HOWARD was here called out.

Question—Is there any reason why some sheep are more liable to feet-ro than others?

Answer—Yes; it is owing to the difference in the structure of its foot. The Merino has a hoof so hard outside that it does not wear off; it turns over, and produces fever and disease.

Question—Can we control the sex of the offspring of any animal?

Answer—No; Nature has not revealed the secret.

Question—Does ergot produce foot rot?

Answer—I think not.

Mr. ALLEN thought it did, and recommended paring the hoof as a remedy for the rot. AGRICOLA.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

THE NOMINEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

VIEWS OF CITY PARTY JOURNALS.

From the Courier and Enquirer, [Organ of the State Republican Administration,] Feb. 11.

It does not become us to speak, or to assume to speak, for the Republican Party of the United States. We can, however, and always do, speak very plainly for ourselves; and thirty-two years' experience has enabled us to judge somewhat of the feelings and wishes of those with whom we act. We proclaim, then, as our belief, that at this day *nine-tenths* of all the *opposition* to the Democracy in the Free States are solidly banded together under the Republican organization. And yet those nine-tenths are perfectly satisfied that a union of all the elements of opposition to the Democracy is desirable; and to produce such a union they are willing to make any reasonable concession. We do not doubt for a moment that if the *one-tenth* to whom we allude should say to the Republican Party in convention, "Be generous—act with magnanimity, and give us the Vice-President," the response would be favorable; and that Mr. BATES, Mr. BELL, Mr. CRITTENDEN, or any man of that class, could be placed upon the Republican ticket for Vice-President. There are no better men than they in the whole United States—none for whom *we* entertain greater respect; and individually, we should rejoice in the nomination of one of them for Vice-President, and believe that the Republican Party would approve of the act. But when the *one-tenth* of the Opposition, say to us, as they do, "You must take one of our men as your nominee for the Presidency or we will not act in concert with you;" our reply is—Never. Much as we desire Union, we cannot and will not recognize the right of one-tenth to dictate to the nine-tenths; and such we believe is the almost unanimous feeling of the people who compose the Republican Party. We believe this feeling is so general, that the nomination by the Chicago Convention of any man for the Presidency who acted against us in 1856, would inevitably insure the defeat of the Republican Party; and we believe, too, that the nomination of any other person than WILLIAM H. SEWARD, would endanger a similar result. This, also, is the conviction of the Democracy; and to produce such a result, is now admitted to be the only game left them to play with any chance of their success. We have no faith in their political honesty, and still less in their political principles; but we know them to be cunning and wise in all that concerns the action of the masses, and when they arrive at the conclusion that the Republican Party can only be defeated by defeating the nomination of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, and find that decision is in accordance with our own judgment, there exists no longer a doubt in our mind, that if SEWARD be not nominated, the Democratic Party will have a reasonable hope of success.

Let us not be misunderstood. Nobody is responsible for what we write, or what we say, or what we do. We have long since given notice, that never will we recognize as binding upon us the action of any party, except just so far as that action is necessary to carry out the *principles* which we advocate; and therefore, we are accustomed to say and write many things, to which it would be improper for presses differently situated, to give utterance. We accordingly, have all along, advocated openly the claims of SEWARD to the nomination of our Party, as being incomparably greater than those of any other person. We believe, not only that the nomination is justly his due for past services; but we insist that he is the representative man of our party, and therefore, that it is due to our principles. And in addition to this, we most sincerely believe, that as a simple question of *expediency*, his nomination is a *political necessity*, because demanded by a very large majority of our party, and because, to abandon or throw him overboard in obedience to *Pro-Slavery* dictation and threats of disunion, would so disgust our friends, that the Democratic candidate would be certain of an election.

This is plain language; and among friends, frankness and plain speaking is a virtue. Now one word for ourselves, and we know that there are hundreds of thousands in our ranks who feel, and think, and will act in like manner. While we believe that justice, principle, and *expediency*, all demand the nomination of WILLIAM H. SEWARD; and that to throw him overboard is to insure the triumph of the Democracy, we have no hesitation in saying that we shall labor earnestly for the election of any other Republican of 1856, as we should for the election of SEWARD if nominated. That is to say, if FREMONT, CHASE BANKS, HALE, FESSENDEN, CAMERON, WADE, LINCOLN, TRUMBULL, or any Republican who acted with us in 1856, should be nominated instead of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, this Press and all connected with it, will be found battling for the cause with as much zeal as if the Convention had given us the strongest name for our support. But *if on the contrary, the Republican Convention should so far forget what is due to their constituents, as to place in nomination for the Presidency, and proclaim as our standard bearer for* 1860, Mr. BATES *or any other person who labored successfully to defeat us in* 1856, *and thus secured the election of* JAMES BUCHANAN, *we repeat what we have heretofore said, no earthly consideration will induce us to support such nominee.* We should just as willingly be frightened into the abandonment of SEWARD by threats of disunion, as be *whipped* into the nomination of a gentleman who opposed us in 1856, in order to secure the votes of the handful of selfish and discontented spirits who demand such a sacrifice of principle, as the conditions upon which only they will discharge their duty to our common country. Most cheerfully *would we accord to the parties alluded to the Vice Presidency;* but when they ask the nine-tenths to merge themselves into the one-tenth, we respectfully decline the proposition; and there are hundreds of thousands who would unite with us in defeating any such bargain. For every voter gained by such a procedure we should lose at least five; and defeat would be inevitable. The Democracy may rest assured, therefore, that if they should succeed in producing distraction in our ranks and the overthrow of SEWARD, the candidate to be beaten will be an out-and-out Republican, and not one of those who labored to defeat us in 1856.

We repeat what we have heretofore said: nobody has a higher estimate of the qualities, both head and heart, of Mr. BATES, than we have; and Messrs. BELL and CRITTENDEN are life-long personal friends, whom we cherish and love; and *yet we would sooner see our party meet with a richly-merited defeat, than support either of them, or any other person for the Presidency who aided in the defeat of the Republican cause in* 1856. These men were then all for FILLMORE, well knowing that it was only a plea whereby to defeat FREMONT and elect BUCHANAN. Well, they succeeded. They have perceived their error, and repent of their course; and in this we greatly rejoice. And so sincere are we in saying we rejoice in their repentance, that we shall be delighted to support either of them for the Vice-Presidency; but when either of them asks to become our Standard Bearer, and modestly requires us to fall into their ranks, in the name of the Republican Party we must respectfully, but decidedly, decline the honor intended to be conferred upon us. In other words, we *bolt* in advance.

FROM AN ADVOCATE OF MR. BATES.

From the Tribune, Feb. 20.

"If it does seem to us—though we hold this view subject to the representations of the delegates to Chicago from the doubtful States—that, if we cannot probably elect SEWARD or CHASE, it will be vain to nominate instead either BANKS, or FESSENDEN, or DAYTON, or CAMERON, or LINCOLN. Good men and true are they all; but wherein or on what ground can we rationally hope to obtain for either of them any considerable support which will not be accorded to CHASE or SEWARD? All of these are simply and thoroughly Republicans, who fought with us the good fight of 1856, and bear the scars of that well-fought and glorious, though unsuccessful struggle. No one will seriously contend that either of them is abler, more eminent, more deserving than they who led the forlorn hope against DOUGLAS and his Inquity in 1854. On what plausible ground could we hope to secure for them the votes denied us in 1856?"

If, then, our Convention shall decide that it cannot safely nominate SEWARD or CHASE, we hold, with due submission, that the man for the hour is EDWARD BATES, of Missouri. Mr. BATES is commended to our judgment, because, while essentially a Republican, *he has not hitherto been identified with our party*, and is not exposed to the unjust prejudices which incessant misrepresentation has excited against our veteran leaders. * * * * *

The gallant Emancipationists of Missouri, who have borne the Free-Soil flag aloft in the darkest days, are unanimous and earnest in urging Mr. BATES' nomination. They say that he can carry their State, *which we greatly doubt*; but he would at least thoroughly contest it, and thereby hasten the day of the consecration of the soil of that noble State to Free Labor alone. So throughout the border line of Slave States; *we do not say that Bates would carry one of them*, though we believe he would stand *a good chance for Maryland and Delaware;* but he would have an Electoral Ticket in every one of those States, and a respectable support in each, led by such men as JOHN BELL, H. WINTER DAVIS, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, (we trust,) and many others who are not Republicans.

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But enough for the day. If the Chicago Convention shall see fit to nominate one of our most prominent Republicans, we shall receive this as authentic evidence that the Republican Party is stronger than we had supposed it, and shall go to work with a will to justify that confidence in its strength. If, on the other hand, it shall present the name of EDWARD BATES, *we shall feel a double assurance* that the domination of the Slave Power in our National Councils will finally cease and determine on the 4th of March, 1861.

AN AMERICAN MANIFESTO.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The political aspect of the country fills the public mind with painful apprehension. The people are everywhere disturbed with fear of some disastrous crisis. Many are alarmed for the safety of the Union. All are conscious that the sentiment of fraternity which once linked the States together, even more firmly than the compact of the Constitution itself, has been rudely shaken, and that discord has crept into the relationship of communities which should have found, both in the interests of the present and in the memories of the past the strongest motives for mutual regard and confidence.

What has produced these general and unhappy convictions?

It has been too apparent to escape the most casual observation that, for some years past, there has been manifested a design in the movements of influential political leaders to force the country into an organization of parties founded on the question of Slavery.

The first introduction of this subject into party politics engendered a controversy which has constantly increased in extent and bitterness, mingling with or usurping the place of all other political questions, and giving to those party politics a greater and more dangerous vehemence. Considerations of the public welfare seem to be cast aside to make room for wider and more unrestrained contention on this single and engrossing theme.

The two great parties in the country—the Democratic and Republican—have been the chief actors in this fatal contest, if not its authors. Whether they have always exerted themselves to allay the excitement to which it gave rise, or, on the contrary, have both of them occasionally employed it for the promotion of party purposes, it is not for us to determine. It is sufficient to note that the mind of the people has been industriously exercised by this contest to the service of sectional agitation, and that in its progress the teachings of the fathers of the Republic, the lights of history, the landmarks of constitutional power have been renounced, our old and revered traditions of policy spurned, and the welfare of the present and the hopes of the future been brought into jeopardy for the altercations of passionate challenge and defiance between the angry disputants.

It is not our purpose to arraign or to denounce either of these parties for their past errors or transgressions; but we regard it as an indisputable fact that by their conflicts they have been mainly instrumental in producing the present lamentable state of public affairs. It would be easy to establish this position by a reference to events in the recent history of the country, with which the public is but too familiar; but we purposely abstain from all comments upon them, as inconsistent with the limits of this address, and as tending to revive controversies which it is its object to allay. We will simply state that the one, by its frequent and unnecessary intrusion of the Slavery question into party politics, has exasperated sectional feeling at the North, and increased the growing spirit of disunion at the South, while the other has been prompt to avail itself of these opportunities for Anti-Slavery agitation.

After having so long agitated the country by their reciprocal assaults, these parties are now preparing for a sectional struggle, far exceeding in violence any that has yet occurred, the results of which may be disastrous to the country.

As an indication of the character of this struggle, of its objects and possible consequences, we need only point to the significant fact that a Convention has been called by one of these parties to select a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union, from which, by the necessary logic of its construction, fifteen States of that Union are excluded.

Solemnly impressed with these facts, a number of gentlemen from different parts of the country, among whom were members of the present Congress and of Congresses of former date, recently assembled in the City of Washington to deliberate on measures for averting dangers to which they may lead.

It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that immediate steps should be taken to organize a "Constitutional Union Party," pledged to support "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws."

This organization was accordingly commenced by the appointment of a "Central Executive Committee," charged with the general direction of the party, and with the preparation of an address to the people of the United States.

We need not assure you, fellow-citizens, that we approach this task with diffidence and anxiety. We are aware of the difficulty which attends the endeavor, at any time, to persuade men to abandon political associations to which they are allied, either by interest or preference, and we know how much that difficulty is increased when party attachment is heightened by the ardor of expected success or inflamed by the zeal of opposition. But there are, nevertheless, junctures when honest hearted citizens will be prepared, at any sacrifice of prejudice or opinion, to perform this duty to their country. It is the policy of the dominant parties to underrate the real strength of those whom disapprobation, indifference or disgust force into the position of neutrals in political warfare. The ordinary tactics of parties teach them to discourage those whom they cannot enlist. But the fact is demonstrable that the numbers who occupy this position at all times, and more especially at the present time, constitute a most influential portion of the whole people. If the investigation could be made, there is reason to believe it would result in disclosing the fact that, as parties are now constituted, little less than a million of voters will be driven out of the sphere of active participation in the coming election. The old Whig strength of the country will be found to furnish no small contribution to this mass. Even those of that association who have been induced to take sides in recent elections with one or the other of the opponent divisions, acknowledge but scant fealty to their new leaders; and the greater number of them will, it is believed, be prompt to join their old comrades in rallying to a conservative field to fight a new battle for the cause of the Constitution and the restoration of lost harmony. Large numbers of the old Democratic Party, who withdrew from the line of march when they discovered it leading towards internal strife, and the assault of the traditional policy by which that party achieved its former triumphs, would, we have no doubt, supply a powerful reinforcement to the friends of the Union.

In the American Party, to which the breaking up of old organizations gave birth, and which has been active in the endeavor to establish an intermediate power between the contending forces that have engrossed the field, will be found a very large element of conservative strength to increase the volume of the proposed organization.

If we add to all these that mass of quiet, unobtrusive citizens who have always shunned the turmoil of political life, content to leave the destines of the country in the hands of those who, in the ordinary condition of the national progress, were most ambitious to assume its directions, and who have reposed such faith in the patriotism of their fellow men as to feel no concern in the question of the supremacy of party, but whom the extraordinary incentives of a crisis like the present must awaken to the resolve of an effort to protect the threatened safety of the Confederacy, we have elements sufficient, by their combination, to form a great party, to which additional strength will be imparted by the exalted patriotism of its principles and objects. Moreover, it is only just to the two contending parties to say that we do not despair of finding in the ranks of each numerous individuals who, tired of intestine strife and alarmed at the threatening aspect of affairs, will unite with the only party which holds out to the country a prospect of repose.

Can it be possible that, with so glorious a cause before us, an appeal to the patriotism of the land, founded on such inducements as the present exigency supplies, can fall upon unheeding ears, or fail to rouse the national heart to the great emprise of this commanding duty? Now, when every honest and thoughtful citizen within the broad confines of this Union, every true son of the Republic at home, and every brother of our lineage abroad, is filled with dismay at the sudden rupture of the national concord, can it be that the power which is able to pour oil upon the troubled waters, and bring gladness back to every good man's fireside, will withhold its hand from the labor? That this generation of American citizens, awakened by the clamor that threatens the integrity of our Union, and conscious of its faculty to command the ending of mad debate, and to reëstablish the foundations of a healthful, just and benignant administration of the duties and benefits of the Constitution, will play the sluggard in this momentous hour, and incur the everlasting shame of passively looking on upon the demoralization of this fabric of confederated States? That this generation will prove itself so false to all generations to come as to permit, when it has the power to forbid, the destruction of this glorious heritage of so many millions of freemen, with such immortal memories clustering around the path of their history—with such grand hopes hovering over the career before them—the central point of so many blessings—the subject of so many prayers of the enlightened humanity of the whole world.

Let all men reflect upon the incredible folly of our quarrel.

The country is wrought into a tempest of excitement. Two great political armies are contending for mastery. Both are infuriated with a rage that threatens fearful extremes. The great mass of law-abiding citizens are looking on with amazement and an ominous apprehension of mischief. And yet there is no danger impending over the Republic which human passions have not created, and which human wisdom may not prevent.

We have pointed out the chief source of the present agitation, and think we have sufficiently shown that neither of the two parties who are now seeking to obtain the control of the Government can be safely intrusted with the management of public affairs. The only way to rescue the country from their hands is to organize a party whose cardinal principles shall be:

To remove the subject of Slavery from the arena of party politics, and leave it to the independent control of the States in which it exists, and to the unbiassed action of the Judiciary.

To remove all obstacles from the due and faithful execution of the provisions for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

To cultivate and expand the resources of the country by such protection to every useful pursuit and interest as is compatible with the general welfare and equitable to all.

To maintain peace, as far as possible, and honorable relations to all nations.

To guard and enforce the supremacy of the laws by an impartial and strict administration of the powers granted by the Constitution.

To respect the rights and reverence the Union of the States as the vital source of present peace and prosperity, and the surest guarantee of future power and happiness.

To teach reconciliation, fraternity and forbearance, as the great national charities by which the Union is ever to be preserved, as a fountain of perennial blessings to the people.

Let these principles be taken to the heart of those who pledge themselves to the support of the party, and let them actuate their private life as well as their public duty.

To promote this movement measures should be adopted with as little delay as possible, such as will afford an opportunity to the party to exert a controlling influence on the approaching election, and to select candidates upon whom its vote may be effectively concentrated.

To this end we propose that a convention be immediately held in each State, which will assume the duty of embodying the whole conservative strength of each in such form as shall make it most effective.

That each of these conventions shall make a nomination of two candidates for the Presidency (omitting to nominate a Vice-President,) to be selected from those most eminent and approved in public esteem, one of which candidates, at least, shall be a citizen of some other State than that in which he is nominated.

That these two candidates from each State shall be submitted to the consideration of a general convention, to be assembled at Philadelphia, at a time that shall be designated by the National Executive Committee, which general convention shall be empowered to select from the whole number of the nominations transmitted to it a candidate for President and Vice-President, as the candidates of the Constitutional Union Party.

That this general Convention shall consist of a representation from each State, composed of the same number of members as its representation in the two houses of Congress.

That this representation of each State be chosen either by the State Convention itself, or in such other manner as such Convention, in view of the shortness of the time for the proceeding, may appoint.

A convention constituted in accordance with this plan, we think, would be satisfactory to all parts of the country, and altogether competent to the duty of a discreet and judicious selection of candidates. The people who have so much reason, in their habitual experience of the insufficiency of conventions, to feel no little distrust of these bodies, might prefer some other mode of nomination, if a better could now be adopted. But, in the present emergency, when delay would render any attempt to make a nomination for the coming election useless, we are persuaded they will acquiesce in the plan proposed, as the best the time will allow. Such a Convention will avoid some of the objections to which the ordinary and accustomed composition of conventions is exposed. It will be confined to the single duty of selecting the candidates from a number of eminent citizens, presented by the several States as worthy of the first office in the Government; and it will, most probably, find in the concurring opinion of several State Conventions in favor of one or more individuals, a useful guide to the most acceptable nomination. And as it will be restricted in its choice to the names presented, it will under no circumstances offend the public wish by selecting candidates unknown to or unrespected by the country.

Whether any other principles than these we have enumerated shall be enunciated, it will be for the Convention to determine. "Platforms" have been so frequently employed as the shallow devices of party deception, that they have come to be viewed with distrust by the people. We know of no higher and nobler aim than the restoration of peace and harmony to a divided and distracted country, and no platform more acceptable to every true patriot than "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws."

Fellow-citizens, the task that has been allotted to us is performed. We have pointed out a path by which, in our opinion, the country may be rescued from its perilous position. It is for you to determine whether you will pursue that path, or continue in one which, however the approaching struggle may determine, may lead to victory, but not peace: to a brief cessation of strife, but not to a restoration of harmony.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1860.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Ky., Chairman.
WILLIAM C. RIVES, Va.,
WASHINGTON HUNT, N. Y.,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, N. C.,
HENRY M. FULLER, Pa.,
JOHN P. KENNEDY, Md.,
HENRY Y. CRANSTON, R. I.,
ALEXANDER R. BOTELER, Va.,
JOHN A. ROCKWELL, Conn.,
JOHN WHEELER, Vt.,
J. MORRISON HARRIS, Md.,
LEWIS CONDICT, N. J.,
CHARLES M. CONRAD, La.,
MARSHALL P. WILDER, Mass.,
JOSHUA HILL, Ga.,
JOSEPH N. SNYDER, Ohio,
JOHN DUNHAM, Conn.,
JOHN A. GILMER, N. C.,
C. C. LATHROP, Penn.,
R. W. THOMPSON, Ind.,
N. W. SHELLEY, Ala.,
GEORGE BRIGGS, N. Y.,
WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW, Tenn.,
WILLIAM L. TOOLE, Iowa,
JOHN WILSON, Ill.,
JERE CLEMENS, Tenn.,
E. J. WHITLOCK, N. Y.,
Committee.

FRANCIS GRANGER,
Chairman National Whig Ex. Com.
JACOB BROOME,
Chairman National American Ex. Com.

DEMOCRATIC INTRIGUES.

DOUGLAS VS. BUCHANAN & CO.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1860.

The first substantial victory for Judge DOUGLAS in the South has been achieved. Returns have been received in New-Orleans from the First, Second and part of the Third districts, showing that more than two-thirds of the delegates elected to the State Convention, which is to meet on the 5th March, are in favor of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and will elect delegates to the Charleston Convention instructed to vote for him.

The result in Virginia is also confessed to be a substantial Douglas gain—the Douglas men stepping in between the partisans of HUNTER and WISE, defeating instructions in favor of either of these, and passing a resolution that Virginia will support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, irrespective of men or past political issues.

The President and Senator SLIDELL are seriously alarmed about North Carolina, and have sent out an agent through that State—his orders being to see the various editors and postmasters for the purpose of having a new war commenced upon Judge DOUGLAS. No wonder that the old North State feels indignant at being refused her share of patronage.

The visit of the President last Summer to the North Carolina University was intended as a compliment to atone for this neglect of patronage—just as Queen VICTORIA may now and then make a state visit to Ireland or Wales when the poor people of those countries are beginning to get discontented. It was expected that the light of his countenance would allay all agitation.

The President is working Heaven and Earth with Senators to get them to support the resolutions of JEFFERSON DAVIS, having for object to establish a Territorial Policy in advance for the Charleston Convention. This is done with the hope of producing such discord at Charleston as to prevent a nomination—causing the Convention to break up on the platform; in which case Mr. BUCHANAN has been made believe by the Senate clique, FITCH, SLIDELL, BIGLER, GWIN and Company, that he (Dr. BUCHANAN, of North Carolina matriculation) might be taken up as a last resort and voted for.

In view of this, Dr. B. has had an agent traveling for some months past—under the disguise and on the pay of a Post-office Special Agent—through the New-England States, visiting all the Postmasters and attempting to ascertain from those entirely reliable and potential sources what Dr. BUCHANAN's actual political capital amounts to. This agent returned here a few days since, with a very long face and still longer array of hotel bills, and his reports at Washington caused even longer faces to Dr. B. and his Cabinet, with the exceptions of HOLT and FLOYD, who are pretty openly for DOUGLAS. M. B.

MATTERS IN VIRGINIA.

TURBULENT SCENES IN THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 20.

After a session of three whole days and nearly three whole nights, the grand Democratic Convention adjourned at a late hour on Saturday night. A graphic account of the proceedings, by our regular reporter, will be found in another column; and yet no account, however graphic, can do justice to such an infernal pow-wow. We have never seen—not even at the famous Petersburgh Convention—such disorder, such tumult, such wild and frantic uproar.

The President resumed the Chair at 7½ o'clock, Friday night, and Mr. LUCAS, of Richmond, being entitled to the floor, proceeded to address the Convention, in favor of expressing a preference for WISE. He said there were precedents for such an expression, and in cases of RIVES, VAN BUREN and BUCHANAN. He wished the Democracy to be united, and not go to Charleston with two candidates. [Applause.]

Mr. COLLIER then proceeded to vindicate himself from the suspicion of unsoundness on the question of Southern rights. He said he had lately written a petition, which was presented in the United States Senate, by Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, an ultra Southern man, and that Senator BROWN had declared in his seat, after presenting the petition, that he would not go as far as the petitioner. Mr. COLLIER also referred to an article in the January number of *De Bow's Review*, as a further evidence of his fidelity to the South.

Mr. W. H. COOKE, of Wythe, then took the stand. Great disorder ensued, members of the Convention clamoring for "DOUGLAS," who rose to speak, while Judge SINCLAIR, standing upon one of the rear benches, was beating the air with gesticulations, and probably speaking, but if so, his voice was inaudible at the reporters' table. Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded to address the Chair, and so did Mr. WEAVER, of Greensville, who spoke in the most vehement manner. The confusion of tongues at the tower of Babel could not have been productive of a more chaotic scene.

Mr. PAXTON moved to pass by the pending business, in order that the electoral appointments might be confirmed and an Executive Committee appointed, "and then we can adjourn."

The vote was taken on this motion, and the President decided that the ayes had it, but not a third part of the Convention could possibly have been cognizant of the proceeding, as the "noise and confusion" was ear-splitting. A "scale vote" was called for, and somebody demanded the "previous question."

Mr. WALKER appealed to the friends of WISE to retire from the Convention.

The disorder now reached its highest pitch, and if the simile of piling "Pelion upon Ossa" served to convey any idea of the intensity of the din previously prevailing, it would now be fair and truthful to say that Ossa dwindled to a wart. Let the reader imagine a thousand packs of hounds in full bay—all yelping at once—and he will have a faint conception of the discordant uproar which was kept up for several minutes. Mr. COOKE, of Wythe, had taken a position on the stand to speak, and about fifty members were addressing the Chair in various parts of the Hall.

Mr. COOKE—By ——, gentlemen, I'll stand here till —— freezes over. [Yells, laughter, and cries for COOKE.] If you will hear me but two minutes, I can settle the whole matter.

The tornado of noise having subsided, Mr. COOKE said that Mr. DOUGLAS would withdraw his point of order and let the voting proceed.

Mr. DOUGLAS, (Hunter man,)—I see that we are about to break up in disorder, and become a byword and reproach throughout the land; I therefore ask leave to withdraw my point of order, and that the absentees be allowed to vote.

Mr. HARVIE said he was still opposed to taking the vote.

Mr. I. COCKE (Wise man) made a speech, in which he declared that the moral force of any recommendation was gone. Let us, he said, scale the vote as it was registered last night, whatever it may be. Let us go back to the people, and they will have their choice with or without our consent. Let both resolution and substitute be quietly tabled, and then let us go home. [Loud bursts of applause, and cries of "That's it."]

Mr. COOKE, of Wythe, said that if the absentees were to be muzzled by an adjournment, he had intended, when up before, to urge a reassembling of the Wise delegations, but he thanked God he didn't say it. Let the absentees be now called, and when that is done, hit or miss, sink or swim, he would move to lay the whole subject on the table. [Applause.]

The President stated that the whole subject had already been passed by, under Mr. PAXTON's motion, and was not now before the Convention.

The confusion was again indescribable. Mr. GOODE, who had been trying to get a hearing, said he would keep his stand until the last shot in the locker.

Mr. MCDOWELL called the previous question.

We will not attempt any report of the sequel. Bedlam was again inaugurated, and the Convention became practically disorganized. Col. MCMULLEN tied his handkerchief to the end of his cane, and waved it like a "flag of truce" over the President's head, but he was only laughed at. Many motions were submitted.

Mr. WALKER called upon the friends of WISE to go out of the Convention. "You can't put us down, and we won't be put down."

Mr. GORDON then presented a report of the scale vote, as follows, (at the same time stating, in reply to a question, that no vote registered since the preceding day was counted:) for Mr. DOUGLAS' substitute, declaring it inexpedient to express a preference for any man, 40,391 [illegible]inst it, 41,943—majority, 1,552.

Mr. ISB[illegible] [illegible]fferson, then presented himself, and moved that HENRY A. WISE should be declared the preferred candidate of the Democracy. [Cries of "No!" "No!" and "Yes!"] Mr. ISBELL did not press his proposition.

The President then addressed the Convention briefly, and a motion to adjourn *sine die* was put and carried unanimously.

At this moment the building was crowded to its utmost capacity, aisles and galleries were packed with human beings, and all seemed anxious for the organization of

THE MASS MEETING.

Mr. PAUL then moved that the audience be organized into a mass meeting, to consider the resolutions concerning the Conference.

A gentleman here suggested to those in the galleries to remain, and the proposition was received with hearty cheers.

Col. PAYNE was then called to the Chair, and the Secretaries of the Convention were requested to act as Secretaries to the meeting.

Col. PAYNE addressed a few remarks to the meeting. They were now a meeting of Virginians, and he trusted they would keep order. [Cheers.]

Mr. MCMULLEN addressed the meeting in favor of the resolutions He indorsed the sentiments of Mr. COOKE, and he indorsed him in what he said about the Legislature being far behind the people. In his part of the country they had no JOHN MINOR BOTTS. [Great cheering, and then there was a cry of "Hurrah for BOTTS!" which was responded to from the galleries with a *vim*.]

Mr. AYLETT here reminded Mr. MCMULLEN that this was not a political meeting, but a meeting of Virginians. [Cheers.]

Mr. MCMULLEN then went on to review the actions of several prominent men; and he expressed himself in favor of having Commissioners sent North to demand the repeal of laws obnoxious to the South. In the course of his remarks, Mr. MCMULLEN alluded to HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania. The moment he uttered HICKMAN's name, a voice cried out, "Three cheers for EDMUNDSON!" and they were given with a hearty good will.

When Mr. MCMULLEN concluded there were loud calls for COCKE and AYLETT. Mr. COCKE yielded to Mr. AYLETT, and that gentleman spoke strongly in behalf of the Southern Conference, and a union of all parties against the Black Republicans. Mr. AYLETT, in alluding to the Legislature, took the same view that Mr. COOKE had taken in the Convention concerning that body.

The resolutions were put and carried amid great cheering, and then a motion was made that the meeting adjourn, and proceed to the Exchange Hotel to pay their respects to Gen. STARKE, the Commissioner from Mississippi. This motion was carried, and then Col. PAYNE, the Chairman, and a large number of gentlemen proceeded to the Exchange Hotel. In a few minutes after their arrival there, Gen STARKE appeared in the Hall, and, having been addressed in words of welcome by Mr. PAYNE, he got on a stand, and was received in a most enthusiastic manner. He proceeded to state his mission and the views of his State in a brief speech. His remarks met with enthusiastic approbation. The Commissioner then retired.

ARRIVAL OF THE MISSISSIPPI COMMISSIONER AT RICHMOND.

The Richmond papers of Monday announce the arrival of Col. STARKE, the Commissioner appointed by the Legislature of Mississippi to request a conference with the Government of Virginia. The Legislature will give the Colonel a formal reception. The *Enquirer* enlarges upon the antecedents of Mr. STARKE, and presents the following expression of his views, elicited in private conversation:

"He was an early and consistent admirer and devoted follower of HENRY CLAY, and since the disintegration of the old Whig party, has acted with the American party, though he never became a member of the Know-Nothing organization. He is a Union man of the most conservative stripe. Attached by family connection to the State of Virginia, he is an ardent admirer of our old Commonwealth, and hopes much from her efforts for the preservation of the Union. Regarding a conference among the Southern States as a Union measure, he desires that Virginia may be represented in such conference, where her representatives can be more efficient than those of any other State in suppressing any attempt to precipitate disunion, while they affix the moral weight of Virginia to efforts for the maintenance of the Constitution"

Col. STARKE's traveling companion is Gen. LAKE, a Vicksburg lawyer, formerly a member of Congress, and now a Mississippi legislator.

A VIRGINIAN SETS HIMSELF RIGHT ON THE RECORD.

Mr. WRIGHT, the agent of the Richmond *Enquirer* who visited the Connecticut Democratic State Convention and received numberless tokens of respect from the magnates of the party, thinks himself misrepresented by the newspaper reports, and writes the following epistle to the Hartford *Courant* to correct the error:

CITY, HOTEL, HARTFORD,
Feb. 16th, 1860.

EDITORS DAILY COURANT—*Gentlemen:*

In your Report of the proceedings of the Democrat Convention yesterday, you place me in a false Position by asserting that I said Wiskey was one of the Institutions of the South, you will recolect that Mr. Martin was speaking of Hospitality of the South I said that was one of our institutions, you will do me the Justice to correct your report, so as to place me in a Proper position. Respectfully yours

WM. A. WRIGHT, of Virginia.

A FORGED LETTER ADDRESSED TO JOHN BROWN.

The following correspondence appears in the Janesville (Wis.) *Gazette:*

EDITORS JANESVILLE GAZETTE: I Tuesday evening received from Senator DOOLITTLE a letter and inclosure of which you herewith have copies. For the act of true kindness in forwarding me this paper, I cannot fail to express to the Senator my sense of great obligation.

I wish through your paper to offer, and do hereby offer a reward of $100 for the detection of the miscreant guilty of this forgery. Yours, &c.,

A. HYATT SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1860.

HON. A. HYATT SMITH—*Dear Sir:* Among the intercepted letters addressed to JOHN BROWN in the jail at Charlestown, Va., is one purporting to have been written by you, of which I send you a copy. Among other papers produced before the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee (of which I am a member) this is one. As I know your handwriting, I have not hesitated to pronounce it a forgery, and I now send you a copy, and request you to answer at your earliest convenience, so that I may at once, upon your own authority, (as I have no doubt such is the fact,) state that this letter was never signed or authorized by you, and that it is wholly without your sanction or your knowledge. Respectfully yours,

J. R. DOOLITTLE.

JANESVILLE CITY, Nov. 25, 1859.

DEAR CAPTAIN: I am personally unknown to you, but I write to tell you to *keep up good courage*, don't despair of deliverance.

Five hundred good men and true are now leaving for Charleston from this State, *bound to rescue you* from the hands of the hound-like WISE; they leave in small squads to avoid any suspicion, but will be on hand in time, with the Ohio thousand. We will be enough for them I think. Keep up your spirits, and rely on your friends. Yours, in the good cause.

A. HYATT SMITH.

A KENTUCKY REBUKE FOR KENTUCKY INTOLERANCE.

The following sensible paragraph appears in the editorial columns of the Louisville *Journal:*

FREE NEGROES IN KENTUCKY.—We invite attention to H.'s communication on the subject of the proposed confiscation of the property of the free colored people of Kentucky and their expulsion from the State or reduction to a condition of Slavery. We earnestly hope that the proposition of some of those ultra men in our Legislature will not be carried out. If the policy suggested by them should be adopted and executed, it would be a disgrace to Kentucky—a disgrace to American civilization. It would call forth a cry of "shame!" "shame!" from the lips of all the world. The bare statement of the provisions proposed must, we should think, shock the sensibilities and the moral sense of mankind. It seems that *some men have become so excited and feverish and jealous and suspicious in respect to Slavery* as an important element in our elections, that, going from one position of madness and infatuation to another, they have at length arrived at the point of imagining that they cannot improve or maintain their partisan or sectional advantages unless they are constantly exhibiting their devotion to Slavery *by the commission of new and unheard of atrocities.*

If anything is wanted in Kentucky for the better protection of Slavery or the greater security of other property or of life, let our General Assembly, provided they are wise enough, grant it, but we do solemnly protest against any such enormous and tremendous outrage upon human rights as has been proposed. To lay all other and even higher considerations aside, what could do more than the consummation of the contemplated iniquity to deepen and strengthen and intensify the already perilous free-soil sentiment of a majority of the States of our Union and strike down forever in that section all the advocates of the true and legitimate interests and rights of the South.

A young lady named Susan A. Cottle, living at Mr. Elbert's in South Leavenworth, Kansas, committed suicide by drowning in the Missouri River, Feb. 16. She left Mr. Elbert's in her night clothing, and without shoes, and was traced to the old ferry landing—got upon some drift-wood, and, it is supposed, there made the fatal plunge.

THE COMMERCIAL CRISIS.

The Impending Black-Mail Conspiracy Against Northern Merchants.

From the Southern Confederacy, (JAMES PINCKNEY HAMBLETON, Editor and Proprietor,) Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 16.

NEW-YORK MERCHANTS.

From the best and most reliable information, we present to the Southern people the names of wholesale mercantile firms of New-York, which are friends and enemies to our institutions. We do this for the reason that we know no Southern merchant will expend the money that he has obtained from Southern slaveholders in building up and enriching a class of men who are stabbing at the vitals of this section. There can be no question as to the correctness of the classification presented. *When* SATISFIED *that we have committed errors or done injustice to any party, we shall be quick to make amends.*

Our Black and White List will be added to from time to time until the catalogue is exhausted. We have *true* Southern-born men in New-York who will keep us posted as to the *status* of each firm or concern which are attempting to do business with the South.

In a short time we expect to publish a list of the White and Black Firms of Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore.

BLACK LIST, OR ABOLITION HOUSES.

Philip Sheifflin & Co.,
George Opdyke & Co.,
Wesson & Cox,
Benedict, Hall & Co.,
Freeland, Squires & Co.,
H. R. Duryea,
Bowen, Holmes & Co.,
A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Astor House,
Fifth-avenue Hotel,
Lathrop, Luddington & Co.,
Phelps, Bliss & Co.,
Claflin, Mellen & Co.,
Draper, Clark & Co.,
Clapp & Kent,
Rushmore, Cone & Co.,
S. B. Crittenden & Co.,
Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Cipperly Hoover & Co.,
Emerson, Brewster & Co.,
Roe, Bulen & Valentine,
Davis, Noble & Co.,
J. R. Jaffray & Sons,
Read, Brothers & Co.,
Bliss, Wheelock & Kelly,
Roberts, Rhodes & Co.,
Deforest, Armstrong & Co.,
Willard, Harvey & Co.,
Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.,
A. & F. Reed,
Butler, Cecil & Rawson,
Dibblee, Work & Moore,
J. L. Seixas & Bro.,
Blydenburgh & Co.,
B. P. Shaw,
Converse, Todd & Co.,
Newman, Harman & McDonald,
Strong, Adriance & Co.,
Merrit, McNulty & Co.,
Young & Lawrence.

WHITE LIST, OR CONSTITUTIONAL HOUSES.

Simpson, Cumming & Armstrong,
Day & Hoagland,
Cameron, Edwards & Co.,
Henrys, Smith & Townsend,
Lanes, Boyce & Co.,
Bell, Pace, Lavender & Co.,
Johnson & Hamilton,
Johnson, Sheppard & Saunders,
Geo. W. & Jehial Read,
Brownson, Slowcum & Hopkins,
Warren & Wilson,
Carhart & Bro.,
R. T. McKay,
Hotchkiss, Fenner & Bennett,
Baldwin & Starr,
Wm. Brayse & Co.,
Leavitt, Toler & Co.,
Durye, Jacques & Co.,
Samuel Roosevelt & Co.,
H. B. Dibblee & Co.,
C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.,
Bruff, Brother & Seaver,
Lyman, Sears & Co.,
Betts, Nichols & Co.,
Carroll, Herrick & Mead,
Ross & Ballard,
Leitch, Burnett & Co.,
Thorn Bros.,
Cook, Dowd & Baker,
W. G. Robinson & Co.,
E. Stone & Co.,
E. T. Hoyt,
Curtis & Baker,
Condict, Jennings & Co.,
Longstreet, Bradford & Co.,
Wolf, Dash & Fisher,
North, Sherman & Co.,
L. B. Brown,
Harrel, Risley & Kitchen,
Pratt, Oakley & Co.,
Grayton, McCreery & Co.,
Wm. Smith Brown,
Johnson, Byrne & Johnson,
Ingolds & Co.,
Halstadt & Atwater,
Maiford & Co.,
Cone & Rosseau,
Thomas Wood & Co.
Jennings, Wheeler & Co.

The following comprises a list of native Georgians, doing business with the houses mentioned in the Constitutional list:

John T. Smith,
James A. Anderson,
Geo. H. Lewis,
H. S. Hughes,
J. W. Worrill,
W. B. Lowe,
A. V. Boatrite,
P. Hopkins,
Norman Smith,
Stephen Schell,
Robert Bonner,
Jesse Turpin,
Thos. A. Hogan,
S. W. Morgan,
J. W. Bradley,
Jesse C. Lane,
Willis C. Seats,
W. G. Robinson,
Jno. S. Richardson,
Robt. H. Johnson,
L. T. Choice,
M. P. Wingfield,
Thos. A. Tobin,
Wm. H. Byrd,
And others.

PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS.

Below we publish a list of the wholesale merchants doing business in Philadelphia, who are enemies to the institutions of the South. We were furnished this list by a true Southern man, one in whom we have implicit confidence. We have every reason to believe it is correct in every particular. The gentleman holds himself personally responsible for its correctness. We ask the attention of the Southern people to the names of the Black firms of Philadelphia:

THE BLACK LIST, OR ABOLITION HOUSES, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Morris L. Hallowell & Co.
Sibley, Molton & Woodruff.
Dale, Ross & Withers.
Herring & Ott.
Abbott, Jolmes & Co.
Wm. S. Stewart & Co.
A. W. Little & Co.
Siter, Price & Co.
Barcroft & Co.
Smith, Williams & Co.
R. Wood, Marsh & Hayward,
Wurts, Austie, McVeigh.
Fithian, Jones & Co.
Chaffees & Stout.
Lambert, Thomas & Jeffries.
James R. Campbell & Co.
Joshua L. Baily.
F. W. Melizett & Co.
Mellwaine & Bacon.
Richards, Haight & Co.
James Kent, Santee & Co.
Riegel, Baird & Co.
J. T. Way & Co.
Raiguel, Moore & Co.
Bunn, Raiguel & Co.
Anspach, Reed & Co.
Yard, Gilmore & Co.
Hendry & Harris.
Hazell & Harmer.
Faust, Winebrenner & Co.
Laing & Maginoris.
Sower, Barnes & Co.
Blabon & Smith.
Cooper, Parham & Work.
Levick, Rasin & Co.
Baker & Brothers.
Lippincott, Hunter & Scott.
B. A. Fahnestock & Co.
Robt. Shoemaker & Co.
Sleeper & Fenner.
Wm. A. Drown & Co.
Jno. B. Stryker & Co.
H. Duhring & Co.
Martins, Peddle & Hamr'k.
Schaeffer & Roberts.
McCauley, Bro. & Brewster.
Burnett, Seaton & Swearingen.
Siter, Van Culin & Glass.
H. Bancroft & Co.
Shaffner, Ziegler & Co.
Sharpleigh, Rue & Co.
Price, Ferris & Co.
DeCoursey, Lafoucade & Co.
John B. Ellison & Sons.
McClintock, Grant & Co.
J. W. Gibbs & Son.
C. Somers & Son.
West, Fobes & Lloyd.
J. Hillborn Jones.
Resenheim, Brooks & Co.
Lincoln, Wood & Nichols.
Thompson & Jenkins.
M. Beraheim.
Boyd & Stroud.
Wright, Smith & Co.
Turnbull, Allen & Co.
Truitt, Brother & Co.
Moore, Henszey & Co.
Martin & Smith.
Handy & Brenner.
Wm. Johns & Son.
Edwin W. Payne.
Pratt & Reath.
Evans & Hassall.
Jno. C. Howe & Co.
Little, Stokes & Co.
Jos. Lea.
F. V. Krug & Co.
Farrell & Morris.
Wolfe & Co.
Shipley, Hazard & Hutchinson.
Frothingham & Wells.
Wray & Gillilan.

The Negro Pew in Dr. Cheever's Church.

LETTER FROM THE DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNER.

From the London Anti-Slavery Reporter.

We regret to have to call attention to the existence of the Negro pew in Rev. Dr. CHEEVER's church. The following letter tells its own tale. We leave the facts to speak for themselves, reserving comment until we are in a position to judge how far the reverend gentleman named is responsible for the practice of maintaining Pro-Slavery distinction in a professedly Anti-Slavery Church:

NEW-YORK, Metropolitan Hotel, Jan. 8, 1860.

SIR: I arrived yesterday night in New-York on my way from Europe to the Bahamas. To-day was the first Sunday I could pass in the United States. I had heard that in this country, even in the Northern States, colored people in places of worship are obliged to occupy pews especially destined for them, and are excluded from the better seats, to which only whites are admitted. I had, however, read Dr. CHEEVER's sermons, entitled "God against Slavery," and also an account of his proceedings and position, and letters imploring for him the aid of British friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, in some recent numbers of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*. This made me think that in *his* Church such odious distinctions would not be drawn. Consequently I drove this morning with my wife to Dr. CHEEVER's Church, and took my wife's maid, a white girl, and my man-servant, a negro, with me. It was early, the doors were just open, and, walking in, I found no pew-opener. The Church is a handsome building in a square. Inside it looks like an English chapel of the finest description. There is a gallery all round, windows with colored glass, and the pews in the body of the Church are extremely comfortable, with well-filled cushions, covered with brown cloth, on the broad seats and at the backs. Outside, the building resembles more an English church than a chapel, as it has a tower on one side of the front, and three large gates near to one another. By the manner in which the few people who were there as early as myself took their places, I concluded there were no reserved seats, and I took my place with my wife in one of the pews in the middle of the building facing the pulpit, and placed the servants in the pew behind me. After silent prayer, I was reading in the Psalms, and looking over the hymn-book, waiting for the beginning of the service, when my attention was drawn to some one speaking to my black servant behind me. I turned round and perceived that a well-dressed gentleman was inviting my negro to leave the seat he occupied, and to follow him to another he would show him. I asked the gentleman, whom I thought was a churchwarden or some other person in authority, if the seat my servant occupied was a reserved seat. He answered me it was not, but that in this country colored people were not allowed in the places of worship to intermix with the whites. I replied that I knew this, but that I supposed Dr. CHEEVER's church would, in harmony with the views he professed, make an exception to this rule. As I was told *this supposition was erroneous*, and in Dr. CHEEVER's church the same rule was observed as elsewhere, I rose to leave the church. The gentleman alluded to politely suggested there was no necessity for my leaving; that I was quite at liberty to remain where I was; and that *only my black footman* (it was evident he was my servant as he wore livery) *had to take another seat, which he would show him*. I, however, felt no fellowship with the members of a congregation who appeared to be as much polluted as others by the great American sin, against which the minister of this church is preaching, and I felt indignant that this minister, who is represented in England as rather a martyr of the great cause, did not do away with such odious distinctions, which are manifestations the nearest akin to the sins he rebukes. I deemed it indecent to make any remonstrance, or appeal to any higher authority, (Dr. CHEEVER had not yet ascended the pulpit,) as the service which was about to begin might have been disturbed by my doing so. Consequently I only said that I was astonished to meet with such sinful practices in the church of such a man as Dr. CHEEVER, who, at that very moment, was imploring the assistance of the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause in England, and I left the church with my wife, followed by the servants. As soon as I was outside, between the church and the street, a gentleman running after me, asked me politely what the other gentleman with whom I had been speaking before I left the church had said to me. I told him what had happened, and he begged to assure me that the gentleman had no authority but a member of the congregation, an authority which the one who now spoke to me) possessed also. He added to it that he felt satisfied that the feelings expressed by him were not those of the congregation.

I dare not condemn Dr. CHEEVER, as I cannot sufficiently appreciate his position, and do not know his opinion on the matter. Perhaps the question has never been brought before him. It may be that hitherto a colored man has never ventured among the white members of his flock. I think, however, no British friend of the Anti-Slavery cause ought to give him any assistance before all distinctions of skin are decidedly abolished in his church; and to operate such a desirable change will be the easier to him, as it seems there exists amongst the members of his congregation a difference of opinion on the subject. It is therefore, Sir, that I would feel very much obliged if you would kindly insert this letter in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*. Respectfully yours,

ROCHUSSEN."

NEWS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The Honduras Boundary Question—The Jamaica Cane Crop—Cotton Cultivation—Earthquake Shocks—A Cold Snap in the Tropics—News from Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1860.

The steamer that runs between this port and the Balize lately brought the intelligence that the boundaries of British Honduras have been permanently defined, and that Guatemala, the neighboring State, has fully recognized the claims of the English Government. Some time ago there was a great deal said in the United States about the Monroe doctrine; the necessity of enforcing it was strongly urged; and the claims of the British to colonize any new territories on the continent were pronounced to be preposterous and inadmissible. Our Government denied the existence of British sovereignty over this very territory of Honduras, and merely conceded the right of settlers to cut logwood in accordance with original titles and treaties. It is a fact, however, not to be disputed, that British Honduras, embracing an area of 70,000 square miles, is now as determined a portion of the Empire as Jamaica or Canada; and further than this, it promises to be one of the most valuable colonial acquisitions in this hemisphere. A few years back, the settlement was entirely composed of logwood-cutters; but now there are flourishing sugar estates in the vicinity of the Balize. Honduras is a dependency of Jamaica; but in a very few years' time its exports will exceed the exports of the older colony, if the latter continues any longer to deteriorate.

There is little news from this Island. Accounts from every quarter state that the manufacture of the principle staple is going on favorably, and that the sugar crop, this year, will exceed by 6,000 or 8,000 hogsheads the crop of 1859.

Another effort, stimulated by the Manchester people, is being made in Jamaica to promote cotton cultivation. The Society of Arts here have taken the matter in hand, but I do not hesitate to say that the whole scheme must turn out a failure. Jamaica undoubtedly offers favorable advantages for the cultivation of cotton, and, for that matter, of every other imaginable article of tropical growth. But while there is an insufficiency of labor to cultivate a more profitable article than cotton—namely, sugar—it is a mere farce to try to carry out any plan for growing cotton on a large or practical scale. Another very necessary preliminary is capital or credit; and very few people in Jamaica have any of either. I don't believe that an entire Jamaica county could be pawned in London for a hundred dollars. If the population was about twenty times as large as it is, and some energetic, enterprising American cotton-planter, with plenty of capital, could fancy the Island for a home, I do not doubt that a tremendous supply of cotton could be raised here. I have seen some growing wild in the woods of a most excellent quality; but there must be a radical change before this, and a thousand of the other natural products of the most fruitful Island in the world, can be turned to profitable account.

The community of Kingston, which is composed chiefly of Jews, have been making contributions for the relief of their suffering brethren of Morocco. They have managed to collect large sums in spite of the prevailing poverty.

An earthquake shock was felt in the island on the 17th inst. A severer one in Antigua, about the same time, so alarmed the people that they rushed from their beds into the streets. But Jamaica, ever since the destruction of Port Royal, has undergone so many convulsions that a mere trembling of the earth does not disturb the equanimity of her citizens. The heaviest earthquake shock known within half a century occurred here about a year ago, and persons then, who were flung from their beds by the concussion, went back to them quietly, and asked no questions. A Jamaica *savant* has published the list of earthquakes that are to occur in 1860. We are to look out for one next week.

A "cold snap," curiously enough, has been going the round of the West Indies. It is reported to have been exceedingly cold in the Windward Islands, and at St. Thomas the yellow fever, which was raging violently, was suddenly checked. Here in Kingston, the hottest and dirtiest hole that ever I was thrust into in my life, the Creoles call the weather "bleak," by which they mean that the thermometer only stands at 85°, and a breeze is felt strong enough to carry away a whiff of cigar smoke. In spite, however, of the alleged "bleakness" of the weather, Kingston is very sickly just now with intermittent and remittent fevers. Providentially the Port Royal mountains are at hand, and any climate can be purchased for the price of a day's drive.

From Barbados we hear of the opening of the Legislature by Gov. HINCKS, who returned from Europe on Christmas day, and was very enthusiastically received by the people. The Governor in his message announced that "nothing but a case of urgent necessity" would be likely to occasion even the temporary withdrawal of the white troops from the Island—an announcement that has given satisfaction, and quieted the fears of the anxious-minded. The sugar crop of Barbados looks well.

From Trinidad and Guiana, we only learn that the Colonies were in a high state of prosperity and that immigration was progressing on a large scale. It is feared, however, that in consequence of heavy rains, the sugar crop of the latter will fall short of the crop of 1858, when it exceeded 40,000 hhds., a higher figure than it ever reached before or since emancipation.

An Indignant Epistle.

BENNETT TO BE CLAIMED BY THE SOUTH, TRIED, HUNG AND QUARTERED.

From the Mobile Register.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1860.

I have never seen so many Texans gathered in New-York at one time as at present. I met a party last night and was very much pleased with them. These Southerners are down upon the *Herald*, and very justly so. One of them observed, "But for that paper there would have been good feeling between the Northern and Southern people." It has continually published lies and false statements, calculated to excite the South. But for the *Herald* the ravages of Abolitionists, their bold speeches and rantings would have died out on Northern soil. The Southern people would never have heard of them, and no excitement would have followed. It is the rascal BENNETT who has made the mischief. Under plea of friendship to the South and pitching into Anti-Slaveryism he secured Southern confidence, and he used to scatter broadcast, for a quarter of a century, millions of Abolition papers, speeches, letters, &c., that never would have been heard of the other side of Mason and Dixon's line. If JOHN BROWN deserved hanging, *this Abolitionist Bennett deserves quartering*.

Another merchant from Indianola thought BENNETT ought to be got down to Texas. Another said his life would not be worth an hour's purchase.

The fact is, Mr. Editor, BENNETT is beginning to be properly understood. He is no longer a terror. A few days ago he inserted in his congressional reports almost at every twenty lines horrible stuff about Mr. PRYOR. PRYOR has survived it; the world moves on, and people in high places begin to perceive that the enmity of the *Herald* and its craven editor is healthy. His friendship is as deadly as the breath of the cobra de copella.

Poor old man, those who envy him, know nothing of his private life, and the sufferings that man has endured these twenty years. Doubts, jealousies, suspicions, certainties, have marked his inner life, and while misery was preying upon his vitals, he has found relief in making others as miserable as himself. BENNETT, if his courage was equal to his malice, would make the New-York streets run with blood, aye—every city in the Union. Who does not remember the Astor-place massacre? Who does not remember also how that man-fiend pitched in daily for weeks and months into FRY, the opera, and the people who resisted it? He got up an excitement so great against it, that the first spark set the already aroused passions of the multitude in flame, and a bloody tragedy followed. BENNETT did it, and gloried in it, while he fancied he was secure and that no reckoning on earth would follow. That was twelve years ago. But there are many men alive yet who know the bloody game BENNETT played for weeks before our streets were deluged with gore.

What paper but the Herald has for years kept up the excitement North and South? All the vile incendiary documents published, have not reached a tenth part of those sent to every section of the South by the *friendly Herald!*

Try him fairly in any or every Southern State, on the evidence of his own paper, and the 8,000 copies are witnesses of his guilt to the South—his fearful crime against the Union. Men begin to look at these things as they have and do exist.

Were I or any Northern man to go South with a tract, containing not one-tenth of the Abolition matter found in any number of the *Herald* for twenty years past, we *would be hung before we had traveled a week in any Southern State*. Our sentence would be just. Is it right that this head chief of the Abolitionists should escape scot free? No. *Let the Governor of Alabama claim this man for trial. Let him demand the body from Governor Morgan. Take Bennett South. Procure a copy of the Herald for the past twenty-five years, and try him by that. If guilty, put him to death.* Why should a mean soul like BENNETT escape, when his superiors, JOHN BROWN, COPPIC, STEPHENS & Co. are put to death?

I have often wondered that this dreadful firebrand thrower was permitted by the South to exist an hour, and to carry on his incendiary proceedings year after year without punishment! I do not think he will be permitted to do so much longer.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF INMATES IN THE INSTITUTIONS—THE ROSE BEQUEST—PATIENTS DYING ON THEIR WAY TO THE ISLANDS.

The weekly report from the institutions, made to the Board of Governers yesterday, stated that the number of inmates on Feb. 18 was 8,327—a decrease of 57, as compared with the number reported the week before. The time for the meeting of the Board is 4 o'clock. At that hour there was a quorum of members in the building, but it was not until 20 minutes of 5 that a sufficient number to do business was present in the meeting-room. After the President, B. F. PINCKNEY, and Governors BRUENINGHAUSEN and SMITH had waited nearly half an hour, the other members were sent for, but it was not until the President threatened to adjourn the Board for want of a quorum that they were brought in. Such delay is frequent in the Board, and often causes trouble. The President announced his intention to enforce a more prompt attendance.

The Warden of Randall's Island sent in a communication requesting that money be appropriated for the expenses of celebrating Washington's Birthday by the children. Upon motion of Governor OLIVER, $100 was appropriated for that purpose.

A communication from the Warden of the City Prison was read, recommending the enlargement of the female prison, and the substitution of hammocks for the wooden bunks now used. Referred to the Committee on City Prisons.

The appointment of James McGurney as farmer on Randall's Island, by the Warden, in place of Wm. Milven, was ordered on file.

A communication was received from Mr. Degreck, Warden of the Almshouse, complaining of the practice of sending patients from Bellevue Hospital to the Island, while they are in a dying condition or considered past recovery. He said they frequently died when on their way there, or shortly after arriving. The matter was referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital, to be acted upon immediately.

The following preamble and resolution, moved by President PINCKNEY, were adopted:

Whereas, The late JOHN ROSE, Esq., has made a bequest of $300,000 for the purpose of forming an Agricultural School for the instruction of pauper children, provided the City of New-York shall appropriate a like sum of $300,000, therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by this Board to confer with the honorable the Mayor and Corporation Counsel of the City of New-York, as to the best means of furthering the intention of the donor in the establishment of such a School and securing a like appropriation from the Common Council, if, in the judgment of such joint Committee, it may be desirable.

The Board then adjourned.

POLICE REPORTS.

DISHONEST COOKS.

Mrs. Henry, a lady residing at No. 854 Broadway, made a complaint yesterday against two young colored women, named Ann Williams and Mary Ann Murray, both of whom had been in her service. She alleges that Ann surreptitiously left her house, taking away clothing and jewelry, valued in the aggregate at $250. Subsequently the other girl was engaged in place of the one who had absconded, but she also decamped in a day or two, with $130 worth of property. The delinquent cooks were yesterday arrested by Officers Horbelt and Bennett, of the Fifth Precinct, and Justice OSBORN held them to answer for the larceny. The prisoners state that all the property was given to a young black man of their acquaintance, with directions to pawn it. He complied with the direction, but appropriated the money which he thus obtained to his own use.

QUARRELSOME FEMALES.

A quarrel occurred on Monday night between Maria H. Storiff and Hannah Moloney, both of whom reside in the house No. 107 East Thirteenth-street. Afterwards it is alleged that Hannah seized the opportunity when Maria was splitting wood in the yard, to go behind her and strike her a severe blow on the head. The transaction was witnessed by Maria Hender, a friend of the assaulted party, who, to avenge the blow, caught up the hatchet and struck the assailant on the head, inflicting a wound which is said to be dangerous in its character. Miss Hender was apprehended and committed to prison to answer for her impulsive action.

STRANGERS IN POSSESSION.

Mr. James R. Lawrence, who occupies an apartment at No. 11 Elm-street, was surprised on Monday night when he returned home at a late hour, to find his room already occupied by three strangers, who had obtained access by breaking through a partition. He summoned the Police, who arrested the intruders, and yesterday they were all taken before Justice OSBORN. They said their names were Michael Early, John Mahoney and Michael Gilligan, and neither was over 19 years of age. As they evidently had entered Mr. Lawrence's room for the purpose of stealing, the Magistrate committed each in default of $1,000 bail to answer a charge of burglary.

AN UNFORTUNATE MILLINER.

Mrs. Hare, a milliner from Ottawa City, C. W., informed the Detective Police, yesterday, that as she was walking down Broadway from the St. Nicholas Hotel, the pocket was cut from her dress, and her wallet, containing $2,000, in £5 and £10 notes on Canada Banks, was taken. She first observed her loss on reaching Lord & Taylor's establishment. It is thought that the money may be recovered.

A LIGHT BLOW.

John Cutler, a gentleman of color, and by profession a barber, made a call on Monday evening upon Mrs. Ann Baston, a lady of his own race, residing at No. 163 Mercer-street. A dispute arose between them with reference to a small sum of money, when the barber, becoming enraged, seized a heavy glass lamp and dashed it in pieces on the woman's head, injuring her so severely that a physician's services were necessary. Cutler was apprehended, and committed on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

AN UNLUCKY MEETING.

John Dalton and John Brennan, two men who have been at enmity for a long time, chanced to meet in a saloon in Thirty-ninth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, on Monday night, and a quarrel at once ensued. After the exchange of a few blows, Brennan, it is charged, produced a knife and inflicted a wound in the abdomen of his antagonist, which it is likely will prove fatal. Dalton was removed to his residence, and is now under a physician's care. Subsequently Brennan was apprehended by officer Steele, of the Twentieth Precinct, and Justice QUACKENBUSH, before whom the accused was taken, committed him, pending an investigation of the matter. Brennan asserts that Dalton was the aggressor, and that he only used the knife in self-defence.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

SENTENCES FOR PETTY OFFENCES.

Mary Burke, on the 22d January, stole a watch from Richard Palmer, valued at $150. About midnight—shortly before or a little after—the twain were riding in a Third-avenue car, and made a mutual acquaintance. On leaving the car, they had a slight farewell passage of affection, at the corner of the street, during which Palmer missed his watch. An arrest followed, and yesterday the jury convicted Mary Burke. The Recorder sentenced her to three years and two months in the State prison.

George Flower was tried for assault and battery, and acquitted.

Ernest Isidor pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and three months.

George Robertson, on the 6th of January, attempted to rob Ann S. Larkin, the keeper of a dry goods store on Hudson-street. She found him crouching beneath her counter. When she saw him he jumped up and seized her by the throat. She screamed for assistance; an officer arrived, and the prisoner was arrested. There were several other charges against him. The jury convicted him, and the Recorder sentenced him to two years and six months in the Penitentiary.

The Schiedam Schnapps Case.

Udolpho Wolfe vs. *Emile Goulard*.—The proceedings in this case are familiar to all.

This was an appeal from the order of Justice INGRAHAM, sitting at Chambers, dissolving the temporary injunction before obtained by the plaintiff.

F. B. Cutting appeared for appellant, and asked that the respondent be compelled to produce the labels of the bottles used on the argument in the Court below, urging that they were material papers. Counsel stated that they were used on the former argument.

Justice SUTHERLAND inquired which were used on that argument, the bottles or the labels.

Gilbert Drow, for respondent, remarked that only the labels were used on that argument, but he would furnish in this instance either labels or bottles, full or empty, as the Court might order.

Justice SUTHERLAND remarked that the papers asked for by the appellant might become important, and ordered that the case stand over until Wednesday, and that the labels of all the bottles before used, by either side, be produced. The motion was postponed accordingly.

F. B. Cutting, for appellant; G. Dean, for respondent.

The Macomber Judgment Set Aside.

Sanford L. Macomber vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This often reported case is at last determined for the present.

Justice HOFFMAN, of the Superior Court, before whom the motion was made to vacate, has now granted the motion with $10 costs to abide event. The amount of the judgment was $554 75.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Woodhull* vs. *Jacob N. Keech*.—If the plaintiff will stipulate to take the affirmation of the issue as to the consideration of the transfer of the note to him, the case may be on the Special Calendar for March 9, 1860. Otherwise the motion is denied.

BONNEY, J.—*Directors of Webster Bank* vs. *Clew*.—Motion to stay proceedings denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Franck* vs. *Wragg*.—Motion denied.

Miller vs. *Schell*.—Motion granted.

The Lake Underwriters.

SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BOARD, IN THIS CITY.

The Associated Lake Underwriters, and others engaged in the Lake business, are now in session in this City, in the Rooms of the New-York Board of Underwriters, in the Insurance Buildings, on Wall-street, by the invitation of the New-York Board.

The following delegates are present:

Wm. Steward, British American Assurance Company, Toronto, C. W.
Wm. J. Whaling, Commercial Insurance Company, Milwaukee.
A. F. Willmarth, Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Stephen Crowell, Phenix Ins. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Richard Oakley, Arctic Insurance Co., New-York.
Wm. H. Windsor, Corn Ex. Ins. Co., New-York.
J. R. St. John, Lamar Insurance Co., New-York.
H. C. Walker, General Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.
George W. Rounds, Agent, Chicago.
Sidney L. Rood, Merchants' and Traders' Ins. Co., Milwaukee.
Gilbert E. Currie, New-York.
O. Alexander, Phenix Insurance Co., Milwaukee.
J. A. Helfenstein, U. S. Insurance Co., Milwaukee.
John D. Jones, Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co., New-York.
Ellwood Walter, Mercantile M. Ins. Co., New-York.
A. B. Neillson, Sun Mutual Ins. Co., New-York.
John Sinclair, Mutual Insurance Co., Toledo, Ohio.
James Deveau, Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Toledo, Ohio.
Wm H. Barse, Agent, Detroit.
John W. Strong, Agent, Detroit.
H. B. Willmarth, Agent, Chicago.
E. Babcock, Agent, Albany.
C. C. Carlton, Agent, Cleveland.
A. Davidson, Coteau Landing, C. E.
O. H. Brown, Agent, Oswego.
C. F. Uhlhum, Resolute Insurance Co., New-York.
Isaac C. Bates, Boston Inland Fire Insurance Company, Boston.
George H. Hart, Quaker City Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. Townsend, Milwaukee City Insurance Co., Milwaukee.
D. F. Curry, Republic Insurance Co., New-York.
D. P. Dobbins, General Agent, Buffalo.
James A. Alexander, Agent, New-York.
E. P. Dow, General Agent, Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, at Buffalo.
John N. Gardner, Agent, Buffalo.

WM. STEWARD, Chairman.
D. P. DOBBINS, Secretary.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 21.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, 1865...	99¼	275 N. Y. Cen. R..b60	72
4,000 Tenn. 6s, 1890...	88	650 do..........s10	71⅞
3,000 Va. State 6s.....	93	200 do..........s60	71¾
1,000 Mo. State 6s....	80⅞	1400 do..........	71⅞
7,000 do...........	81	600 Harlem Railroad..	9¼
6,000 B. City W. L....	100¾	100 Harlem R. Pref.b60	33¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s..	91	100 do...........	33½
3,000 E. R. 5th M.Bs..	41	200 Reading R......s60	40½
2,000 Hud.R.R.1st M..	102	200 do...........	40¾
1,000 Har.R. 3d M. bs.	73	25 New-Jersey R.....	118½
6,000 M. Cen. R.8 p. c.		80 N. J. Central R...	103½
1st M.S.F.Con. bs	95½	150 Mich. Cen. R...b60	38
2,000 Clev.,P.&A.D.bs	94½	50 do.......s60	37⅝
50 Merchants' Bank..	105¼	300 Mich.S.& N.Ind.R.	6½
5 Am. Ex. Bank.....	98½	50 M.So.& N.Ia.G.Sk.	15
5 do............	98¼	100 do...........	14⅞
10 St. Nicholas Bank.	96	39 Panama Railroad..	133¾
10 Bank of New-York.	101	160 do.......b60	134
30 Manhattan Bank..	137	25 do...........	134
10 do............	137½	50 do.......b60	134¼
10 Pacific M. S. Co....	93	50 Illinois Cen. R..b30	56½
120 do............	92½	50 do.......b60	56½
100 do.........b60	92½	35 Clev.,Col.& Cin.R.	86
100 do.........b30	92¼	270 Gal. & Chicago R..	58
160 do............	92	250 do..........b10	58
100 do............	91½	50 do..........s10	58
100 do.........b60	92	150 do..........b3	58
105 do............	91¾	50 do..........s10	57⅞
50 do.........b10	91¾	100 Clev. & Toledo R..	19½
100 Del. & H.C'l Co.b60	94	100 do.........b60	19⅝
30 do............	94	200 do...........	19⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. R....s60	72	100 do...........	19½
20 do............	72¼	100 do.........b60	19⅜
10 do............	72⅛	100 Chic. & R. Island R	62⅞
1525 do............	72	200 do.........b30	62⅞
500 do.........b30	72⅛	50 do.........s30	62¾
550 do.........b60	72⅛	200 do...........	62¾
800 do.........b30	72	50 do.......s n w	62¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, 1865...	99½	100 M. So. & N. I. R..	6½
2,000 Cal. State 7s....	86½	10 Panama R.........	134
1,000 Va. State 6s....	92½	100 N. Y. Cen. R..s60	72
4,000 do............	92⅜	400 do.........s60	71⅞
20,000 Mo. State 6s.s60	80½	450 do.........b60	72⅛
5,000 M. C. R. 8 p. c.		415 do...........	72
1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	95	150 do.........b60	72¼
10 Merchants' Bank..	105	100 do.........b30	72⅛
70 Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	94	150 Gal. & Chic. R..s60	58
210 Pacific Mail S Co.	91¾	100 do...........	58⅛
200 do.........b30	91¾	100 Cleve. & Toledo R.	19⅝
200 Cum. Coal Pref.s60	15⅜	200 Chic. & R. I. R.b30	62⅞
100 Penn. Coal Co..b30	81	100 do.........b10	62⅞
200 Reading R......b10	40¾		

TUESDAY, Feb. 21—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was moderately active to-day, but as there was some realizing for the *Bull* account on the advance of yesterday, the prices of the leading Speculative Shares were a fraction off. About 10,000 shares of New-York Central were sold at 72@71⅞@72⅛@72 ₱ cent., closing at 4 o'clock 71⅞@72 ₱ cent. against 71¼@⅜, yesterday afternoon. As the transfers re-open after the payment of the February Dividend to-morrow, a considerable amount of cash Stock is supposed to have been bought in for the *Bear* account within a day or two, which operation has contributed somewhat to the active movement of the Stock since yesterday morning. There was less done in Pacific Mail Shares, and the cash price is lower by 1½ ₱ cent. than on Monday afternoon. The sales ran down from 93 to 91¾ ₱ cent., closing after the printed list 91¾ bid cash, and 72, buyer 30 days. The speculative sellers of Panama move somewhat cautiously, and the present price, 134 ₱ cent., fails to increase the outstanding contracts at the Board. After the printed list this afternoon, 134¼ ₱ cent. cash was bid, and 134½ asked. In the Western Shares, the variations since yesterday are ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. in favor of Galena and Chicago, closing 58⅛ ₱ cent., and about the same in favor of Illinois Central, while Rock Island was steady, and Cleveland and Toledo ⅜@½ ₱ cent. weaker. Both the Michigan Stocks are very quiet; Southern Preferred $14⅞, and Michigan Central 37¾@38 ₱ cent. In the Coal Stocks, Delaware and Hudson is firmer at 94 ₱ cent.; Pennsylvania Coal, 81 ₱ cent. ex dividend; and a moderate speculative movement is continued in Reading, which closed firm at 40⅝@¾ ₱ cent. In the State Stocks early in the day the demand was quite firm, 81 ₱ cent. paid for Missouris—an advance of 2 ₱ cent. on the time sales this day last week—88 ₱ cent. for Tennessees and 93 for Virginias. At the Second Board Virginias were ½ ₱ cent. lower, and a 60-day sale of Missouris was made at 80½ ₱ cent., option to the seller. In Railway Bonds there is a decline of ½ ₱ cent. each in Illinois Centrals and Michigan Centrals, while the bids continue firm for Eries and New York Centrals, with very few parcels offered on the market. Brooklyn Water Loan has fallen off to 100¾ ₱ cent. There is very little doing in Federal Stocks, either coupon or registered. A few of the Texas Indemnity 5 ₱ cents brought 99¼ @ 99½ ₱ cent. The general market left off steady, after losing part of the buoyancy of Monday.

There was increased firmness in the asking rates of Exchange to-day for the Boston mail. The leading drawers on London advanced to 109¾ ₱ cent., 60 days' sight, which placed the demand rate at 109¾@110 ₱ cent. The advance noticed yesterday on Paris was maintained, f.5.18¾@f.5.16¼ at 60 days' sight, and f.5.13¾@f.5.12½ at sight. The business on London for this mail was a fair one at 109 ₱ cent., but the additional ¼ ₱ cent. rise checked the demand. The prominent drawers, however, seem disposed to firmness, on account of the ease in the Money Market and the calculation that their Exchange will all be wanted later in the season. In Money affairs, to-day, we hear of prime Discounts 60@90 days at 6@6½ ₱ cent., and 4 months at 7 ₱ cent. Temporary Loans to the Brokers continue steady at 6 ₱ cent. as the rule. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury on the valuable cargoes of the *Arabia* and *Borussia*, which are now being entered, amount to-day to $239,000; while $330,000 has been disbursed for Post-Office account—the first considerable draft yet presented under the recent Deficiency Appropriation.

An enormous business is doing this week in Cotton at the South, following the heavy transactions in this market at the close of last week, and the very firm advices from the English trade to the afternoon of 4th February. We hear by telegraph that 19,500 bales at New-Orleans, and 11,500 bales at Mobile were sold yesterday at full prices. The following is the general movement since the first of the current crop, including 178,000 bales received, and 86,000 bales exported for the past week:

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec'd at Ports	3,257,000	2,782,000	1,796,000	2,207,000	2,115,000
Ex.to G.Br'n	1,362,000	837,000	632,000	630,000	977,000
Ex. to France.	381,000	319,000	221,000	251,000	296,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	214,000	254,000	142,000	176,000	155,000
Total Exports.	1,958,000	1,410,000	995,000	1,065,000	1,428,000
Stock on hand.	1,118,000	1,063,000	670,000	746,000	566,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'd at Ports.	178 000	125,000	119,600	99,000	117,000
Ex.to G.Brit'n	56,000	31,000	88,000	40,000	41,600
Ex. to France.	11,000	9,000	22,000	15,000	16,000
Ex.to oth'r f.p.	19,000	20,000	10,000	17,000	18,000
Total Exports.	86,000	60,000	115,000	72,000	75,000

In reference to the extent of the Cotton crop, Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their circular of this week, say:

"The most popular estimate just now is 4,300,000 bales, some few over and some rather less. There is still an expectation that receipts must soon show a marked diminution, for it is universally admitted the facilities this season have been greater than ever for marketing the crop. The effect on price, if the crop proves about 4,300,000, has already been discounted; had the opinion so generally entertained a month ago, that the crop might be limited at 4,100,000 bales, been confirmed up to this time, we should have had an important advance in all the markets in this country."

And Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS remark:

"The course of receipts continues quite confirmatory of the views then expressed, and the rapidity with which the excess is still increasing is gradually forcing all parties to adopt higher figures."

The business on the Reading Road for the month of January has been made up, and shows the following comparative result; to which is added the preceding month of December, the first of the current fiscal year of the Company:

	1860.	1859.
Received from Coal..........	$96,168 50	$86,033 58
Received from Merchandise..	41,502 01	36,298 82
Received from Travel, &c....	25,880 34	24,389 61
Total..................	$163,550 85	$146,722 01
Transportation, Roadway, Renewal Fund and all charges................	109,375 80	105,978 67
Net profit for the month......	$54,175 05	$40,743 34
Net profit for previous month.	108,315 53	116,569 67
Total net profit for two months..............	$162,490 58	$157,313 01

The earnings of the Michigan Central Road the second week of February are:

1860..................................	$25,293 98
1859..................................	24,761 19

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company brought down for the week ending Saturday, the 18th inst., 14,100 tons of coal, against 9,750 tons for corresponding week last year, making for the season, commencing Dec. 1, 149,972 tons, against 104,821 tons to corresponding period last year.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week.......	$914,757	$713,084	$1,239,942
Previously reported.	7,114,028	5,778,400	8,783,244
Since Jan. 1........	$8,028,785	$6,491,484	$10,023,186

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts...................	$289,578 12
Payments........................	456,439 10
Balance.........................	9,883,272 45

The receipts for Customs were $239,000.

The Newark *Advertiser* says of the Railway contest before the New-Jersey Legislature:

The New-Jersey Railroad struggle continues to interest and excite New-Jersey. The New-Jersey Railroad, it is said, has pretty much given up the fight, except to save their own rights and franchises.

The bill now before the Legislature will probably be amended by the Assembly so as to prevent any damage to existing companies, and protect the public interests, and then pass into a law.

This will give two rival lines to Newark, with the probability of extension all the way to the Delaware.

The Bank of America in this City is now receiving subscriptions to $100,000 additional capital of the Merchants' Bank of St. Louis—10 ₱ cent. payable at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at the call of the Directors in the course of the present year. The stock, we believe, promises an income of about 10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

The Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton Road, under the prospect of the new arrangement of the financial affairs of the Road, are held in this market at 50@55 ₱ cent. for the first, and 30@33 ₱ cent. for the second mortgage.

Assuming that the finished railways of Missouri, now in active operation, will continue to pay at least $600,000 a year of the interest on the Public Debt of the State, the remaining sum to be provided, according to the calculation of the Missouri *Republican*, is $732,000, thus:

The receipts into the State Treasury for the two fiscal years ending in 1858 were $1,361,348. The estimates for the two years ending 1860, including the balance in hand, and $848,000 proceeds of the mill tax, is $2,853,042, from which are to be deducted $1,087,700 for ordinary expenditures and school purposes. The account therefore stands:

Revenues for 2 years ending '60.	$2,005,042	
Proceeds mill tax........	848,000—	
Aggregate.............		$2,853,042
Ordinary expenditures......	$600,000	
School appropriation.........	487,700—	$1,087,700
Surplus..............		$1,765,342
Interest to be paid by the State		1,464,360
Surplus over all........		$300,984

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week.......	$914,757	$713,084	$1,239,942
Previously reported	7,114,028	5,778,400	8,783,244
Since Jan 1.......	$8,028,785	$6,491,484	$10,023,186

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Feb. 13.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 13.	Feb. 20.
Philadelphia.....	3,263,000	3,309,000	770,000	708,000
North America....	2,761,242	2,805,833	521,555	541,195
Farm. & Mech.....	4,070,417	4,021,431	715,141	825,947
Commercial......	1,531,000	1,528,000	193,000	197,000
Mechanics'......	1,666,201	1,679,728	246,623	215,235
N. Liberties.....	1,331,000	1,311,000	207,000	282,000
Southwark.......	974,355	953,193	196,079	198,426
Kensington......	832,091	823,939	151,687	151,698
Penn Township..	809,495	805,836	121,655	147,306
Western........	1,310,214	1,309,454	250,375	342,605
Manuf. & Mech..	1,126,470	1,128,065	128,500	163,080
Commerce.......	648,058	643,993	126,542	113,503
Girard..........	2,072,429	2,107,269	369,620	392,254
Tradesmen's......	576,875	571,425	96,033	88,839
Consolidation.....	492,144	483,457	60,176	76,400
City.............	767,070	763,184	106,282	120,377
Commonwealth..	434,779	436,753	115,003	104,416
Corn Exchange...	378,732	395,090	115,964	96,680
Union...........	483,081	497,080	90,117	73,459
Total.........	25,458,354	25,564,640	4,581,356	4,696,389

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	Feb. 13.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 13.	Feb. 20.
Philadelphia.....	1,680,000	1,634,000	235,000	230,000
North America....	1,638,298	1,629,954	230,015	236,812
Farm. & Mech.....	2,754,503	2,702,312	389,415	376,270
Commercial......	679,000	672,000	144,000	154,000
Mechanics'......	802,412	765,387	149,180	148,995
N. Liberties.....	841,000	886,000	108,000	132,000
Southwark.......	640,207	640,203	89,320	93,385
Kensington......	597,029	581,556	124,495	126,400
Penn Township..	535,095	558,060	88,040	82,695
Western........	862,131	914,419	128,165	120,840
Manuf. & Mech..	553,795	580,695	110,735	106,185
Commerce.......	451,308	402,823	91,690	89,560
Girard..........	890,346	910,329	196,175	207,120
Tradesmen's......	371,001	363,162	81,735	82,745
Consolidation.....	272,730	267,203	96,910	94,480
City.............	401,198	403,117	92,085	97,110
Commonwealth..	293,978	261,833	104,745	104,485
Corn Exchange...	280,334	280,585	91,105	100,690
Union...........	219,952	268,481	102,935	92,515
Total.........	14,904,302	14,722,119	2,663,695	2,676,197

Real Estate—Feb. 21.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

2-story cottage house and lot on E. S. 1st-av., between 84th and 85th sts, 25.6x100	$2,280 00
4-story brick house and lot on S. E. corner Avenue C and 12th-st. Lot 27.6x62.6	7,750 00
4-story b'k house & lot No. 331 8th-st., 24.9x93.11.	5,675 00
4-story b'k house & lot No. 333 8th-st., 24.9x93.11.	5,500 00

BY E. H. LUDLOW & SON.

Property corner of William, South William and Beaver sts., known as the Delmonico Hotel, subject to dower right	$85,059 30
House and lot No. 100 East 15th-st. Lot 24x103.	12,500 00
Store and dwelling N.E. corner of Hudson and Charles sts., 35.10 front, 14.11 rear	10,000 00

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 8 bbls. Ashes, 303 bbls. Flour, 44,900 bushels Corn, 438 bushels Oats, 816 bushels Malt. 464 pkgs. Provisions, and 233 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 75 bbls., including Pots at $5 25, and Pearls at $5 43¾, ₱ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Sales, to-day, 2,500 ℔s. American Yellow, at 36c.@37½c. ₱ ℔.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in request, chiefly at from 17½c.@19c. ₱ ℔. Nothing really new in other kinds.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand, and sales have been made of 2,240 bags, at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., usual terms. Other kinds have been quiet. Stock of all descriptions, in first hands, this morning, 50,177 pkgs.,—including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 24,000 mats and 200 bags Java, 17,574 bags Rio, 4,300 bags Maracaibo, 3,803 bags Ceylon, and 300 bags other kinds.

	Bags.
Stock of Rio, Feb. 18, New-Orleans..........	55,000
Stock of Rio, Feb. 18, Baltimore............	6,000
Stock of Rio, Feb. 21, New-York............	17,874
Grand total..............................	78,874

COPPER—Refined Ingot is moderately inquired for, chiefly at 23½c.@24c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been inactive to-day; prices have not varied materially. Sales, 900 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ ℔.......	9	9	9¼	9½
Middling, ₱ ℔......	11¼	11⅜	11½	11⅝
Middling Fair, ₱ ℔..	12½	12¾	12¾	13¼

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 50 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $15 50 ₱ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are in moderate request, chiefly at from $3 87½@$4 50 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are scarce and quiet, including large No. 1 at $16 50@$16 75 ₱ bbl. Salmon and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no remarkable change to-day. The demand is moderate, chiefly from the regular trade. Prices of desirable lots are sustained. We have heard of sales of of 7,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 20; extra State at $5 30@$5 45; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 10@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 35@$6 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 40@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 80; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour..........................	$4 50	@$5 00
Superfine State..........................	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra State..............................	5 30	@ 5 45
Superfine Western......................	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin.............	5 35	@ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan..	5 40	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio.....................	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 85	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands...............	6 05	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee...........................	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee...........................	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri......	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in pretty fair demand, at former rates. The transactions comprise 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 55@$6 85 ₱ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots, at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey; $4 for Baltimore, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 62½@$1 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Brandies, Gin, and Rum have been in fair request. Wines have been lightly dealt in. Prices have been sustained.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in demand, including Layer, at $2 50@$2 52½; and Bunch at $2 37½@$2 40 ₱ whole box. Other kinds have been quiet. Sales by auction: 5,593 boxes Sicily Oranges, at $2 10@$2 45; and 2,576 boxes do. Lemons, at $1 95 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, being held above the views of most buyers. Sales have been confined to small lots, including very choice White Kentucky at $1 60 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand and is advancing. Sales have been reported of 35,000 bush., at 77½c.@81c., chiefly at 80c., for White and Yellow Jersey and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is salable and steady About 2,800 bushels changed hands at 87c.@88c. ₱ bush. Barley is in request at previous figures. Sales 7,000 bushels State on terms not ascertained. Oats are inquired for, including Canada, at 44½c.@45½c.; Western at 44½c.@45c.; State at 45½c.@46½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@44c.; Southern at 38c.@42c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 450 bales North River, at unchanged prices.

HEMP—Continues inactive at old quotations.

HIDES—Have been moderately inquired for within our former range.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 60 bales last year's crop, inferior to choice, at 8c.@18c. ₱ ℔.

HONEY—Sales 16 tierces Cuba, on private terms.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in fair demand, mainly at $24 75@$25 50 ₱ ton, usual terms. Other kinds have been quiet.

LEAD—Has been lightly dealt in at old figures.

LEATHER—Sole continues abundant and depressed. Prices tend downward.

LIME—Rockland, 75 for Common, and $1 22½@$1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 430 bbls. New-Orleans at 47c.@48c.; with 130 hhds. and 40 tcs. Clayed Cuba at 24½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in limited demand, yet it has been stiffly held at $3 50@$3 62½ ₱ 280 ℔s. Week's receipts, 2,345 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 6,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been less active, and closed heavily at 47c.@48½c. Week's receipts, 2,246 bbls; estimated stock, 2,500 bbls. Tar has been quiet at from $2 25@$2 75 ₱ bbl. Week's receipts, 256 bbls.; stock, 2,500 bbls. Resin has been in fair request, including Common at $1 65@$1 67½; Strained at $1 67½@$1 70; No. 2 at $1 75@$1 90 ₱ 310 ℔s; and No. 1 at from $2 @$4 50 ₱ 280 ℔s. Week's receipts of Resin, 9,501 bbls.; estimated stock of Common, 5,000 bbls. Messrs. LUCE & TURNER have prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Feb. 21.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls............	11,131	12,608
Spirits Turpentine, bbls...........	14,521	16,720
Resin, bbls........................	66,108	41,782
Tar, bbls...........................	5,157	1,876

OILS—All descriptions continue in limited request at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 900 bbls., in lots, at $18 50 for new Mess, $14 87½@$15 for new Prime, $17 50@$17 62½ for old Mess. and $12 50@$12 62½ for old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams at 9½c.@10c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ ℔. Bacon is in fair demand, chiefly at from 8½c.@10½c. ₱ ℔. Lard is depressed; sales 375 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef is salable and firm; the day's business comprises 600 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra Western Mess; $5 25@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16 50@$19 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ ℔. Cheese is in demand at 9½c.@11½c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs., at $13 87@14 37½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

SOAP—Sales have been reported of 250 boxes Castile at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 950 hhds., chiefly Cuba at from 6¾c.@7¾c., including 280 hhds., for refining at the lower rate; 118 hhds. New-Orleans, (by auction,) at $7 19@$7 56, and 400 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 15,000 ℔s. prime, at former prices.

TEAS—Are in slack demand, yet are quoted steady.

TIN—Has been sparingly sought after, at previous figures.

TOBACCO—Seed-leaf is in request, partly for export. Other kinds are quiet. Sales since our last, 64 hhds. Kentucky, at 5¾c.@10½c.; 317 cases Seed-leaf, at 5c.@15c.; 36 cases Florida, at 12c.@28c.; and 467 bales Havana, at 28c.@38c., ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 750 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison at 22½c.@23½c., chiefly at 23c.@23¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 300 boxes Bacon and 100 tierces Lard at 22s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d.; and, by steamer, 10 tons Clover Seed at 40s. For London, 150 bbls. Pork, and 150 tierces Beef on private terms; 100 tierces Rice, and 1,000 wet salted Hides at 30s.; and 50 tons heavy goods on private terms. For Bremen, 50 cases Tobacco on private terms.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 20, 1860.

CATTLE—The receipts, as will be seen by reference to our table, are unusually heavy for this season of the year, and the quality is fully up to the average, while there is no diminution in prices.

Throughout Saturday night and yesterday, up to 3 o'clock P. M., the severest storm of the season prevailed. Snow fell all day Saturday, until it measured from six to eight inches on the level. At the same time a strong wind set in from the west, which not only tended to restrict operations here, because of the violence of the storm out of doors, but delayed the trains for many hours. The cattle train due early in the morning did not reach here until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and when we left West Albany at 5 P. M. two trains were still behind.

Never before have we witnessed such a storm at West Albany, driving not only the light, dry snow, but clouds of sand before it, until buyers, and sellers, and spectators were driven to the hotels for shelter. The storm continued until nightfall, and we have but few transactions to report—barely sufficient to indicate the tone of the market.

We may say, however, that the prices of last week seem to be fully sustained, if not bettered. There is the full complement of buyers here, and the bids are comparatively smart, indicating that not only the New-York but the Eastern markets are bare. Buyers are in doubt as to their ability to ship to-day, owing to the heavy snow-drifts. Nevertheless, if detained here for 24 hours, they will still be in time for the great Southern and Eastern markets.

RECEIPTS.—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 17 cattle to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Corresponding week last year.
Cattle............	3,677	2,943	1,904
Sheep............	3,751	2,971	4,430
Hogs.............	80	836	822
	Average weekly receipts last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total same date last year.
Cattle............	2,542	19,244	14,325
Sheep............	4,112	35,967	41,840
Hogs.............	715	3,643	5,000

PRICES.—We quote the market pretty active at the following rates:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium..................	5½@5¾	5½@5¾
Extra.....................	4⅞@5⅜	4¾@5⅜
First quality..............	4¼@4¾	4¼@4¾
Second quality...........	3¾@4	3½@3¾
Third quality.............	2¾@3¼	2¾@3
Inferior..................	2½@2⅞	—@2½

SHEEP—The demand is well up to the supply, and the favorable weather and a brisk inquiry for mutton, imparts buoyancy to the market.

An extra lot of 116, raised by E. W. CADY, Dryden, New-York, attracted attention.

MILCH COWS—Supply light. A few sales are making at prices ranging from $30 to $53 ₱ head, according to quality.

HOGS—Nothing doing. But one car-load arrived on this side, and for this lot, averaging 100 ℔s., 5c. was offered and refused.

DRESSED HOGS—There is a falling off both in the supply and the demand. The quality of the receipts has been good, the weather favorable, and as a consequence prices have been fairly maintained. On Saturday the storm tended to check operations, and we could not learn of any sales of moment. Friday evening 400 head Canadas changed hands at 7½c.@7¾c., dividing on 100 ℔s.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 20.

The cattle market was rather dull to-day, with a tendency to decline in prices. The offerings have increased, and the demand has been only moderate. Prime cattle are scarce and command full prices. The offerings amount to about 2,000 head—a slight decrease on the number of last week. The following were the current quotations to-day:

Choice quality, ₱ 100 ℔s........	$9 50@$10 25
Prime quality, ₱ 100 ℔s.........	8 75@ [illegible]
Fair quality, ₱ 100 ℔s..........	[illegible]
Ordinary quality, ₱ 100 ℔s......	[illegible]
Common quality, ₱ 100 ℔s.......	[illegible]
Inferior quality, ₱ 100 ℔s.......	[illegible]

SHEEP—Sales, 7,000 head at 5c.@6c. ₱ ℔.
HOGS—Sales, 2,940 head at 7½c.@8½c. ₱ ℔.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Sonnambula.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Wolfgang—Harry Burnham.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Octoroon.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Grand Concert.

BROADWAY, cor. Ninth-street—Rossiter's Scriptural Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET, No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The great Union Mass Meeting assigned for the eve of Washington's birthday came off last evening at the Cooper Institute, and was made the occasion of inaugurating, in this City, the new party on the platform of "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws." Mr. James W. Gerard presided and addressed the meeting at considerable length, defining his position in the present movement. He was followed by Hon. J. Morrison Harris, of Maryland, in a speech of some length, appealing to the conservative men of the North to maintain the rights of the South. Hon. George Briggs gave a history of the late contest for Speaker of the House of Representatives, and defended his own action. Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson made an impassioned and patriotic address, in which he expressed his willingness to vote for Gen. Scott for President. Gen. Scott was present, and was frequently and enthusiastically cheered. The room was about filled, and the proceedings were characterized by great unanimity.

A large screw-steamship was on Sunday evening lost upon a ledge of rock to the east of Cape Sable. The vessel was observed from the shore, but as the sea was running very high at the time it was impossible to communicate with those on board; and during Monday, as the vessel broke up and settled before the eyes of the spectators, conjecture was at a loss to identify the unfortunate ship. Yesterday, however, it was ascertained that the steamship *Hungarian*, which left Liverpool on the 8th, was the lost vessel. As it was regarded as impossible for boats to live in the sea running at the period of the disaster, and as no survivors have come to land, it is reasonably assumed that all on board perished. The *Hungarian*, the property of the Montreal Steamship Company, was only completed and put upon her ocean route last year. She had already made a great reputation as a swift and successful sailer. Some of the most rapid recorded passages across the Atlantic had been achieved by her.

Mr. Seward yesterday introduced into the Senate a bill providing for the admission of Kansas. It was made the special order for the 1st of March. A variety of measures were brought forward by Mr. Haun, of California, one of them a resolution directing the proper Committee to inquire into the expediency of setting apart the New-Almaden Quicksilver Mine to pay the cost of a Pacific Railroad. Mr. Mason, from the Harper's Ferry Committee, moved a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest and bring to the bar of the Senate Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, to answer for refusing to appear and respond to the queries of the Committee. After some resistance, the resolution was carried by large majority. The Senate, after an Executive Session, adjourned to Thursday. In the House, Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, took occasion to correct certain statements as to his partisan connections, made when he was a candidate for Speaker. His aim was mainly to assert his association with the American party. A majority of the Committee on desks and chairs, having reported in favor of restoring the old conveniences, and to afford the necessary time for the change, of adjourning to March 4, the former proposition was adopted by the House, and the latter rejected. Mr. Hoard, of New-York, moved for a special Committee to inquire into the existence and extent of Executive interference with the legislation of the House; and how far patronage had been employed to influence votes. The resolution was laid over. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, spoke at length in defence of Southern institutions, chiefly in response to the recent speech of Mr. Ferry of Connecticut, vindicating the Republicans. Mr. Henry Winter Davis then took the floor, in answer to the action of the Maryland Legislature, touching his vote for Mr. Pennington. His speech was able, patriotic, but extremely bitter; and will doubtless produce a tonic and salutary effect upon the party assailed. The House also adjourned to Thursday.

Miramon, it appears, is really making a last desperate throw for the preservation of his power. At the head of a large army, he is advancing upon Vera Cruz, leaving the capital behind him unprotected, and threatened by the approach of two large bodies of Liberal troops, one of them headed by the invincible Alvarez. That he stakes all upon this attempt is inferred from the circumstance of his wife attending him, as if flight from the country is to be the alternative of failure. In the meantime, Degollado, the Liberal Secretary of War, has hastened to Puebla to dispute the advance of the enemy; and strong parties of the Constitutionalists are hastening from the North, with the design of cutting off the retreat of the reactionary chief. But for the wretched incapacity of Degollado, who is opposed to Miramon, there could be little doubt as to the event of the contest.

By way of St. Louis and New-Orleans, we receive San Francisco intelligence to Jan. 30. The telegraph upon the Butterfield route had been extended to Fresno, a point 180 miles distant from San Francisco. The movement against the Chinese was general. A petition addressed to the Legislature, to prevent the immigration of the Celestials, had found a hundred thousand signatures. Business at San Francisco was extremely languid.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands to Jan. 7, inform us of the return of the King to the capital, where he was received with great demonstrations. The election for members of the Insular Legislature had taken place. A very small vote was polled. The foundation of a new Custom-house had been laid in Honolulu.

From Jamaica we learn that a new effort is making in that Island to promote cotton cultivation. It had been set on foot by capitalists in Manchester, England; but very little confidence seemed to be felt in its success, as the planters lacked the requisite energy. An earthquake, and a few days of cold weather—when the thermometer recorded 65°—were among the prominent events of the fortnight preceding the date of our correspondent's letter. The sugar crop in Jamaica bade fair to exceed that of the last year by 6,000 or 8,000 hhds., while that of Guiana, it was feared, in consequence of heavy rains, would fall short of the usual quantity. Gov. Hincks returned to Barbados on Christmas day. In his Message on the occasion of opening the Legislature he quieted the fears of the people by announcing that the most urgent necessity alone would induce the withdrawal of the white troops from the Island.

At the Meeting of the Board of Governors last evening, a communication was received from the Warden of the Alms House, complaining of the practice of sending patients from Bellevue Hospital to the Island while in a dying condition. He states that patients frequently die while on their way to the Island. The report from the Institutions showed a decrease of 57 in the number of inmates as compared with the number reported the week before. A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to confer with the Mayor and Common Council in relation to the bequest of the late Mr. John Rose. The bequest is $200,000 for the purpose of forming an Agricultural School for the instruction of pauper children, provided the city of New York shall appropriate a like sum for the same purpose.

The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, Col. Lefferts, left the city yesterday upon its visit to the seat of National Government. There were eight companies, making a total of 643 officers and men. A special train of fourteen cars was placed at the disposal of the Regiment for this occasion. A large concourse witnessed its departure.

Grace Greenwood delivered a lecture, last evening, in Rev. Dr. Chapin's church, upon "The Heroic in Common Life." The lecture was composed mostly of illustrations of the heroism of public men and women, from which was drawn the inference that private life could tell grander tales of heroism than those so well known to the world. To defend and encourage such was the aim of the fair speaker.

The sales of Cotton were limited, yet prices were unchanged. Flour was in moderate request at uniform rates. Wheat was inactive. A lively inquiry prevailed for Corn. Rye, Barley, Oats and Provisions were inquired for, as were likewise Adamantine Candles, Dry Codfish, Raisins, Brandies, Scotch Pig Iron, Hay, Clover Seed, Rice, Tallow and Tobacco. Rio Coffee, Sugars and Molasses, attracted more attention. Whisky was also more freely dealt in. Coffee, Lead, Naval Stores, Hides and Leather, Oils and Teas were quiet. Freights were less active. The Corn Exchange will be closed to-day, it being the Anniversary of Washington's Birthday.

The Stock Market was less buoyant yesterday than the day before, though a considerable business was done. New-York Central fell off to 71⅞@72 ⅌ cent., and Pacific Mail to 91¾. Exchange on England rose to 109¼ per cent. with the leading Bankers. No change in rates for Money, the supply easy both for Discounts and on temporary Loan.

Presidential Prospects.

The *Tribune* has rather startled its Republican brethren by openly advocating the nomination of Edward Bates for the Presidency. It has not been thought impossible, for some months, by very many sagacious members of the Republican Party, that a contingency might arise which should render this nomination expedient:—but they have been hoping that the necessity might be averted and that the canvass would assume so open and direct a shape as to make the contest purely one of principle,—each side nominating its representative men, and aiming at a result which should *decide* something, instead of evading the issue and leaving the real points of difference to be contested hereafter. The *Tribune*, however, begins by inviting the contingency. It assumes, as already settled, that the Democrats will nominate Douglas, and thus evade the issue which the selection of Wise, Stephens, or any distinctively Southern man would raise; and upon this assumption it proceeds to show that the Republicans cannot hope for success unless they secure the support of other parties. The *Courier and Enquirer* resents this policy with great show of indignation, and announces its determination to *bolt* the nomination of any man who did not act, heartily and zealously, with the Republican Party in 1856. The only thing which gives this pronunciamiento any importance, is the fact that the *Courier and Enquirer* is the special organ of the State Administration,—having been adopted as such, through the Bank Department, within a week after Gov. Morgan's administration.

On many accounts it would seem desirable to have the pending controversy, which turns mainly upon the sectional claims to power in Federal Councils, settled on its merits. The South has long controlled the action of the General Government in all its departments, and it is natural that the North, with its rapid growth in population, wealth and the elements of political power, should assert its claim to a greater share of influence than it has hitherto enjoyed. If it were not for the Slavery question, this claim would scarcely be resisted—indeed, there would be no motive for resisting it on the part of the South. But the course of events and the action of the South itself have so interwoven this question with the political contests of the day, that the triumph of the North has come to be regarded as the downfall of Slavery, and to be resisted by the Southern States as involving the violation of every duty and the consummation of their degradation and ruin. We can scarcely expect that this delusion will be dispelled by any result which evades the issue. If the issue of sectional power should be directly made and met, and the North should prove victorious, the South would soon see how little foundation there had been for its fears. Nothing would tend more powerfully to a permanent settlement of the Slavery agitation than the election of Mr. Seward to the Presidency,—for as he could not possibly administer the Government upon anything like an Abolition or an actively Anti-Slavery basis, he would be compelled to fall back for support upon the truly moderate and conservative sentiment of both sections. With such an Administration, the North would lose all motive, and the South all dread, of agitation upon this subject. The slave States would very soon feel that their actual and substantial rights were safer in the hands of one who had nothing to gain by disturbing them, and who had the power to control those who might fancy they had.

But unfortunately political parties are seldom governed by the dictates of abstract wisdom. They aim primarily at success. The great object which they seek is the possession of power. The question they ask is,—not what will receive the permanent interest of the country,—but what will give them the victory. The Republicans, moreover, are divided among themselves as to their candidate. New-York will urge Mr. Seward, Ohio will urge Gov. Chase. There will be a strong pressure from Republicans in Illinois for Lincoln, in Massachusetts for Banks and in Pennsylvania for Cameron. These are all representative men;—but for that very reason each one will be most tenaciously adhered to by the party of his own locality. The friends of neither will yield to any other on personal grounds;—and if it becomes necessary to yield at all, they will do it under the guise of some overruling public necessity. The excitement growing out of the John Brown affair has afforded the needed excuse. The Republicans failed to meet that crisis with sagacity. Instead of instantly and indignantly repudiating all sympathy with the invasion, denouncing and demanding the punishment of the invaders, and taking the lead in proclaiming their devotion to the Union and the Constitution, they permitted themselves to treat the whole matter with levity, to ridicule all Union movements, to express sympathy with Brown and his confederates, and hatred and contempt for their intended victims—and thus drifted unconsciously into a position of hostility to the Union sentiment of the country. The result is the creation of Union parties everywhere—a revival of the sentiment which passed the Compromise measures of 1850, and prevented the election of Fremont in 1856. This sentiment will present the basis of a movement for setting aside all the Republican candidates already named, and for uniting upon some one less obnoxious to the conservatism of the country, upon whom, it will be urged, all opponents of the Administration can unite without sacrifice of principle or of feeling. The *Courier and Enquirer* threatens that the friends of Mr. Seward will bolt any such nomination in advance. The *Tribune*, on the other hand, by its own example, shows that even the most ultra of the stray Anti-Slavery wing of the Republican party will coöperate in such a movement whenever it shall become necessary.

All this depends, of course, upon the action of the Democratic Party at Charleston. If they should nominate a Southern man upon a Southern platform, the Republicans can meet the issue thus made, nominate Mr. Seward or any other candidate, and enter upon the contest with certainty of success. We do not believe, however, that the Democrats intend to do anything of the kind. Everything indicates the nomination of Douglas upon the Cincinnati platform, "pure and simple." He will go into Convention with the open support of the great majority of the Northern delegates and the secret favor of all the rest. The moment he shall receive a dozen Southern votes he will be the unanimous nominee of the Convention; and every day shows clearly that the Southern feeling in regard to him is rapidly becoming more tolerant, because he is felt more and more to be a necessity. They know that they do not stand the ghost of a chance of electing anybody else,—they must take him or a Republican for President. No one who supposes they have any common sense left will delude himself for a moment with the belief that they will hesitate in their choice. Recent movements in Tennessee, Louisiana and Virginia show that they are already preparing for the catastrophe which they see is inevitable. They can require no more complete disclaimer of his sentiments concerning Slavery in the Territories than is embodied in his speech on the Conspiracy bill;—and with that speech as a campaign document, they can afford to take the Cincinnati platform *in totidem verbis*,—precisely as it stood in 1856.

The Republicans will be wise, therefore, to look betimes in the face the fact that they will have Douglas for their opponent next Fall. They very justly regard him as the most formidable candidate who can be brought into the field against them; and we are inclined to regard the *Tribune's* course as indicating their general conviction that it will not be safe to run against him either Seward, Chase, Banks, or any other distinctly Anti-Slavery representative of the Republican Party. We are quite prepared, therefore, to see the contest between Douglas and Stephens on the one side, and Bates and Banks on the other.

Rather a "Soft Recorder."

The administration of justice in this City is almost as entertaining, though by no means so prompt and satisfactory, as in the judicial annals of Oriental life, preserved in that most veracious collection of histories, the "Arabian Nights' Tales." The stolid flow of litigation, drifting sluggishly on from precedent to precedent, is constantly refreshed and diversified by little eddies and jets of individual originality, often quite worthy of the Cadi who sentenced Bedreddin to death for making cream-tarts without red pepper; and, however suitors may moan and lament over the rough course of true law in New-York, the public may fairly take to itself such small comfort for its great expenses in maintaining our judicial system as it can find in the quirks and quiddities of our Daniels voted to the judgment seat. We cannot, therefore, suffer our readers to lose the benefit of one of the most singular exhibitions ever made "on this or any other Bench," Dogberry's and Sir Peter Laurie's inclusive. This striking spectacle was yesterday witnessed in the Court of General Sessions, and before Mr. Recorder Barnard.

In this Court, and before this excellent magistrate, one Thomas T. Ellis, a medical practitioner and general "confidence man," was arraigned upon a charge of making too free with the diamond rings of a lady whose notions of morality in general were represented as being rather loose; but who is evidently a conservative on the great question of property. This charge, after the usual pitched battle, was proved, and the prisoner duly found guilty. He was accordingly "put to the bar" for sentence, and in the ordinary course of things would have been dispatched with about twenty words of parentally solemn condolence and warning, removed from the Court-room and quietly "vanned" away to the winnowing floor of the State Prison. Recorder Barnard, however, had a small account of his own to settle with Dr. Thomas T. Ellis, before proceeding to balance his reckoning with society at large; and this account he instantly proceeded to arrange. He informed Dr. Ellis and the world that a great number of stories set in circulation by said Ellis about himself (the Recorder) and the fair plaintiff in the present case had come to his, the Recorder's, ears, and that this sort of thing could not be allowed. "Why not?" says Dr. Ellis, and forthwith whips out of his pocket a great roll of paper, being a long and lively chronicle of the relations which had existed for some time between himself and the aforesaid plaintiff—a sort of love-ledger, in fact, with balances of debit and credit, accounts of profit and loss, and all the ordinary features of a well-kept set of mercantile books.

To the reading of this important document the Recorder lent a Dorian ear of simple interest, only interpolating an explanation of a circumstance mentioned therein which involved the use of his own name; and when it had ended informed Dr. Ellis that, for all his ledger, it was currently reported that he (Ellis) was "a very bad man." The Doctor instantly replied by producing a handful of testimonials to his personal and professional excellence, including one from no less a personage than a Royal Irish Surgeon, the "brother-in-law of the present Earl of Derby." This was well enough for a moment, but the Recorder's ammunition wagons were as well loaded as those of his bold antagonist, and his Honor instantly rejoined with a volley of missiles, letters from "respectable Philadelphians," denouncing the Doctor as a sweet and sophistical swindler: letters from venerable clergymen in Canada West, bringing against him what Tony Weller would have regarded as the grossly improbable charge of "outwitting widders." The Doctor was crushed, but not convinced. He professed the profoundest contempt for all this epistolary bombardment; but, of course, being a convicted prisoner, was obliged to yield the privilege of the last word to his Judge.

So, the honorable Recorder having discharged his own soul and cleared his own conscience, put away his correspondence, silenced the Doctor, and proceeded to sentence his defeated foe to be sent to the State Prison, where it appears indeed most meet and proper that he should take up his residence, at least for the present.

Now, we have no doubt that it was a great relief to the feelings of our excellent Recorder to get all "this perilous stuff" off his mind. It is not such a pleasant thing to be a Judge, and to have to hold your tongue about your own character and your own affairs, and hear all sorts of people discussing all sorts of other people's business before you for months at a time. But, then, if one is a Judge, one must expect just this experience; and it is better even that the vehement accusations preferred by a swindler in the dock should go unrefuted, than that the breath of our magistrates, doubly precious as our Court Rooms make it by making it doubly precarious, should be spent in debate with individuals who are sure to have the worst in the end. The Recorder ought to have considered that, no matter who won in the important controversy about Miss Roberts and her cheques, the prisoner at the bar must sooner or later be sentenced, and sentenced by himself; and this consideration ought to have led him to spare himself a great deal of pains and very many words, even at the cost of depriving the public of the most edifying chapter of magisterial history which we have met with since perusing the interesting narrative of Judge Roosevelt's visit to the Toombs for the purpose of having a fair and open chat with one condemned prisoner Sanchez about another condemned prisoner Stephens.

Salaries for the Common Council.

There is another project on foot at Albany for providing compensation for the Aldermen and Common Councilmen of this City, in the shape of a yearly salary. It seems, at first sight, rather unfair for the City to accept the services of these eminent men without remunerating them in the usual manner. But the fact is that the question is entirely one of expediency, and justice is in no way mixed up in it. The two branches of the Common Council were established, not in order to provide a certain number of citizens with salaries, but to provide the City with a government. Nobody pretends, or has ever pretended, that one of the objects of the Charter is to secure forty-three gentlemen, to be designated by the electors, in the enjoyment of comfortable incomes. Its sole object is to provide a legislative body for the government of the municipality. This conceded, the question at once presents itself: Do we get a better government by not paying the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, than by paying them? If this can be answered truly in the affirmative, and we believe it can, it disposes completely of the matter in controversy. If the objects of the Charter are best carried out by withholding salaries, the salaries ought to be withheld; if not, not. The personal needs of the legislators have nothing to do with it. That the Boards which have been elected under the present Charter contrast very favorably with their predecessors under the old one, we think is tolerably well established. The government of the City is still bad, but it might be and has been worse, and the sovereign people has not, in the later manifestations of its will, dealt so hardly with us as on many former occasions; and the reason is obvious. In a City like this, a man who can do the duties of an Alderman, and earn his bread as well, is pretty sure to be an honester, more respectable and better-behaved man than an Alderman by profession. In other words, in the existing condition of ward politics, a person who has no ostensible means of support, and looks to being elected a municipal legislator for board and lodging, is pretty sure to be a worthless adventurer, and having no affairs of his own, is the last person in the world to be charged with the management of the affairs of other people. We do not assert or insinuate that penniless people are unfit for office, but we know as a matter of fact that penniless people in New-York, who take to ward politics for a livelihood, are, in nine cases out of ten, incorrigible scamps.

How it ever got into the heads of the present members of the Common Council, or those of any of their friends, that they are ill used in not being paid, we really do not understand. No fraud or deception has been practiced upon them. There was no salary attached to the office when they were elected. They became candidates for it with the full knowledge of its advantages and disadvantages. Moreover, if they now find that it is not what their fancy pictured it, they have the remedy in their own hands. They can resign at any moment, if they find the work too hard, or the honors too small, or the demand on their time too great. There is no compulsion in the matter. They have not the least shadow of a claim on the City for compensation, unless they can show that they are the only persons who can fill the positions which they now occupy. But they know perfectly well, there are thousands ready to step into their places upon the same terms. If they are so simple as to believe the contrary, we beg they will at once undeceive themselves. If they are staying in office on our account, we entreat of them not to give themselves the trouble one minute longer, but resign. We can get as much legislation as we want, and every whit as good as theirs, for nothing.

Diphtherias and Panics.

We publish, to-day, a careful and accurate sketch of the origin and history of the disease which has made its appearance among us within the last few years, under the perfectly unintelligible and formidable name of Diphtheria. This sketch has been prepared for us by an accomplished surgeon of this City, connected with one of our largest public hospitals, and we trust may produce some salutary effect upon the excited and terrified public mind. It will be seen that this novel adversary, who is commonly supposed to be going about seeking whom he may devour, is simply an old foe with a new face, from whom we have nothing really strange and exceptional in the way of devastation to expect. It is quite true that the practice of salting the snow in our thoroughfares has already done not a little to deteriorate the average health as well as the average comfort of our population. But this, as will be seen, is to be attributed simply to the fact that by dissolving marine or muriatic acid saturated with mineral alkali, otherwise known as muriate of soda, otherwise again known as "common salt," in water, or ice, or snow, you expand the liquid, augment its capacity for heat, and consequently depress its temperature. Any industrious housekeeper, who has accelerated the process of freezing "iced-cream" by putting rock-salt into her "freezer," will readily appreciate this fact, even if she fails to comprehend its philosophical explanation. The process of strewing our snow-covered streets with salt, accordingly, subjects every man, woman, or child, whose feet may be immersed in the solution thus produced, (and now vulgarly known as "Broadway at the crossings,") to the immediate subtraction from his, her, or its body, of a certain measure of caloric essential to the due fulfillment of the vital functions. In other words, so long as we submit to the despotism of our Omnibus Companies and owners, we may expect to have chills, rheumatism, and colds in the head.

But we need not expect, either for ourselves or our children, the advent of the dreadful fiend *diphtheria*, with its hard Greek name and his fatal clinch upon the throat.

This cheering consideration has been fully set forth in the communication to which we now call the attention of our readers. And we beg, in conclusion, to remind them of that dear old Eastern story, which Eliot Warburton tells so admirably in his matchless book of travels, *Eothen*. It is there set forth, that on a certain occasion, a Howadji or sacred traveler (more given to lectures than to prayers) met the Plague coming out of Cairo, and reproached that demon with his murderous work. "Nay," said the fiend, "I have slain but a few; it is true that twenty thousand of the faithful have died, but only one-tenth of them fell by my hand,—the rest were slain by my fellow-demon, Fear!" A sound conscience, a good digestion and a reasonable investment in double-soled boots, will be found as solid a guarantee against *Diphtheria* as against the "Plague," the "Yellow Fever," or the "Cholera" itself.

A Serious Flaw.

Our City department yesterday contained the following paragraph:

> "The Comptroller finds that there is no provision of law authorizing the Mayor to advertise, at an enormous expense, all papers from the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors awaiting his approval or rejection. There are no funds appropriated, as far as he has been able to ascertain,—and he ought to know,—for such advertising, and he has refused to pay bills incurred therefor."

This is unfortunate. It nips in the bud Mayor Wood's ingenious device for rewarding the *Tribune, News, Herald* and other journals which aided his election. If there is no warrant for it in law, the law must be sadly at fault, and ought to be forthwith amended. Our readers may not understand the precise nature of the Mayor's scheme; we will, therefore, explain it.

All ordinances of the Common Council, and certain resolutions of the Board of Supervisors, require the Mayor's approval to their validity. The charter presumes that the Mayor is quite competent to decide whether he ought to sign them or not, and makes no provision, therefore, for enlightening his mind upon that general subject. But Mayor Wood, with that graceful deference to the wisdom and will of the people which has always characterized his official action, hit upon a plan for making the entire population of the City—those of them at least who had aided his election—a sort of Privy Council to advise him as to his action in the premises. He accordingly originated the scheme of *advertising* at length, in the journals named, all papers submitted for his approval, in order that the people might signify their objections to his signing them, if they were so disposed.

The economy of such a device was marvellous. Patrick O'Dooley, for example, sends in his bill, amounting to $1 37½, for work done for the City; the Board passes the bill, and sends it to the Mayor for his signature; but his Honor is much too careful of the City's money to authorize its payment without due inquiry; so he *advertises* the bill at length in the *Tribune, News, Herald*, &c., to the amount of $15 or $20, in order to ascertain if anybody has any objection to his signing it. We one day counted bills thus advertised, amounting in the aggregate to $56 and some cents—while the cost of advertising them must have been at least three times that amount. And never, in a single instance, we venture to say, has any bill failed to receive his signature in consequence of objections thus elicited.

And now the remorseless Comptroller steps in and spoils all this snug little jobbery by talking about lack of legal authority! Mayor Wood, we presume, will at once proceed to Albany and secure an amendment of the Charter which shall remedy this trifling defect. What is the use of being Mayor if he cannot spend the public money *ad libitum*? How is he to reward newspaper services without free authority to advertise in them at his own discretion and at the City's expense? The Republicans in the Legislature must understand that he cannot go to Charleston unless this little matter—with sundry others he has already submitted to them—is first made right.

An Unequal Contest.

Quite a sharp—not to say bitter—controversy seems to be raging between the *Tribune* and the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, on a point of some political and professional interest. It seems that Mr. Wendell, one of the Printers to Congress under this Administration, employed a Mr. Jewett, a proprietor of the Buffalo *Commercial*, to do part of the work under his contract. The *Tribune* charges that this was in payment for services rendered by the *Commercial* in sustaining the Fillmore movement in 1856, and thus aiding Mr. Buchanan's election. This imputation is somewhat tartly repelled by the *Commercial*, that paper declaring that it secured the work merely because it was the lowest bidder, and without any reference whatever to political considerations. The *Tribune* scouts all this as sheer evasion.

We submit to our Buffalo neighbor that it argues this case at a disadvantage. It lacks that familiar acquaintance with the manner of rewarding political journals for party services which would qualify it to speak with the *Tribune's* peremptory emphasis on such a point. Mayor Wood understands the matter much better. After his recent election, Mayor Wood invented a new method of drawing money from the public treasury, for the purpose of rewarding the journals which had proved most serviceable to him in his canvass. The very first newspaper whose services were thus recognized by him was the *Tribune*,—which had ostensibly advocated another candidate, but really secured Wood's election by dividing the forces of his opponents. The new Mayor designated the *Tribune* as the first of the journals to be rewarded for their services—and then came his own pocket organ, the *News*, and the *Herald*, the organ of the liquor-dealers, gamblers and rowdies, on whose support, next to that of the *Tribune*, he placed most reliance, &c., &c.

If, after this experience, the *Commercial* expects to argue our neighbor out of his notions as to the recognition of services rendered by third party advocates, it will find itself mistaken. The *Tribune* knows perfectly that the support rendered by journals which look one way, while they are really rowing another, is often more valuable and efficient than that of out-and-out advocates.

Street Crossings.—Why cannot our City Government make some provision for clearing away the crossings, at least of the principal streets? With the present accumulation of snow and mud, it is almost impossible to cross Broadway, or to reach the sidewalk from an omnibus. The public are entirely dependent on the voluntary efforts of the ragged boys and girls, who supply the place of a street department very well at a few of the principal thoroughfares. But the matter ought not to be left wholly in their hands.

The Negro Pew in Dr. Cheever's Church.—Our readers doubtless recollect the exclusion some weeks since of a negro servant from Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church, and the discussion which ensued thereupon. It was stated at the time that the servant belonged to a "distinguished foreigner," whose name, however, was not given to the public. In the London *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for Feb. 1, we find a letter from the gentleman himself, narrating the circumstances of the case. He is spoken of by the *Reporter* as "the Landdrost, J. J. Buchussen,"—but from what region of the world he comes, it does not inform us. His letter is temperate and sensible. The circumstances of the case are precisely as they have been already stated. The Landdrost says that he "dare not condemn Dr. C. in the matter, as he does not know his opinion of it." Before this time he has probably seen the action of the Church on the subject, in which Dr. C. washed his hands of all responsibility, and expressed his regret at the occurrence. It evidently made some impression abroad, however, as the *Reporter* expressed the opinion that no more money should be collected in Great Britain for the support of the Church on Union-square until this matter should be cleared up.

Consistent.—Two bills are pending in our State Legislature,—one to *prohibit* voting by proxy in the election of officers of certain Railroad Companies, and the other to *permit* voting by proxy in electing officers of certain religious and benevolent Societies. Strong interests are enlisted in the support of each; whether both are to be passed or not remains to be seen.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

The Steamship Hungarian a Total Wreck.

ALL ON BOARD LOST.

Halifax, N. S., Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The brig *Cygnet*, which has arrived at this port, in twelve days from New-York, when lying to in thick weather, on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, off Liverpool, N. S., saw a large screw-steamer steaming west-northwest. Hence the steamer ashore at Cape Ledge is probably the steamship *Hungarian*, Capt. Jones, which left Liverpool on the 8th inst. for Portland. The Agent of the Associated Press has sent a special messenger to the scene of the disaster. He has also received the following:

Barrington, N. S., Monday, Feb. 20—8 P. M.

The steamer's lights were seen at 4 o'clock this morning, and at daylight she was found to be ashore half a mile from the Island. The sea was so rough that boats could not reach her. A vessel is preparing to go to her assistance. The American Consul proceeded at once to the steamer, but has not yet returned. We shall probably have particulars in the morning.

The following is the only news yet obtained from the scene of the wreck:

The large steamship ashore on the West side of Cape Sable is the steamship *Hungarian*, which sailed from Queenstown on the 9th inst. for Portland. She is a total wreck, and all her crew and passengers are supposed to be lost. A small portion of her hull is now visible at low water. Nothing like the news dispatch for the Associated Press can be found, but it is thought it may be in the mail, a small portion of which has been saved in a damaged state. One passenger ticket has been found, with the name of Ellen Sheehan upon it.

The following has been sent from Cape Sable to Messrs. Cunard & Co.:

"A steamer's lights were seen on Monday morning, at 3 o'clock; at daybreak the spars and pipe were seen standing, and at 10 A. M. all had gone by the board. Then the ship settled fast. A heavy sea was running, breaking mast-high over the ship. Communication with the ship was impossible. All on board must have been lost, unless the boats left the ship before daylight, which is not likely. At low water part of the ship is still visible."

This is all the news that can be obtained to-night.

From the Pacific.

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH—CHINESE IMMIGRATION—LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 20.

The Overland Mail, *viâ* El Paso, with San Francisco dates of the 30th ult., arrived here to-day.

The news by this arrival is two days later than the telegraphic advices from Firebaugh's Ferry, brought by the Butterfield stage, and is of rather an interesting, though not important character.

The telegraph line was completed as far as Fresno, 180 miles from San Francisco, on the Butterfield mail route.

Rich surface diggings had been discovered near Georgetown.

One hundred thousand signatures had been obtained to a petition to the Legislature to prevent Chinese immigration.

Honolulu dates are to the 7th ult. The King had returned to Honolulu and was received with a salute.

Elections had been held throughout the Kingdom, but only a small vote was polled.

A new Custom-house had been commenced at Honolulu.

[BY THE BUTTERFIELD ROUTE.]

St. Louis, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The Overland Mail coach, with San Francisco dates to the 30th of January, passed Maloy's Station at 5 o'clock this morning. The news by this arrival has been in the main anticipated by an arrival at New-Orleans, *viâ* El Paso, of a mail with the same dates.

The silver mines discovered at Mount St. Helena's, in Napa County, had proved to be of little value.

The road between Placerville and Carson Valley was unobstructed by snow, and operations had been resumed in some of the silver mines. The most unbounded confidence appears to be felt in the extent and richness of the mines east of the mountains.

A company had been organized to construct a ditch 20 miles long, from Carson River to the Placer gold mines, south and east of the Valley.

Accounts from Carson Valley say that the condition of the cattle in that section was terrible. In the vicinity of Warm Spring it was estimated that there were 5,000 carcases in sight at one time. The snow was going off, and it was hoped that the grass would soon be accessible.

The excitement concerning the Washoe silver mines continued unabated.

The sales of claims made in San Francisco during the two days previous to the departure of the mail, amounted to $139,000.

The Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, on the 28th, made a lengthy report in favor of releasing the sureties on the bonds of the Pacific Express Company in the matter of the $124,000 defalcation of Henry Boles.

Mr. Lamar had introduced a resolution asking Congress to grant preëmption titles to actual settlers, from the 3d of March, 1846, to the 3d of March 1861.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands are to Jan. 7. The Queen's birth day was celebrated as usual on the 2d.

Mr. Williams, one of the pioneer Missionaries who left Boston in 1819, and who has since remained constantly on the islands, sailed from Honolulu for New-Bedford on the 21st of December, by the ship *Black Sea*.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

The market is very quiet, and the country trade amounts to little. The recent buoyant feeling has ceased, and speculators and regular buyers are holding off. Not enough transactions have occurred during the past two days to afford quotations. Butter is weaker. Half of the *Ivich's* cargo of Rio coffee was damaged, and sold for 16½c. The sound is held at 18c., with few buyers.

From Mexico.

MIRAMON'S EXPEDITION AGAINST VERA CRUZ—THE LIBERALS MOVING UPON THE CAPITAL.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 20.

The schooner *Harkness* has arrived here, with Tampico dates to the 13th inst.

Generals Laza and Uraga were marching rapidly from Matahuala and Tula, as was also Gen. Carvajal from Victoria, to intercept Miramon's expedition against Vera Cruz.

Gen. Degollado had gone to Puebla to direct the movements of the Liberals, and was confident of defeating MIRAMON. The latter's wife accompanies the expedition against Vera Cruz, and it is supposed that in the event of his defeat, it is his intention to quit the country.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the *Picayune* says that 4,500 men under MORELA, and 4,000 under ALVAREZ, were marching on the Capital. The Liberals were besieging Guadalajara.

From Albany.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR CANAL BOATS IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

It is understood that in the bill, of which Mr. BRIGGS gave notice the other day, entitled, "A bill for the Reorganization of the Harbor-Masters' Department of the City of New-York," there is a clause reserving all the down-town slips, on both sides of the City, for the exclusive use of canal boats. Mr. B.'s bill will probably be introduced in a few days after the reassembling of the Assembly.

Pennsylvania Politics.

THE OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The City is crowded with Delegates to the Peoples' Party State Convention to assemble tomorrow.

The contest for the nomination for Governor will be exciting, but the result is doubtful. The leading candidates will be Messrs. CURTIN, COVODE, and TAGGART.

In regard to the Presidential question, General CAMERON, it is thought, will have more than two-thirds, securing a declaration in his favor, and the appointment of a full delegation to the Chicago Convention.

The Scientific Course at Yale.

LECTURE BY CASSIUS M. CLAY.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

CASSIUS M. CLAY lectures before the Yale Agricultural Association to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, and again on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Fire in Illinois.

OLNEY, Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The dry-goods store of S. H. GORN, in this place, together with an adjoining dwelling, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss not known. The property was insured for $3,600.

Sentence of Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 21.

GEO. ACKER, who was convicted in the Morris County Courts of the murder of ISAAC GORDON at Mintville, last Fall, was yesterday sentenced to be hung on Thursday, March 29.

Movements of Gen. Walker.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Feb. 21.

Gen. WILLIAM WALKER left yesterday for Charleston and New-York.

The Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* will sail at noon to-morrow for Liverpool. Her mails close at 9 A. M.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$36,581,700
Loans and Discounts	60,113,800
Specie	4,577,000
Amount due from other Banks	6,549,000
Amount due to other Banks	7,430,000
Deposits	17,598,000
Circulation	6,305,500

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 20.

COTTON active; sales, to-day, 19,500 bales at 10⅞c.@11c. for middling. Sterling Exchange 7¾@8¼ ₱ cent. premium; and with bills of lading attached 6¼@7¼ ₱ cent. FREIGHTS have slightly advanced; Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d. SUGAR steady at 6¼c.@7¼c. for fair to fully fair. CORN dull at 70c.@75c. for mixed. LARD quiet at 10½c.@10¾c. COFFEE—Rio 11¼. Exchange on New-York 60 days, 1⅞@2¼ ₱ cent. discount; do. at sight, par to ¼ ₱ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR firm; sales 2,000 bbls. at $5 75@$6 50 for Superfine to Extra. WHEAT in active demand at $1 45@$1 50 for White, and $1 35@$1 36 for Red. CORN steady. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK steady; New Mess $18 50@$18 75; prime Old, $13; New, $15. BACON unchanged. WHISKY firm at 23½c.@25c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR firm, at $5 37½ for Howard-street brand. WHEAT steady, at $1 30 for red, and $1 40@$1 50 for white. CORN firm and active, at 72c.@76c. for white, and 76c.@78c. for yellow. PORK steady. WHISKY lower, but active; Ohio, 24½c.

APALACHICOLA, Saturday, Feb. 18.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 2,250 bales; navigation excellent; receipts of the week, 7,000 bales; exports of the week, 7,250 bales; stock, 41,500 bales, against 24,000 at the same time last year. Prices are irregular. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unchanged.

MOBILE, Saturday, Feb. 18.

COTTON firm; sales, to-day, 4,500 bales, at 10½c.@10¾c. for middling.

MOBILE, Monday, Feb. 20.

There is an improved demand for COTTON, at stiffer prices; sales, to-day, 11,500 bales. Quotations unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR dull, but prices unchanged. WHEAT dull. WHISKY, 20¼c. Mess PORK and LARD neglected. Bulk meats in limited demand.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

Money market firm. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 20.

COTTON—A trifle easier; sales, to-day, 2,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 20.

COTTON not materially changed; sales, to-day, 3,050 bales.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STREETS YESTERDAY.—The combined powers of the salt and sun have been at work upon the snow since it fell; and, yesterday, they had reduced it to that condition which cannot be described appropriately by any other word than "slush." Wherever there was inclination enough, the water ran in mimic brooks. Thanks to the Croton Board, it could not find an outlet in the sewers in very many places, so it kept on its course until here and there veritable ponds were formed. At the junction of Canal-street and Broadway, for instance, it was unsafe for any pedestrian who was not provided with a life-preserver—in the shape of India Rubber boots—to attempt a passage. There were a few ladies in Broadway, whom the imperative necessities of their wardrobes, compelled to attempt shopping expeditions. Some of them felt obliged to cross Canal-street, and they would walk up to the edge of the pavement, look into the waste of waters before them with a melancholy gaze, turn and stalk slowly and meditatively along for a short distance, like cranes on the banks of a country pond, and then beat a retreat altogether, or make a despairing dive for the opposite shore—curb-stone we should say. The same scenes were repeated in the vicinity of St. Paul's Church and the Museum. The polite Policemen here had their hands full, and sometimes their arms, for they were occasionally under the necessity of transporting animated bundles of dry goods from one side to the other of Broadway. During the early part of the day there was a full force of officers in attendance, but as the waters rose higher, in the afternoon, only a single one, and he at least six feet in height, maintained his position. The frightful condition of affairs at length awakened the attention of the authorities. Yesterday the City Inspector's entire force was called together and ordered to be ready for duty on Broadway at an early hour in the evening. Soon after dark several hundred carts and men appeared in the street, and the work of removing the snow and slush was commenced. At midnight the condition of the street had been very much improved, and it was thought that by daylight it would be passable. Other thoroughfares will be cleaned as soon as possible.

MOCK AUCTIONS.—Among the most wretched eye-sores that fester in the decent parts of the City, are those dark, triangular dens, at whose windows are displayed sundry watches of galvanized pewter, and from whose doors glower out upon passers-by a herd of swindlers, with faces of ungalvanized brass. It is a sad confession of the weakness and uselessness of the City authorities, which pleads their inability to purge these dens. And yet it is difficult to see what other reason can be offered for submitting to their continuance. The proposition before the Legislature for the most effectual punishment of this whole breed of villains, by making them forfeit to their victims whatever article they cheat them into buying and by fining them besides, it is to be hoped will be adopted. The fact that in a great city there will be many rascals, is no excuse for not diminishing their number as far as possible. Peter Funk is not alone an evil to his victim, but an intolerable nuisance to the public who must pass his door. The daily sight of the little herd of snakey faces that look out on the street from the mock auction room, is enough to inflict on the strongest moral sense an intellectual and moral nausea, which becomes chronic when the nuisance assumes the position of a settled institution, as this class of swindling seems to have done. Emboldened by toleration in by-places, the nuisance has broken out in the midst of the best stores and shops of Broadway. Within a rod of one of these filthy nests, gallant policemen escort ladies fording the street, and swear fiercely at non-resisting coachmen. But no officer is found who will attend to the perhaps less agreeable, but certainly useful, duty of breaking up the nest of blacklegs and swindlers.

OUR POSTAL FACILITIES.—In this great metropolitan Zahara of public conveniences, when street-side fountains are only barren aggravations of thirst, and coaches and cars are only boxes for packing human sardines; when courts are only avenues through which demands for justice slide away into oblivion, and public elections may be attended only at the risk of a broken head, in the dark corners where votes are cast,—it is refreshing to witness anything like an attempt on the part of public servants to furnish any but extorted conveniences to the people. The green letter-boxes which have been distributed throughout the City, therefore, are hailed as oases, not on account of the color alone, but because they save many a pilgrimage, overland and by water, from the various parts of the City to that venerable temple in Nassau-street, at whose shrine many a tribute is paid to the postal divinity. Though letters of great importance will doubtless still be taken to the Office itself, yet the community will duly appreciate the new arrangement for the purposes of ordinary business, and be loth to dispense with it after they have once experienced its benefit; and the tired errand boy will bless the hands that thus save him many a journey through the almost endless town. If any community should be favored with postal conveniences that community should seem to be ours, which is the richest tributary of the national mail department. How suggestive of the postal income derived from New-York is that huge wagon with its six horses, which rolls through the streets under the imperial name of "The United States Mail," the very driver whereof is no ordinary Jehu, but a well-clad and booted official, whose very coat seems padded with all the dignity of the United States.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR AN ACT OF JUSTICE.—Among the arrivals at this port yesterday, was that of the British ship *Cambria*, Capt. RUSSELL, from Greenock, Scotland, after a long and stormy passage of 60 days, during which the vessel split her sails and received other damage, having been blown off the coast in a heavy northwest gale. Capt. RUSSELL is the person who rescued Capt. LUCE of the ill-fated steamer *Arctic*, with Mr. ALLEN of the Novelty-Works, and ten other passengers, on the 27th of September, 1854, and who, after bestowing upon them the hospitalities of his ship for two weeks, landed the party safely at Montreal. Thus far, it is said, Capt. RUSSELL has received none of those tokens of esteem which generally fall to the share of Captains who have the good fortune to be instrumental in saving life upon the ocean. It is several years since he visited the United States, and coming at the present time, under circumstances of peculiar hardship, the occasion is thought to be a suitable one to make some fitting testimonial for the highly important service rendered the unfortunate commander and passengers of the *Arctic*. Capt. RUSSELL was the commander of the ship *Jesse Stephens*, which, when lying water-logged at sea, was fallen in with by Capt. NYE, of the steamship *Pacific*, and he and the crew were rescued from their perilous situation. For this humane service Capt. NYE received a prompt testimonial from the British Government. The merchants have the case of Capt. RUSSELL in charge.

VEHICLE CASUALTIES.—GEORGE FERRIS, a lad 8 years of age, attempted to jump from a car of the Second-avenue Railroad Company at the corner of Eighty-third-street, before the vehicle stopped, and fell in front of the wheel which passed over his leg, breaking it in two places. He alleges that he told the driver to stop, but that he paid no attention to him.... Mr. ANGELO BOXTRIM was driving a grocer's wagon in Third-avenue, near Fifty-eighth-street, when his horse became frightened, and running off upset the vehicle. Mr. BOXTRIM was severely injured, and was conveyed to his residence for medical treatment.... Mrs. MOORE, residing at No. 99 West Twenty-second-street, while crossing Seventh-avenue, near Twenty-first-street, was run over by a horse and sleigh. The driver did not stop to ascertain the extent of the lady's injuries, but some persons who witnessed the occurrence went to her assistance, and after restoring her to consciousness conveyed her home.

FUGITIVE ARRESTED.—Several days since information was received from the Police authorities of Boston that a robbery had been perpetrated in a disreputable house in that city by a young man named CHARLES SEAMON, who immediately fled to New-York. It appears that a stranger fell into the hands of some gamblers, and was induced to play "bluff;" but as they could not win his money, they drugged his wine, and then robbed him of a diamond pin and $285 in money. On receiving information that SEAMON was in this City, Detectives ELDER and MCCORD traced him to a house in Grand-street and effected his arrest.

THE HEROIC IN COMMON LIFE.—Mrs. SARAH LIPPINCOTT, better known as Grace Greenwood, lectured last evening at the church of Dr. CHAPIN; her subject "The Heroic in Common Life." Florence Nightingale, Lady Franklin, Dr. Kane and Capt. Herndon were the types selected by her to illustrate the quality she eulogized; and to the illustrations afforded by the lives of these, she added others, derived from extended observation and reading. The lecture was sympathetically and approvingly received by a moderate audience.

TRIAL TRIP.—The steamship *Adriatic* was taken out to sea by the engineer, yesterday morning, to test the improvements which have been recently made to her engines. So far, the result is highly satisfactory to those immediately interested. After returning to the Lightship to send the officers of the Company to the City, she proceeded again to sea, and will remain out until to-morrow, in order to expose her machinery to a more thorough test. A statement of the result will be given on her return.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—To-day Lent begins. Ash Wednesday, which introduces these forty days of fasting, is supposed to have taken its name from the custom of sprinkling ashes upon the head as a symbol of repentance for sin. Until Good Friday recur, balls and all fashionable amusements will be partially suspended.

ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION.—Rev. Drs. KREBS and POTTS and Rev. Mr. HOGE, of this City, are to participate, this evening, in the services attendant upon the ordination and installation of Rev. WM. HOWELL TAYLOR, as Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Clifton, Staten Island.

NEWSBOYS.—The friends of the Newsboys' Lodging-house will have an opportunity of aiding this excellent Institution for homeless boys, by being present at the Pupils' Exhibition of the Mount Washington Institute, which will be held for its benefit at No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 22, at 7½ o'clock.

KILLED BY A FALL.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, MICHAEL KELLY, while engaged in repairing a skylight connected with the Art Union Concert-room, No. 497 Broadway, slipped and fell to the ground, sustaining injuries from which he died early last evening.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.—This congregation, through a duly accredited deaf-mute agent, makes a strong appeal for dollar subscriptions to pay its indebtedness. Every subscriber will receive a lithograph of the Church.

Fires.

INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.

A bold attempt was made to fire the premises No. 81 Nassau-street yesterday morning. Immediately in the vicinity of the spot where the flames broke out was a liquor cask, in which several auger holes had been bored. Fortunately one of the insurance patrolmen discovered the fire immediately after it broke out, and quenched it before much damage was done. The lower part of the house is occupied as a liquor store by M. J. CURRUS, who is said to have an insurance on the stock of $5,000. He alleges that this is not equal to the value of the property contained in the building.

IN SULLIVAN-STREET.

Yesterday morning, just before 4 o'clock, a fire broke out under the roof of the alleged disreputable house, No. 68 Sullivan-street, occupied by Mrs. ELIZA WHITE. Before the flames were extinguished the furniture and building were damaged to the extent of $300. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, from the fact that within the last month a tenement house adjoining has been set on fire several times.

The Day We Celebrate.

DEPARTURE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD FOR WASHINGTON—PROSPECTS OF A PARADE IN THIS CITY—THE CORN EXCHANGE CLOSED FOR THE DAY.

The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS commanding, left this City yesterday afternoon, to assist in the celebration of this semi-national holiday at Washington. In compliance with a general order, the Regiment assembled at Lafayette Hall at 3 o'clock P. M., dressed in a full Winter uniform of gray, with knapsacks. About 3½ o'clock the order to march was given, and the companies fell into line and proceeded down Broadway, marching in flank upon the sidewalk, two or three abreast, in the following order, the accumulated mud and snow rendering it impossible for them to take the centre of the street: National Guard Troop, Capt. Perley; Band of forty pieces; Field and Staff Officers; Company Three, Capt. Price; Seventh, Capt. Munroe; First, Capt. Bensel; Second, Capt. Shaler; Fourth, Capt. Reblet; Eighth, Lieut. Smith commanding; Fifth, Capt. Speight; and Sixth, Capt. Nevers. By companies they stood as follows:

Company A	55 muskets.	Company G	65 muskets.
Company B	88 muskets.	Company H	61 muskets.
Company C	67 muskets.	Troops	41
Company D	63 muskets.	Band	40
Company E	78 muskets.	Veterans	5
Company F	80 muskets.		
		Total	643

The sidewalks and balconies along Broadway were lined on both sides by spectators who had gathered to see the Regiment as it passed along. On arriving at the foot of Cortlandt-street, the ferry-boat *D. S. Gregory* was already in waiting to receive and convey it to Jersey City. A large crowd of citizens accompanied it, and numbers who had taken their places upon the piers cheered as the boat put off.

On the New-Jersey side the coming of the Regiment had been anticipated, and a large company of ladies and gentlemen had taken possession of the balconies in the dépôt to obtain a better view of the body as it entered—the band, meantime, playing inspiriting music.

A special train of 14 cars had been placed at the service of the Regiment, with the powerful locomotive *J. J. Chetwood*, which was profusely decorated with flags in honor of the occasion.

Amid cheers and the waving of adieus the train moved off soon after 4½ o'clock.

Thus the Seventh Regiment has left New-York to celebrate the day as it best can with its streets deluged with melting snow and muddy waters. At present it seems very doubtful whether any attempt will be made by the different regiments to turn out. If they should endeavor to adhere to their regular programme civilians should stay within doors, or take the middle of the streets, leaving the sidewalks clear for the soldiery. Doubtless the United Americans, the Veterans of 1812, and all others who have no fines to pay if they should not make their appearance, will consult their comfort and convenience and stay at home. It can be no crime for patriotism to succumb when it yields to such obstacles as now prevent its exercise.

To their credit be it said, the members of the Corn Exchange Association have agreed to commemorate the present anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday by suspending business operations. A meeting was held yesterday at the close of 'Change, and was called to order by Mr. E. H. WHITE. This gentleman explained the object of the meeting, namely, to give expression to the feelings of reverence which the members of the Association cherished for the memory of WASHINGTON, and to adopt some measures to secure a suitable recognition of the Anniversary of his birthday. Mr. N. H. WOLF then proposed, and Mr. HERRICK, Jr., seconded, a resolution to the effect that the Corn Exchange be closed during to-day. This resolution was unanimously adopted, and the meeting was declared adjourned.

Rev. J. P. NEWMAN will deliver an oration on "WASHINGTON—the prototype of the American character" this evening in the Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, and Rev. Mr. RITTER will discourse on a similar theme at the Baptist Church at Port Richmond, Staten Island.

Dining in the Middle Ages.

The servants of the hall, headed by the steward, or *maitre d'hotel*, with his rod of office brought the dishes to the table in formal procession. Their approach and arrival were usually announced by the sounding of trumpets and music. Those who served at the table itself, whose business was chiefly to carve, and present the wine, were of still higher rank—never less than esquires—and often, in the halls of princes and great chiefs, noble barons. The meal itself was conducted with the same degree of ceremony, of which a vivid picture may be drawn from the work called the *Ménagier de Paris*," composed about the year 1,393. When it was announced that the dinner was ready, the guests advanced to the hall, led ceremoniously by two *maitres d'hotel*, who showed them their places, and served them with water to wash their hands before they began. They found the tables spread with fine tablecloths, and covered with a profusion of richly-ornamented plate, consisting of salt-cellars, goblets, pots or cups for drinking, spoons, &c. At the high table the meats were eaten from slices of bread, called trenchers, (*tranchoirs*,) which, after the meats were eaten, were thrown into vessels called *couloures*. In a conspicuous part of the hall stood the dresser, or cupboard, which was covered with vessels of plate, which two esquires carried thence to the table to replace those which were emptied. Two other esquires were occupied in bringing wine to the dresser, from whence it was served to the guests at the tables. The dishes, forming a number of courses, varying according to the occasion, were brought in by valets, led by two esquires. An *assecur*, or placer, took the dishes from the hands of the valets, and arranged them in their places on the table. After these courses, fresh table-cloths were laid, and the *entremets* were brought, consisting of sweets, jellies, &c., many of them molded into elegant or fantastic forms; and, in the middle of the table, raised above the rest, were placed a swan, peacocks, or pheasants, dressed up in their feathers, with their beaks and feet gilt. In less sumptuous entertainments the expensive course of *entremets* was usually omitted. Last of all came the dessert, consisting of cheese, confectioneries, fruit, &c., concluded by what was called the *issue*, (departure from table,) consisting of a draught of hypocras, and the *bonte-hors*, (turn out,) wine and spices served round, which terminated the repast. The guests then washed their hands and repaired into another room, where they were served with wine and sweetmeats, and after a short time they separated. The dinner served slowly and ceremoniously, must have occupied a considerable length of time. After the guests had left the hall, the servers and attendants took their places at the tables.—*Art Journal.*

Tourists in the American Forests.

We prepared for the rougher travel on foot through the mountain forests to Tahawus, ten miles distant. Here the expectant tourist in this region may be instructed in regard to such preparation. Every arrangement should be as simple as possible. A man needs only a stout flannel hunting shirt, coarse and trustworthy trousers, woolen stockings, large heavy boots well saturated with a composition of beeswax and tallow, a soft felt hat, and strong buckskin gloves. A woman needs a stout flannel dress, over shortened crinoline, of short dimensions, with loops and buttons to adjust its length; a hood and cape of the same materials, made so as to envelop the head and bust, and leave the arms free; woolen stockings, stout calfskin boots that cover the legs to the knee, well saturated with beeswax and tallow, and an India-rubber satchel for necessary toilet materials. Provisions, also, should be simple. The hunters live chiefly on bread or crackers, and maple sugar. The usual preparation is a sufficient stock of Boston crackers, pilot bread, or common loaf bread; butter, tea or coffee, pepper and salt, an ample quantity of maple sugar, and some salted pork, to use in frying or boiling fish, birds and game. The utensils for cooking are a short-handled frying-pan, a broad and shallow tin pan, tin tea or coffee-pot, tin plates and cups, knives, forks and spoons. These, with shawls or overcoats, and India rubber capes to keep off the rain, the guides will carry, with gun, axe and fishing-tackle. Sportsmen who expect to camp out some time, should take with them a light tent. The guides will fish, hunt, work, build camps, and do all other necessary service, for two dollars a day and food. It is proper here to remark that the tourist should never enter this wilderness earlier than the middle of August. Then the flies and mosquitos, the intolerable pests of the forests, are rapidly disappearing, and fine weather may be expected. The sportsman must go in June or July for trout, and in October for deer.—*Art Journal.*

A Parisian Landlady.

Madame eats little, but she is a delicate feeder, and she and I perfectly agree on one point—we both love a change dearly. The same dish never appears twice in the same week, except by particular desire. Women are very observing. Madame probably saw, from my habits of life, that my finances were not very flourishing; and when she gave me my bill at the end of the month I was almost ashamed to pay it. There were several things to be learned in the kitchen. I saw how Blot made a *potage au gras* and a *maigre*, a *puree* of vegetables, a *vol au vent*, and, above all, a salad. I also learned how, with a handful of coals or charcoal, and a *fourneau* or range 40 inches long and 34 wide, a dinner could be served hot and fresh for a party of eight. The fuel consumed in this kitchen in a year would not keep going the kitchen of a hotel of the same size in England for one week.—*Once a Week.*

Newness of Our Sensations and Emotions.

The sun was created with me, with you; and by and by, when we had got over the morning of infancy, we sat on a wall, in a field, on a hill, at our own little bedroom window, and our childish eyes being by that time opened, we saw the sun go down for the first time. Nor are these pleasures and advantages confined to the external world, to the sensations it inspires, or the influence it exerts upon us. No human passion, no emotion, the fiercest or the tenderest, comes to us at second-hand. The experience and observation of a thousand years, all the metaphysical and poetical, and dramatic books that ever were written, cannot add a jot to the duration or intensity of any emotion of ours. They may exercise it, but they cannot form it, nor instruct it; nor, were they fifty times as many and as profound, could they dwarf it. It lies in our hearts in original creation, complete, alone; like my life and yours.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore *Patriot*, of the 20th, says: "Yesterday morning, about 9½ o'clock, smoke was discovered issuing from the door and windows of the warehouse No. 305 West Baltimore-street, occupied by Messrs. FRANK F. HORNER & BRO., wholesale dealers in foreign fancy goods. Messrs. HORNER & BRO. have insurance on their stock to the amount of $50,000, $20,000 of which is in offices in this city, and $35,000 in foreign offices. In this city the insurances are $10,000 in the Firemen's Office, $5,000 in the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company, and $5,000 in the American Fire Insurance Company. The foreign offices are mostly located in New-York City. Mr. WM. T. HOOPER is the agent. The warehouse belongs to Mr. GRANGER, and the damage thereto, about between $600 and $700, is insured in the Equitable office of this city. A good part of the stock injured and destroyed was not unpacked from the cases in which they were received from New-York only a few days since."

[Advertisement.]

LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by PARKER BROTHERS, London, can be obtained of their agent in this City, A. J. PARKER, at No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

SUBTILE VIRUS CURED.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS and Alkaloid of Sarsaparilla Pills, being their concentration in their elements, are similar to the vegetables used by man for food. They are subject to the same digestion in passing from the stomach to the intestines. Incorporated into the circulation, they impart to the blood new vitality, which occasions it to throw out any impurities into the bowels, which organ expels them.

How simple, yet how wise, are all the laws of our being. Acting in unison with these laws, a few grains of vegetable extracts composing the Brandreth's Pills remove the most terrible and fatal maladies, curing alike the most subtile virus or the sick headache, and in a manner so easy that they every day give ease and pleasure, and can be used any length of time necessary to cure without other than a good effect.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-street, and No. 4 Union-square, at 25 cents a box, with full directions, and by all druggists.

See article on Diphtheria.

[Advertisement.]

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

WOLFE'S COGNAC BRANDY.
WOLFE'S PURE PORT WINE.
WOLFE'S PURE MADEIRA WINE.
WOLFE'S PURE SHERRY WINE.
WOLFE'S PURE SCOTCH WHISKY.
WOLFE'S PURE IRISH WHISKY.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform country merchants that he is now importing and bottling the above named articles, all of which are warranted pure and the best quality. A list of prices can be had at the office. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

THE OCTOROON AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM, this afternoon and evening. The best of all the Octoroons yet produced. A fascinating drama, now attracting the greatest crowds of applauding people. Go early and secure a good seat.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Contracted joints rubbed with this onguent will soon recover their flexibility. The local pain in gout or rheumatism is quickly allayed. Neuralgia, tic doloreux, and all affections of the nerves of sensation and motion are equally cured by the same means.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO, No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Important to Tailors and Others.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.
NO. 182 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Ward's 387 **Shirts.**
WARDS BROADWAY. SHIRTS.

SIXTY PER CENT. SAVED BY GOING UP STAIRS. Extra fine shirts made to measure from New-York Mills Muslin, and fine linen bosoms, at $18 per dozen; also the very best that can be made at $2 each.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent everywhere, so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure. I warrant a good fit; the cash to be paid to Express Company on receipt of goods. WARD, from London, No. 387 Broadway, up stairs, between White and Walker sts.

Batholf's

CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity. BATHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Ballou's Patented Improved French Yoke Shirts.

Ballou's Patented Improved French Yoke Shirts.
Ballou's Patented Improved French Yoke Shirts.
Made to Order only at No. 409 Broadway.

Something New!—A HEMMER, TUCKER, FELLER, BINDER AND GAUGE COMBINED, just patented, simple, hemming any width and thickness of cloth either side, applied to any Sewing Machine, by any one, in a few minutes. RETAIL PRICE $5. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. Orders by mail supplied, (with complete instructions,) postage paid. Send for a circular. UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO,
No. 429 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver Plate, &c. Dépôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Everybody could be useful and happy if they had the proper occupation, and knew how to control their passions and use their talents to the best advantage. A correct phrenological examination, as given at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, is just what is needed by most persons.

Military Gloves.—White Berlin 25 cents, White Leather 75 cents; best qualities for parade this day at No. 381 Broadway and No. 61 Nassau-st.
IRA PEREGO & SON.

MARRIED.

DOUGLAS—HOOGLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, by Rev. John A. Paddock, PERCY DOUGLAS to JULIA M., daughter of the late A. C. Hoogland, Esq.

PURDY—HAIGHT.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Feb. 8, by Rev. J. A. Todd, MILLER G. PURDY, of Pleasantville, to MARY A. HAIGHT, of the former place.

DIED.

HUGHES.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 20, of congestion of the lungs, SARAH E. HUGHES, daughter of William and Sarah E. Hughes, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Her remains will be taken to Red Mills, Westchester County, for interment, early on Wednesday morning, 22d inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 129 West 28th st., New-York.

FANSHAW.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 20, DANIEL FANSHAW, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, 3d av. and 91st-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MCFADDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 21, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian-like fortitude, MARY MCFADDEN, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, aged 66 years.

The friends and relatives, also those of her son, Michael McFadden, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 49 Mott-st. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

WITHERELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, LEWIS D. WITHERELL, youngest son of Dr. J. and Clara Witherell, aged 6 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 66 Monroe-st., without further invitation.

SWEENY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 20, of scarlet fever, MINNIE, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Sweeny, aged 2 years, 9 months and 14 days.

DYETT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, Mr. MICHAEL DYETT, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, A. R. Dyett, No. 143 Lafayette-av.

FURSMAN.—In Williamsburgh, suddenly, on Monday morning, of disease of the heart, MARY FURSMAN, wife of John Fursman, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, corner of 4th and South 5th sts., Williamsburgh.

PERINE.—At Southfield, Staten Island, on Monday, Feb. 20, SIMON S. PERINE, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond.

SHAW.—At Greenfield Hill, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 17, ANNA MARIA, wife of Rev. Peter H. Shaw, in the 69th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 87, Feb. 21, 1860.

19, 76, 38, 11, 46, 29, 63, 77, 9, 52, 17, 48, 22.

Class No. 88, Feb. 21, 1860.

68, 48, 55, 43, 31, 8, 7, 46, 38, 60, 21, 16, 39.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 21, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, ESQ.
CONTRIBUTES TO THIS WEEK'S
INDEPENDENT.

A new sketch of City-Life, entitled
A SUNDAY WITH THE FUNGUS FAMILY.
The Family at Home and at Church—Physiology of a great Sermon—Fungus' short and easy method of disposing of the Christian System—The Home Missionary efforts of the Fungus Family.

This is the third of the articles contributed by Mr. BUTLER to the INDEPENDENT on the prevailing fashions and follies of the times.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D.,
Contributes his fourth
FAMILIAR LETTER ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
Also,
A SERMON,
BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
ON
CHARITY.

The duty of kindness and charitableness of feeling and judgment and word toward our fellow-men inculcated, a consideration of our own character and habits, and the fact that the feeling of condemnation is frequently more wicked than the thing condemned, are motives to dissuade us from uncharitableness.

In reckoning men's conduct, we are to remember the variety of temperaments and constitutions appertaining to different individuals; also, differences of education, knowledge and habits of reflection. Allowance to be made in judging men's conduct, for the circumstances in which they have been bred and in which they now dwell; discrimination to be made between faults of youth and faults of mature age.

Sins of thoughtlessness and heedlessness are to be leniently judged by the side of sins of craft. Sins of the deceived to be lightly judged by the side of the deceiver. A single act is to be dealt with charitably, over a course of evil.

Address
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

NEWS AGENTS, to insure a supply, will order promptly through the wholesale agents in this City.

PERRY'S JAPANESE
WATER PROOF POLISH,
A LIQUID COMPOUND,
FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.
NO RUBBING REQUIRED.
RETAINS ITS RICH GLOSS
IN SPITE OF
SNOW, RAIN OR SALT;
AND
PRESERVES THE LEATHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

FACTS.

DIPHTHERIA.—This malignant and ofttimes fatal complaint will readily yield to RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS. It commences with sore throat, headache, hoarseness, sore lips, sore eyes, followed by fever, inflammation, and congestion, forming a false membrane in the throat, causing suffocation and death. If Radway's Ready Relief is applied to the throat, chest and head, and full doses of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS *given every six hours*, until free evacuations from the bowels take place, the life of the patient will be saved and speedy recovery follow.

SCARLET FEVER, PUTRID SORE THROAT, MEASLES, MUMPS, and CROUP.—RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS and READY RELIEF, administered in cases where the above maladies exist, will save life, and restore the patient to health. Radway's Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere. RADWAY & CO., office No. 23 John st., New-York.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY
ON HAND AND FOR SALE
BY THE
SOLE AGENTS,
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
Nos. 36 and 38 Burling-slip.

BARNEY'S OPERA PERFUME.
Dedicated to
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI.
A new and elegant
PERFUME,
Exhaling the most delightful and exquisite odors.

As truly fascinating as the beautiful photographic likeness which adorns each bottle.

More than 3,000 bottles were sold in a few days, while this favorite artist was in Boston.

Sold wholesale by J. W. NORCROSS & CO., No. 91 Fulton-st. Retailed by CASWELL & MACK; FRANK & CO., No. 875 Broadway; HEGEMAN & CO.; J. & C. CODDINGTON; RUSHTON; G. P. MILNE, Brooklyn, and Druggists generally.

THIRTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND SAFES
FOR SALE.

I will sell at very low prices, SECOND-HAND SAFES OF EVERY SIZE, of the most approved makers, (many of which are almost new,) which I have taken in exchange for LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON SAFES. Call and examine a large variety at the warehouse of HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD scales.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway.
First block below the Astor House.

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS,
will speak at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 27,
to the
REPUBLICANS OF NEW-YORK.

RUSHTON'S
COD LIVER OIL
FOR
CONSUMPTION.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

387 CHAS. E. SMITH & CO. 387
HAVE REMOVED
their
UMBRELLA
and
PARASOL
MANUFACTORY
and
SALESROOM
To No. 387 Broadway.

4,000 TONS
LIVERPOOL, CANNEL AND CUMBERLAND, TREVORTON, (all sizes.) Sole Agents. LEHIGH, HAZELTON and LOCUST MOUNTAIN, RED and WHITE ASH, and SCRANTON, OLD CO.'S LEHIGH LUMP.
For sale by PHILLIPS & OAKLEY,
No. 62 West 13th-st., No. 437 6th-av., No. 3 Hanover-st., and foot of 20th-st., North River.

EAGLE'S
WATERPROOF
PREPARED GLUE.
Independent of its
WATERPROOF QUALITIES
The best Cement in use for
MENDING EVERYTHING.
Manufactured by
I. B. LEE, Newark, N. J.
A. B. SANDS & CO., Agents, Fulton-st., N. Y.

JONES' HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.

The lease and fixtures of this noted Hotel are for sale at a great bargain. The furniture is entirely new, having been put in within a year, and the House now doing a successful business. Inquire of D. M. STIGER, in possession, or of F. G. SCRIBA, No. 18 Murray-st., N. Y.

TO ALL WHO USE LIQUORS.—I HAVE TO offer Osborn's Cognac Brandy, imported and bottled by John Osborn, Esq. Also, Osborn's Pure Juice Port Wine. On draught, Allsopp's and Bass' East India Tonic Pale Ales, Guinness' Dublin Porter. Samples can be seen at my retail department.
G. E. MENDUM, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

DRUGS FOR CASH ONLY.—SOUTHERN AND Western buyers will find my stock of all goods in the Wholesale Drug line extensive and complete. Prices from ten to twenty per cent below time houses. Sales for net cash only. An examination is requested.
P. D. ORVIS' Cash Drug House,
Nos. 139 Maiden-lane, 159 Water-st., 19 Fletcher-st.,
New-York.

CHILDREN'S CAB AND HOBBY-HORSE trimmings, brass and silver hub-bands, 1¼ inch, 1½ inch, and 2 inches, extra finished of seven different patterns; brass and silver sockets for shafts; basselain, ivory, silver and japanned trimming nails, &c. Send for price list. Address IVES & PARDEE Manufacturing Company, Mount Carmel, Conn.

GAYLER'S SAFE.—MESSRS. ENDICOTT & CO. certify that a Gayler Safe was severely tested in the late fire, Beekman-st., and fifteen days thereafter its contents were all found in good order. Gayler Safe Dépôt, No. 100 Maiden-lane. A variety of second-hand Safes at low prices.

BOOKBINDING. MUSIC, MAGAZINES, BIBLES, Histories, Shakespeare, Weekly papers, &c., bound at low prices, at JAMES FORSTER'S Bookbindery, No. 142 Fulton-st. Books bound by the quantity or single volume. Harper's Magazine bound for 45 cents.

NEW BOOKS.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.
THE AMERICAN STAIR-BUILDER,
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The best book on the subject. Everything connected with the Science fully explained and illustrated. One large quarto volume. Price $6. Sent by mail or express, free of charge.

The following testimonials are from two of the most eminent stair-builders in the City of New-York:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1859.
I have examined the work entitled "THE AMERICAN STAIR-BUILDER," by Messrs. Esterbrook and Monckton, and consider it, in all its details, eminently superior to all other works yet published on the subject. HENRY MANDEVILLE, Stair-Builder,
No. 9 East 19th-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1859.
I have examined the works on Stairs and Handrailing of Nicholson, Reynolds, De Graff, Cupper, Riddell, Perry and others; also "THE AMERICAN STAIR-BUILDER," by Messrs. Esterbrook and Monckton, and from my own experience in testing the principles, I hazard nothing in saying that the latter work is the most complete guide to "Stair-building and Handrailing" ever published. CHAS. V. HOFF,
Stair-Builder, No. 20 Hamersley-st.

Address BAKER & GODWIN, Publishers,
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THE WAR IN MOROCCO.
NOW READY AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORES:
ADVENTURES AND OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
NORTH COAST OF AFRICA;
OR, THE CRESCENT AND FRENCH CRUSADERS.
BY E. L. DITSON.
One neat 12mo. Price $1.

Readers interested in the present struggle in Morocco between the Spanish and Moors cannot fail to find an interesting and graphic account of the country and peoples in Northern Africa, where the present sanguinary conflict is attracting the attention of the civilized world.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.
₊ Copies sent by mail, post-paid, as usual.

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It costs $15, or more, to learn from a competent teacher how to make the beautiful imitations of fruit, flowers, etc., from wax. This book teaches how to make them, and how to make materials, and how to become a teacher.

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It costs from $5 to $10 each, with the best teachers, for pencil drawing, oil painting, crayon painting and drawing, Grecian painting, Antique painting, Oriental painting, leather work, and many other styles.

This work will give all information in these, and give rules to prepare materials, and fit the student who will carefully study it to become a teacher in the various styles.

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Their popularity increases. They are decidedly the BEST in use for serving the coffee and retaining the aroma. For sale to the trade and retail, at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

DIPHTHERIA.

What it Is, and Is Not—Panic on this Subject Unfounded—Antiquity of the Disease—Mistakes in Relation to It—Not the Cause of the Death of Washington—Its Connection with Various Localities and Temperatures, with the Condition of River Waters and Salted Streets.

Egyptian Ulcer, Diphtherite or Pellicular Inflammation, is a disease that must have been known to the ancients before the days of ARETÆUS, an eminent physician of the second century, who gave the first lucid description of this malady.

Diphtheria, from the Greek word meaning "a membrane," is a name given by M. BRETONNEAU to a disease the peculiarity of which is the formation of false membrane upon the external surface of the body, as well as on the mucous membrane of the air-passages, first brought to the notice of the Académie Royale de Médecine in 1821. So that this new disease,

"To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,"

was born sixteen hundred years since, named and baptized in 1821, having been carefully nurtured by innumerable papers written since that date.

Now what is there in this new name, *Diphtheria*, that the whole community should be so alarmed by it? Is it more fatal than kindred affections of the throat? I think not. BRETONNEAU says:

"Sometimes the epidemic terminates as soon as a small number of individuals have been attacked. Even when its duration is prolonged in any country, a few intervals between its attacks seem to offer a security against its ravages, which act only in detail, and on a few subjects at a time."

To be sure, the same author says, that the disease has at different times made its appearance in every region of the Old and New World, but with varying degrees of mortality.

A most important point to determine is, whether these epidemics present exactly the same disease, or different types belonging to the same class of diseases. If we have an epidemic of cholera, or of yellow fever, these are so very fatal and well marked as to be readily recognized. But the affections of the throat and air-passages are more like the different degrees of fever which, one year appears as a mild form of continued fever, the next intermittent or bilious-remittent, and then may be found assuming the fatal stamp of typhus fever. In the throat we have the slight inflammation, running its course in a few days, without endangering the life of the patient. It may vent its wrath upon the tonsils in an epidemic of quinsy sore throat; and, again, you may have the membraneous formation, or diphtheria, presenting its various types. The type which it assumed last Winter, so far as my experience and observation go, being much more fatal than that by which we are visited this year; inasmuch as, last year, it assumed the form of croup, the membrane extending down the trachea into the lungs—a form of disease that is almost certainly fatal. Whereas, the inflammation is now generally confined to the upper part of the throat, involving the tonsils; usually without the diphtheritic deposit, and when it does appear, being confined to the tonsils and parts adjacent. These points coalescing in the manner so well described by those who have been most accurate in their description of the disease, it then readily succumbs to the treatment, and I have no hesitation in declaring that the mortality from diseases of the throat has not suffered a marked increase by this Winter's epidemic.

Let us take a brief retrospect of this form of disease of the air passages, which has received the special name of Diphtheria. ALAYMA, of Palermo, gave it the name of Egyptian ulcer, because it applied to all the forms of the disease; as the denomination "French disease" suffices to designate the various forms of Syphilis.

BRETONNEAU says:

"A similar motive to that of ALAYMA has induced me to propose a denomination, which may be applied to the variable effects of the Diphtheritic or Egyptian contagion, and perhaps I should have done more wisely in preserving that ancient name; but I have yielded to the desire of obtaining, by a specific name, the distinction of a special phlegmasia, which it is important not to confound with other affections, presenting only some general points of resemblance to it. The application of this name, made erroneously every day, proves to me that I was in the wrong."

The first mention of the disease was in connection with the introduction of a number of Egyptian colonies into Greece, under the name of Egyptian disease, which occurrence took place somewhere between the days of HOMER and HIPPOCRATES, at least four hundred years B. C. Soon after the commencement of the Christian era, the eminent Greek physician, ARETÆUS, gives a most vivid, perfect and concise description of the disease commencing upon the tonsils, with all its attending symptoms as it advances picturing with the same accuracy the Croupal suffocation of the dying patient, this treatment of the disease being marked by the same ability as his description.

AETIUS adds to the description of ARETÆUS a commentary, and some particulars, which leave no doubt that he had seen the same disease two or three centuries later.

The original manuscript of ARETÆUS is still in existence, from which numerous translations have been published, presenting evidence enough to prove that we have not a new disease to add to the thousands with which the human family now suffer, but an old disease under a new name.

The history of this affection presents no special interest after the days of ARETÆUS until the sixteenth century, since which time it has almost constantly shown itself in some part of the world. It appeared in Spain, and for forty years continued in different parts of the peninsula; also, in Italy, and about the middle of the last century similar epidemics, less general and less prolonged, but more multiplied have made their appearance in England, France, Sweden and the United States.

The disease in Spain has received the name of Garotillo, because those who were attacked by it perished as if they had been strangled by a cord.

We now come to the time when the medical men of our own country contribute their share of literature, and right well do they perform the task.

Before taking up their papers, I will refer to an error which has found its way into the writings of almost all the foreign authors, in connection with no less a person than that of Gen. WASHINGTON, whom they all declare to have died of Diphtheria, a mistake I cannot better disprove than by reading an extract from the certificate, signed by his family physician, Dr. CRAIK, and Dr. DICK, who attended in consultation during his last illness. "On Friday, the 13th of December, while attending to some improvements on his estate, he was exposed to a light rain, by which his neck and hair became wet. In the night he was seized with an inflammatory affection of the windpipe. The disease commenced with a violent ague, accompanied with some pain in the upper and fore part of the throat, a sense of stricture in the same part, a cough, and a difficult rather than a painful deglutition, which were soon succeeded by fever and a quick and laborious respiration. Believing blood-letting to be necessary, he procured a bleeder, who took from his arm twelve or fourteen ounces of blood; but he would not permit a messenger to be dispatched for his family physician until the appearance of day. About eleven in the morning Dr. CRAIK arrived, and perceiving the extreme danger of the case, requested that two consulting physicians should be immediately sent for. The utmost exertions of medical skill were applied in vain. The powers of life were manifestly yielding to the force of the disorder. Speaking, which was painful from the beginning, became almost impracticable; respiration became more and more contracted and imperfect, until 11½ o'clock on Saturday night, when, retaining the full possession of his intellect, he expired without a struggle. In this country it is universally acknowledged that Gen. WASHINGTON died of œdema of the glottis, a disease that has only been recognized within the last twenty years—one which any physician, who has once seen, must readily recognize in the above description, especially well marked by the "pain in the upper and fore part of the throat; a sense of stricture in the same part; a cough, and a difficult rather than a painful deglutition." If further evidence of the disease is wanting, we yet have it in the certificate, as follows:

"Some hours before his death, after repeated efforts to be understood, he succeeded in expressing a desire that he might be permitted to die without interruption."

This total loss of voice is a well marked symptom of œdema of the glottis, whereas we do not find it spoken of so early in the fatal cases of diphtheria; which never appears without premonitory symptoms for a day or two; and, where they are suddenly fatal, attended with a croupy cough and all the symptoms of engorgement of the lungs.

On the contrary, WASHINGTON died probably less than twenty-four hours after the disease began its fatal ravages. This great, good man, presents us with the first well-authenticated case of disease, which, had he lived now, would be readily cured by a very slight use of the scarifying knife, thanks to the light thrown upon it by *post-mortem* examination, for to that alone are we indebted for the knowledge which we now possess of its progress and treatment.

BRETONNEAU [illegible]:

"That at the second invasion of Paris, the Empress JOSEPHINE, who had been for a few days suffering [illegible] diphtheria, died in a fit of croupal suffocation, without any attempt at an efficacious method of treatment having been made to arrest the progress of her disease."

But to return to the history of our subject, which we left just on the point of making its appearance in the United States.

The first person who published a description of the disease as it appeared in this country was Dr. DOUGLASS, of Boston, who gives us a very accurate report of an epidemic which visited that city in the year 1736. But it was reserved for the brain of Dr. SAMUEL BARD, of this City, to produce one of the most accurate and comprehensive papers upon this subject that has ever graced the pages of medical literature, characterizing him as a learned physician, an accurate observer, and a successful practitioner. This publication appeared in 1771, under the title of *An Inquiry into the Nature, Cause and Cure of the Angina Suffocativa, or Sore-throat Distemper.* He says that in general this disease was confined to children under 10 years of age, though some few grown persons had symptoms very similar to it. Most of those who had it were observed to droop for several days before they were confined. Upon examining the throat the tonsils appeared swelled and slightly inflamed, with a few white specks upon them, which in some increased so as to cover them all over with one general slough; but these, although a frequent symptom, did not invariably attend the disease. These symptoms, in some, continued for five or six days without alarming their friends. In others, a difficulty of breathing came on within twenty-four hours, and was often suddenly increased to so great a degree as to threaten immediate suffocation. In general, however, it came on later, increasing more gradually, and was not constant. During some of the time the patient breathed as if the air were drawn through a too narrow passage. This stage of the disease was attended with a very great and sudden prostration of strength, a very remarkably hollow, dry cough, and a peculiar change in the tone of the voice. After describing the febrile symptoms, he says:

"These symptoms continue for one, two or three days. By that time it was usual for them to be greatly increased in such as died, and the patients now became much more comatose; yet, when the disease was at its worst, they retained their senses, and would give distinct answers when spoken to. The difficulty of breathing increased so as to be frequently almost entirely obstructed; and the patient died apparently from suffocation. This commonly happened before the end of the fifth or sixth day; in several, within thirty-six hours from the time the difficulty of breathing first came on. Out of sixteen cases attended with this remarkable suffocation in breathing seven died—five of them before the fifth day—[remember, not of the disease, but the fifth day of the suffocation]—the other two at about the eighth. In one of those who recovered the disease was carried off by profuse salivation, which began on the sixth day—the patient having taken but six grains of calomel before it came on, and presenting no indication of salivation from its effects. One of the first families in which it appeared was that of WILLIAM WADDELL; he had seven children, all of whom were taken ill one after another, three of them dying; the three youngest had not the difficulty of breathing, but had very troublesome ulcers behind their ears, discharging a very sharp ichor, so as to erode the neighboring parts, and in a few days spreading all over the back part of the ear and down upon the neck. After this, many children had ulcers behind their ears, and some of them seemed slightly affected with the difficulty of breathing, but it never became alarming while the discharge continued."

This remark of Dr. BARD certainly presents one strong argument in favor of counter irritation; which where art neglected to produce it, was accomplished by nature:

"These ulcers appeared covered, in some places, with sloughs, resembling those of the tonsils. In some cases they were attended with swelling of the parotid and sublingual glands, which subsided on the appearance of the eruption behind the ears, and again swelling upon the discharge being checked. I met with but two instances of anything like this complaint in adult persons. In both the tonsils were covered with a thick slough."

After giving the symptoms of the disease in its most aggravated form, many of which are included in the above extract, he describes the *post mortem* appearances as follows: "I found the fauces, uvula, tonsils and root of the tongue interspersed with sloughs, which still retained their whitish color. Upon removing them, the parts underneath appeared rather pale than inflamed. I perceived no putrid smell from them, nor was the corpse in the least offensive. The œsophagus appeared in a sound state. The epiglottis was a little inflamed on its external surface, and on the inner side, together with the inside of the whole larynx, was covered with the same tough white slough as the glands of the fauces. The whole trachea, from the larynx down to its division into the lungs, was lined with an inspissated mucus, in form of a membrane, remarkably tough and firm, which, when it came to the first divisions of the trachea, seemed to grow thin and disappear. It was so tough as to require no inconsiderable force to tear it, and came out whole from the trachea, which it left with much ease; and resembled more than anything, both in thickness and appearance, a sheath of chamois leather. The inner membrane of the trachea was slightly inflamed; the lungs, too, appeared inflamed as in peripneumonic cases." Referring to Dr. DOUGLASS' paper, BARD says:

"In that epidemic it put on much more malignant and putrid symptoms than it has lately been attended with, especially in this city, where diseases of the putrid kind seldom occur, so constantly attended with erysipelatous symptoms. The disease appeared to me of an infectious nature."

In his treatment he avoided blood-letting, and advises the free use of calomel.

I have made these numerous extracts from the paper of Dr. BARD with a full conviction that no one can read them without acknowledging their value and importance; rendered doubly acceptable to the physician practicing in New-York, as a wonderfully clear exposition of the observation, practice and success in the treatment of the only epidemic of this disease that has ever appeared in our City—certainly indicating that we need not dread its appearance as a malignant, sudden, general or irresistible destroyer. For BRETONNEAU says, in answer to TROUSSEAU'S inquiry:

"Believe me, this sudden loss of life which so naturally alarms you, is not real, for when the disease appears, and, as it were, explodes, it existed before, and was silent, though abundantly developed, in the nose."

Furthermore, I trust before we finish to bring evidence enough to prove that modern writers have used, almost word for word, the language of their predecessors in describing a disease, which as time advances has not increased in severity; and has become more subject to our controlling power, from their investigation having rendered it more easy to recognize.

From 1771 we pass into the nineteenth century.

Dr. DAVID HOSACK, of New-York, in his valuable paper upon Croup, written in 1811, refers to this particular type of disease. He was called in consultation to see a case similar to those described by Dr. BARD, beginning with inflammation of the tonsils, but which was soon succeeded by ulceration. About the third day the inflammation extended into the trachea, producing the laborious respiration and hoarse hollow cough which characterizes idiopathic croup. During the first three days the child had not manifested any symptoms denoting croup; but, as in the cases recorded by Dr. BARD, they were probably induced by the inflammation and subsequent acrid secretion extending from the tonsils into the trachea. Thus this accurate observer of disease at once recognizes this affection and its pathology, and in consequence thereof makes the first distinction between it and croup, dividing that disease into two species, idiopathic and symptomatic croup; idiopathic where the disease is primarily and exclusively seated in the trachea, bronchia, and surface of the lungs; symptomatic where it is the consequence of other previous disease—confirmed in his opinion by Dr. BARD, who says:

"That, since his Essay in 1771, he had frequently observed this disease as the sequela of cynancha maligna."

A fact which attracted my attention this Winter, before commencing this investigation of the subject: the second case of the disease which I met with having occurred in a boy who had just recovered from a severe attack of quinsy sore throat, which had been attended with abscesses in both tonsils. HOSACK, in using the term symptomatic croup, evidently refers to the disease which we now recognize under the name of diphtheria.

At last we have reached the first memoir promulgated by M. BRETONNEAU, naming it diphtherite, read before the Academy in 1821. The beginning of this memoir presents us with that honest truthfulness which marks his whole treatment of the subject. Not striving to startle and astonish us with the discovery of a new disease, he says:

"That the result of his labors tends to prove that many inflammatory lesions of the mucous tissues have been confounded, while the gradations of the same affection have often been mistaken for so many different diseases. So far from entering into these distinctions, and insisting upon the difference of the inflammatory conditions of the mucous tissue, I undertake at present to prove, by the testimony of facts, that the scorbutic gangrene of the gums, croup, and malignant angina, are one and the same form of phlegmasia."

In the papers subsequently written, we have a rich mine of practical experience, both *ante* and *post mortem*, from which to draw our own conclusions. But it will yet require much careful analysis to mark the nice distinction between the precious metal and the dross. Already there are many points well marked which afford valuable landmarks to guide investigation and treatment. The name, Croup, will hand down the name of FRANCIS HOME so long as medicine shall last. Every physician must feel a debt of gratitude to the man who has given a name, the mention of which at once brings all the symptoms so vividly to his mind that he at once recognises the frightful malady with which he has to contend. So with Diphtheria: it marks a disease which, early recognised, may be managed, if attacked before reaching the vantage ground that adds to it the fatal complication of Croup.

One of the strongest points, upon which all authors unite, from Dr. BARD down to the present day, is that this disease has not the power of extending upwards, but rapidly extends downwards, in the direction that the gravitation of the discharge will lead it. If it begins in the fauces, you will often find it upon the membrane covering the posterior surface of the tonsils, where it will escape your notice, unless carefully looked for.

The manner in which I examine the throat is by depressing the tongue with a spatula, or the handle of a spoon, then directing the patient to draw a long breath, which will expose almost the whole pharynx. During this respiration you have time to run your eye over the exposed surface. Then, as the air is expelled from the lungs, (still holding the spatula upon tongue,) the posterior surface of the tonsils will be thrown forwards, thus several times exposing a patch of membrane that would otherwise have entirely escaped my notice.

If it appears as sores behind the ears, it extends down the back, as described by BARD, and in 1835 by TROUSSEAU, who saw it commence as a slight excoriation of the scalp, and attack the skin as far as the loins.

If local treatment can control it, you have the beginning of diphtheria readily exposed to both sight and touch—whereas the disease that we shall in future recognize as *true* croup, begins in the wind-pipe, where it can neither be seen nor reached.

This point seems to present more practical advantage than any other feature in the investigation. We have looked upon croup as idiopathic and, symptomatic, the same distinction being retained by Dr. WATSON, of London, in his practice, who says: "The essence of this complaint is violent inflammation, affecting the mucous membrane of that portion of the air passages which lies between the laryngeal cartilages and the primary bronchi;—but the inflammation sometimes ascends into the larynx. They differ in anatomical position; they differ in gravity. Croup is the more serious, because it seldom admits of that mechanical relief which, when rendered in time, deprives cynanche-laryngea of its dangerous character. With this new name we are taught more distinctly to recognize the difference between the two; and, of course, are more prompt and confident in pursuing the proper treatment.

Fortified by this opinion of Dr. WATSON, I am still more confident in declaring that the disease from which we suffer is more amenable to treatment than the affections of the throat last year.

Hoping that I do not too far tax your patience and the columns of your valuable journal, I will with a few comments end this article.

Though this disease may appear as an epidemic, if properly treated at its onset, the dangers are not much greater than in an epidemic of measles, and certainly not more so than in one of scarlet fever. The exciting cause is yet unknown, as it appears in marshy as well as elevated regions, in cities and in country villages, on the seaboard and far in the interior. It is usually confined to children, and I would suggest the propriety of keeping them out of the room where other children or adults are suffering from sore throat, if attended with much inflammation—and particularly to avoid sleeping in the same bed—as both TROUSSEAU and BRETONNEAU give cases where the disease has been inoculated by the matter coming in contact with the mucous membrane of another person; one of a physician where the child in coughing propelled it into his nostril.

Many papers have been written to prove that the disease appeared in London, consequent upon the unhealthy character of the water in the River Thames; but I believe the TIMES, in its editorial on the morning of the 20th of this month, upon "Salt in the Streets," came much nearer the cause of our sufferings this Winter. The feet of the pedestrian, cased in his boots saturated with this nicely triturated mixture of salt and snow, presents a strong resemblance to the forms of ice-cream, surrounded by the same mixture, to insure the most concentrated frigidity; but the difference is, that in an hour or two the very centre of the cream has become as hard as the hardest heart. The poor mortal, after being thus surrounded for eight or ten hours, returns to his home to find that he *has only a chill*.

C.

THE BORDER STATES.

Revival of Good Feeling—How to Establish it.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 10, 1860.

The late interchange of civilities between the official representatives of three sovereign States, and those States embodying so large a share of the wealth, population and refinement of the Mississippi Valley, is one of the most remarkable circumstances of the day. Arriving at the Capital of this State, after a sojourn of some three weeks in Washington, I was induced to wait that I might personally judge of the effects produced; and though I have witnessed many strange scenes on this, as well as on the other side of the Atlantic, never have any or all of them equaled this, as a great social and moral spectacle. Perhaps the contrast between the wrangling representatives at Washington, and the cordial, hearty and manly greeting of the true brotherhood here, made it the more impressive.

With the details I need not trouble you,—the telegraph has already made them familiar to every hamlet of the land. Their influence cannot fail to accomplish great results. In conversation with the leading spirits of the occasion, no one could fail to observe how earnest and sincere were their protestations of good-will and kind neighborhood. They saw that the great heart of this people was all right, and the mere party hacks who have thrived by sowing discord and disunion North and South, will find their occupation gone. We have lived as neighbors, said a noble Kentuckian, and by —— we will live so hereafter.

Why, observed a Tennesseean, can't we have a Presidential candidate who has not been mixed up with these Congressional corruptions? He must be a Western man, for no one on the other side of the slope (the Alleghanies) can comprehend the great destinies of this Valley.

How few of us, continued another, comprehend it ourselves. Netted together as we are now by railroads, interchanges like the present will enable us to grasp its varied interests, and we are sure to do it.

Many remarks were passed of the same import. These were noted down at the time as suggestive of the future. Those who fancy this was a mere gala occasion never made a greater mistake. On the return trip of the excursionists through the valley of the Great Miami, a region of the most wonderful fertility and beauty,—the garden spot, as they call it here, of the West,—how were their eyes and ears greeted during that passage of sixty miles! Everywhere the people were out in masses—it was a general holiday. "God bless them," said a gentleman near me, whose eyes showed how deeply he felt all this: "we are indeed one brotherhood."

And then the grand reception at Cincinnati. Even your metropolis never did anything up in better style. All was effected by voluntary subscription—not a cent from the City Treasury. At least twenty thousand people welcomed the strangers at the dépôt, and the whole route to the Grand Opera House was a wonderful spectacle. Banners, flags, wreaths, the shouts of men and the smiles of women greeted them on every street. "Fourth," the Broadway, was as Birnam wood to Dunsinane—from every window streamed the stars and stripes, and patriotic mottoes were suspended from every available position.

My object, however, was mainly to notice the ulterior effects that this kind greeting of State brotherhoods will produce. No one who ever looks beneath the surface can doubt that a glorious good has been effected. The West will grant in a generous spirit all that can be asked. Something more is due to a spirit of comity than the mere letter of the law. Why should not, for instance, our Southern friends be allowed to take their servants with them on their visits to the North? The man who tampers with them, knowing as he must that they are totally unfit to take care of themselves, does equal wrong to both master and slave.

Then there is a weekly record in the Rochester and Detroit papers of the passengers by the "underground railroad." Doubtless the managers have some faint conception they are doing God service. First seducing the helpless slave from his allegiance, running the gauntlet of the underground conveyance, only to throw them upon the cold charities of a region which Nature never intended for them, and where we have had ocular evidence they are the most miserable of their race. This should be discountenanced by every man who would feel that it was an imputation upon his good name to be suspected of stealing his neighbor's ox or his ass, his man servant or his maid servant, or anything that is *not* his. We should then hear nothing of self-constituted committees to watch every passing traveler who ventures South; the *Tribune* might safely circulate its vagaries, and the peddler dispose of his Yankee notions, from clocks to nutmegs.

All true reforms are necessarily of slow growth. The children of Israel were kept for an entire generation in the discipline of the wilderness, and even when permitted to occupy the promised land, their progress was hardly perceptible—indeed the result was rather a failure. The South owes to [illegible] a careful supervision of an institution so liable to abuse, but this is a matter for which they are solely accountable. God knows we of the North and the West have quite enough at home to enlist our entire sympathies. Misery, want and crime are the daily record of the Press.

MR. PARKER writes from Rome that BROWN should be canonized. Very remarkable it is that these modern Quixotes should forego the pleasure of being elevated to the same dizzy height. Discretion, as with *Falstaff*, is the better part of their valor. It is one thing "to seek on the dogs of war," and quite another to "face the music," with the cool, determined courage of BROWN. The latter may claim the homage of our respect for his undoubted courage, however misguided; the former deserve the execration of every man who has the least regard for the just claims of State brotherhoods.

There was a most earnest desire from all parties to accept the prompt and generous tender of the New-York Legislature. It is quite possible there may be some further action yet. Enough has been shown, however, to satisfy the most casual observer, as before remarked, that the heart of this great people is right, and the dawn of more kindly and generous impulses will restore to us the relations of former days.

OHIO.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Project of a Wholesale Market-House.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the unpleasant facts which daily thrust themselves upon the notice of the unfortunate subject, whose ever-recurring necessities compel a daily visit to the hovels termed, by courtesy, "The market-houses of New-York," none appeals more strongly, or impresses itself more deeply, than the unsavory and unhealthy condition of the present structures, which, whilst they present to the tax-payer and political economist a never failing theme for bitter reflection and feeling regret, stand as filthy monuments of Municipal malfeasance and infamous jobbery.

In no other City in the world would property, worth at least two millions of dollars, be permitted to remain, not only unremunerative, but actually drawing money from the treasury for the maintenance of an institution which should be self-sustaining, or cease to exist.

Why this is so, is more easily understood than explained; but, independent of any of the well-known reasons for the universal mismanagement of all civic interests, it is clearly one of those cases which, being everybody's affair, is nobody's business; and unless some specific cause arises for action on the part of those not immediately interested, the nuisance will remain, and the evil will continue to exist.

During the past twelve years the writer has been forced, by business, to resort, diurnally, to these dépôts of fish, flesh and fowl, so inappropriately named after three distinguished defuncts, whose very noses would, even now, turn up with disgust were they forced to visit them, even in the spirit. On each successive Saturday this duty is effected at the risk of his limbs; and on every other day of the week with the loss of his temper and the damage of his clothes. Policemen, in these temples of filth, are among the *raræ avis*, whilst shoulder-hitters, roughs and odor-giving negroes are possessed of the largest liberty; and bloody carcases and ungainly chopping-blocks are so peripatetic as to render it simply miraculous for a well-dressed man or a properly-clad woman to pass through unscathed in person or apparel. And then, again, so inconveniently are they arranged, and so unsystematically are they crowded, that none but the most expert ever succeed in reaching the same point twice without the aid of a guide. All of which, to the quiet citizen, or the timid of either sex, cause a visit, to the "Washington" especially, to be pondered on before the attempt, and remembered fearfully after the venture.

To remedy these glaring evils, many propositions have been mooted, but none ever acted upon. Each appearing to suffer under some insurmountable objection, and as the rival interests are so conflicting, and so powerful, there is every probability of our continuing to suffer, unless some proposition is offered, presenting more real advantages, than any yet brought before the public notice. And as this subject has exercised my mind for some years past, I think I am now prepared to make a suggestion, which, if properly carried out, will benefit more interests, and afford more accommodation than can possibly be obtained from any heretofore named location.

In the lower section of the City, comprised in that portion bounded by the two rivers—with Beekman and Vesey streets for its northernmost limit—are located the three establishments, already referred to, wherein is transacted more than three-fourths of all the marketing business of the City and its environs. Two of these establishments barely pay their current expenses, whilst the third, and much the most valuable, rarely produces an income of over fifteen thousand dollars. Were these three properties sold for business purposes, they would readily fetch at least two millions of dollars, which could either be employed in reducing the public indebtedness or in the construction of an edifice of which I shall speak hereafter; but, at all events, with the improvements which would eventually be made thereon, at least four millions of taxable property could be added to the present amount, from which the City ought to derive from sixty to eighty thousand dollars annually in lieu of the beggarly sum now received.

At the extreme southerly point of the same portion of our municipality lies a piece of public property known as the "Battery," which, as we gather from tradition, and the reminiscences of the oldest inhabitant, was, in the earlier days of our civic existence, laid out, maintained, and used, as a Public Park and Promenade, and was much frequented on all ordinary and extra-ordinary occasions by the citizens and their families, whose habitations were mostly located in its immediate vicinity.

But, by the mutations of trade and commerce, and the removal of the inhabitants from that quarter of the City, not only has the real estate very much depreciated in value, but the Battery, also, has undergone a most baleful change: and what was once the beauty and glory of Gotham, is now a shame and a reproach, for instead of being the resort of the refined, the intelligent and the virtuous for the purposes of health and recreation, it is now infested by the vicious, the depraved, and the infamous, for the perpetration of deeds of violence and prostitution.

In view, therefore, of these facts, which may be summed up as follows:

First—The absolute and constantly increasing demand for larger and better market accommodations.

Second—The continued and alarming declination in the value of down-town property; and

Third—The entire abandonment of the Battery, as a respectable place of public resort;—I would respectfully offer the following suggestion as a remedy for the three evils.

Sell the sites—now so inappropriately and disgracefully encumbered by the three down-town markets—to persons who will immediately and profitably improve them for business purposes; and devote the whole, or a portion, of the proceeds to the erection of a substantial, convenient, and elegant building, or series of buildings, on the Enlargement of the Battery, to be occupied by the producers and dealers as a "Wholesale Market House."

The sole and only objection that can or will be urged by those who have not studied the question, or do not understand the subject, will be, "that it is too low down town." To which I would inquiringly reply, "For whom, pray?" The present badly located "market-stands" are not objected to on account of their distance from any given point, but simply because they are inconvenient, badly managed, illy constructed, and too much divided for all necessary purposes. For the largest purchasers of marketing, it is absolute necessity that the principal dépôt should be placed somewhere in the lower part of the City; for families and others, resident on the upper part of the island, a number of smaller establishments could be conveniently located, quite capable of supplying all their wants, without in the slightest degree interfering with the project in question, which is intended, almost exclusively, to meet the requirements of such dealers as the hotel keepers, the boarding-house keepers, restaurateurs, proprietors of saloons and oyster houses, and the stewards of steamers, ships, &c., to say nothing of the green grocers, proprietors of up-town markets, and the inhabitants of Brooklyn, Jersey City and Staten Island, for all of whom the Battery will be found almost, if not quite, as convenient as any of the present locations. And as a very great majority of the omnibuses now run direct to this point, and as it is also in contemplation to extend the various lines of railways in that direction, it will be found much more accessible to a large portion of the up-town residents, and to many merchants doing business down town, than any of the present establishments; whilst for the ladies, who now and then venture, even under existing difficulties, for the purpose of making their own purchases, it would present facilities and conveniences that would at once rob the operation of marketing of all its terrors and discomforts; and it is safe to assert that hundreds, if not thousands, would gladly avail themselves of the privileges thus afforded them.

To meet the exigences of the numerous classes above mentioned would require an edifice, enormous in size, solid in its structure, convenient in its arrangement, interior and exterior, unlimited in its immediate surroundings, untrammeled in its means for obtaining light, water and ventilation, and of easy access by land or by water, whereat and wherein the largest, as well as the smallest dealers could be conveniently and pleasantly located; the producers and consumers could be brought into immediate and intimate contact; the largest purchasers could be enabled to take legitimate advantage of a healthy competition, and the most dainty and delicate housekeeper could display her tact and indulge her taste in purchasing the choicest articles from first hands without ruffling her temper or soiling her skirts. Such an establishment would be an honor to the City, a profit to the Treasury, useful to the dealers, and agreeable to the public; and the Battery is the only practicable point suitable for its location.

As a remedy for the second of these evils complained of—"the abasement in value of the surrounding property"—this proposition is open to no reasonable dissent or objection. No other use to which this spot could be applied would produce a tithe of the effect; and as the unhallowed eye of the private speculator has been already directed to it, for other and purely personal motives, it behooves the property-holders interested therein to be prepared to meet their projects with others more suitable to the location and more beneficial to the interests of all concerned.

To say that the erection of a splendid market-house in this locality would cause a rise in the value of every foot of real estate in its immediate vicinity, of at least *twenty-five* per cent. of its present appraisement, is venturing neither a hazardous nor an improbable assertion; and this appreciation alone, independent of every other consideration of a favorable character, should be sufficient ground for entertaining and consummating this idea; for, apart from the fact that private interests are greatly to be benefited, the amount to be derived from the increase to such an extent of taxable property must necessarily redound to the profit of the City.

In reference to the third proposition—"the abandonment of the Battery as a reputable place of public resort"—it is very safe to state that, of the better class of our population, not one in fifty has visited this spot *once a year*, on an average, for the past five Summers, and of these it may fairly be said that a majority are called there by business or necessity. Even as a parade-ground it has lost its value, being entirely too distant and too inconvenient for nine-tenths of our volunteer force—in fact, during the past twelve months it has been employed for that purpose but once, and then greatly to the discontent of almost all concerned. But, bad as it is during the daytime, it bears no comparison to its utter uselessness, for all legitimate purposes, during the night, when it is completely abandoned to the vilest uses of the most degraded and lawless of our City. At any hour after nightfall, no man or woman, possessing the least delicacy, or the smallest amount of personal property, can possibly pass through any portion of it, without shocking the one or endangering the other. Under such circumstances it would be folly to urge its claims as a public promenade or an enjoyable resort; but erect on it such a structure as I contemplate, and the requirements of the City demand, and you will at once restore it to its former usefulness and more than its pristine beauty.

To sustain this position, it is only necessary to furnish the details of the plan, which I have matured in my own mind—based on a twenty years experience, and some travel—as follows:

Without interfering to any extent, if at all, with the original plot of the Battery, it is practicable to erect on that portion known as "the enlargement," two buildings, of one thousand feet each, running parallel at a distance of two hundred and fifty feet apart, and connected by means of seven wings, not to exceed fifty feet in width, which would afford six open court-yards of two hundred and fifty feet in length and one hundred feet in width, conveniently arranged as stands for country wagons, from which the producer could dispose of his wares directly to the consumer, without, necessarily, or coming at all in contact with the regular dealer or foestaller, as they are termed; thus enabling the citizen to enjoy an advantage from which he has been, in a measure, deprived for years, and effecting "a consummation most devoutly to be wished." These buildings should be at least two and a half stories high—the lower story constituting in fact a basement, or half cellar—the main structure having a width of eighty feet, affording stalls, compartments, shops or whatever else you might choose to designate them, not less than 20 by 25 feet in the clear, with a passage way through the centre of at least twenty feet,—a luxury heretofore unknown to the Knickerbockers. Being all of the same height, the roofs, which could be reached, externally, by a stone stairway, thirty or forty feet in breadth, located at each end of the northernmost building, could be advantageously employed as a public promenade and resort, by furnishing it with a profusion of seats, gas-lamps and fountains, rendering it, during the Summer evenings, one of the most beautiful and agreeable lounging-places of the whole City.

To simplify and facilitate business, each specialty could be grouped in such a manner as to enable the most perfect stranger to find what was required, with ease and economy of time. To the heaviest and dirtiest occupations, such as oyster-dealers, fishmongers, *et id genus omne*, the basements should be allotted. For the butchers, poulterers, and others of that class, the large compartments in the main buildings should be assigned; while for the dealers in butter, fruits, &c., the smaller stalls in the connecting wings could be profitably, as well as economically, apportioned—leaving portions of the second story to be distributed, at lower rates, to such occupations as might demand them. The residue could be divided into large halls for public meetings and drill-rooms—accommodations for the First District Court; the police force of the First Precinct, and the River and Harbor Police—the presence of whom would tend to the good order, and, it is to be hoped, cleanly and proper condition of the entire establishment;—with numerous smaller apartments to be devoted to public or private uses, as might be required.

What valid objections, other than the one already disposed of, can be urged against this proposition, I am, I confess, unable to imagine. It has been intimated that it might add to the confusion and crowd on an already too thronged thoroughfare—Broadway. To this I not only dissent, but, on the contrary, sincerely believe that it will tend more to relieve that principal artery of our City than any plan that has yet been mooted; simply, because many of the vehicles which are now forced to resort to this street in consequence of the Washington Market being placed on the west side of the town, would then continue down the avenues on the east side of the City, directly to the point of the Island. Moreover, the day is not far distant when private enterprise will find it to its interest to place on our rivers a myriad of those omnibus steamers, which are so great a convenience to the Londoner. But, in addition to these points, as this market, to accommodate the country people, should be opened for their reception at midnight, most of the heavy purchases would be made at an hour when the business part of the City would be entirely deserted; and by noon the transactions of the day would be finished, and the whole structure cleaned and thoroughly washed out.

But, while I am unable to discover the disadvantages of this project, I find myself at no loss in estimating the many beneficial results to inure both to the City and its inhabitants, as well as to the producers and dealers—a few of which may be summed up as follows:

1. The profitable employment of property once valuable, but now useless either for pleasure or business purposes.

2. Remunerative results from property, now yielding insufficiently in one case, and nothing at all in two others.

3. A gain to the City Treasury of $60,000 taxes on the improvements, &c.; $300,000 net income from the New Market; and many thousands for increase on property valuation in the First and adjoining Wards.

4. Very superior accommodations for the sale and purchase of marketing.

5. A location easy of access from all points, and possessing every advantage demanded for the purpose.

6. The removal of an eye-sore—the abatement of a municipal nuisance—and the restoration to a portion of our citizens of an agreeable and much-needed public resort and promenade.

7. The advantages accruing to the public of a healthy competition for the necessaries of life—the dealers therein at present being divided among the three points.

8. Gain to the consumer, by purchasing direct from the producer.

9. The abolition of a long-standing reproach against the fair fame and good taste of our metropolis.

With many others which time and circumstances will eventually disclose. Enough, however, have been cited to convince any person conversant with the present evils and disadvantages we labor under of the absolute necessity of some change, and that change the identical one now suggested.

As an additional inducement it may be remarked that this project adds nothing to the already crushing indebtedness of our Corporation, for the whole cost of the improvements would fall far short of the amount which *should* be received for the property now occupied for the same purpose.

TRICLINARCHES.

The Southern Direct Trade Movement.

From the Macon (Georgia) Telegraph.

MR. EDITOR: Will you please publish the following extract of a letter, which has been received from M. JULIEN ESCQUET, Secretary of the Continental and Southern Direct Trade Association, and oblige me. I am, very respectfully, &c.,

HOWELL COBB.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 12, 1860.

The Company to institute direct trade with your country—I mean the South—is now formed. The Belgian Minister in Washington, and the several Belgian Consuls in the towns and cities of the South, are now officially informed of the fact. This Company is based upon the principle of reciprocity, which Mr. COBB explained in an official letter to Gen. RUTHERFORD. If you will inspire confidence in the people here, that the people of the South seriously desire to sustain this movement, you must do something to show that fact; and the best you could do—I mean you and your people—*would be to subscribe for shares in the Company.* I have not sent to you the statutes of this Company, because there is not, at this time, an English translation; but you may have, about it, any information the Belgian Legation in Washington, or the American Legation in Brussels, may be required to give. Our Company being organized, *we do not want money,* but we want the evidence (for the public) that you have decided to coöperate with us in this great enterprise. As you are shortly to be in Brussels, I suggest this to you in order that your people may subscribe for some shares in this Company, on this condition; that they will be paid when you come here, and shall have seen that all is right and safe; in a word, that we are true men. Everybody can subscribe to this Company; every subscription of *twenty dollars* is admissible, but to be what we call a member, or founder, (having a voice in our deliberations,) the amount of subscription is *four hundred dollars.* You will remember that this is but suggestion on my part, prompted by a desire to achieve success in the great object we have in view. I trust you are prepared to make an official, favorable answer to this proposition, if it has not been already done to the official letter of Mr. COBB and myself to Gen. RUTHERFORD.

I hope you will continue, until your arrival here, to correspond with us, and inform me, as soon as possible, of all that transpires on your side, touching our great enterprise; and you may rely upon me to do all that is in my power to promote it.

By the report of the Superintendent of the Saut Canal for 1859, it appears that the tolls during the season amounted to $17,361 53; the expenses were $5,759 24, leaving a balance to the credit of the canal fund of $11,602 29. The gross receipts of the year exceeded by more than 50 per cent. those of the previous year. The Superintendent estimates that the number of vessels which will pass through the canal the ensuing season will be double the number of last year.

Important Railroad Case.

THE EXECUTION OF RAILROAD MORTGAGES IN OHIO.

The Columbus (O.) *Statesman*, Feb. 17, says:

"There is now under consideration, before the Supreme Court of this State, a case of much importance, involving, as we are informed it does, the whole of the complicated questions connected with the execution of the mortgages by the various railroads of this State, to secure the payment of the amounts of their first and subsequent mortgage bonds. These important and complicated questions arise on a case pending, and now up for argument, between the first mortgage bondholders and the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company and others. The Court is hearing oral arguments in the case, the first of which was made on Wednesday morning. These arguments may close to-day, and may not. A number of the most prominent attorneys in the State are in the case in some one of its aspects, among whom are Judges KENNON, RANNEY and THURMAN, formerly of the Supreme Court, and Messrs. STANBERY, HUNTER, WILCOX, GODDARD, Attorney-General WOLCOTT, and perhaps others. One of the points held in opposition to the claim of the bondholders is, that there is no authority by the charter to mortgage the franchise, and that hence that cannot be sold on a decree of foreclosure. The bankrupt condition of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad, is only the mirror of some ten or a dozen other roads in this State, and the questions involved in the pending suit have, therefore, an interest far beyond the property and liabilities of that Company. From the amount of legal ability in the case, it may be expected that all that is in it, in all its aspects, will be brought out fully. It is to be hoped that something to the benefit of the stockholders and local creditors may come out of this matter before it is terminated. They have thus far been shamefully used, and the interests in the bankrupt roads of this State grossly neglected."

Americans in Italy—Bad Pictures for the American Market.

The Florence correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes:

"Florence is busy this week with departures for Rome. Twenty Americans set sail last Saturday from Leghorn, having left this city in the morning on their way to the South. They had a boisterous night on the Mediterranean we hear; the boat being crowded their discomfort was intense. No one cares just now to travel by land from Sienna, as the road is hardly a pleasant one in these perilous times. Mr. R. C. WINTHROP is expected here this week. Miss CHAPMAN, whose fine voice Bostonians will remember, has made great progress in her musical studies, and has been honored with an invitation to sing at the Florence Philharmonic Concert. She will make her public *début* in Italy therefore next week. During her residence here she has become a great favorite. Her untiring industry as a student of music has been rewarded, as industry always is, with success.

It is amusing to see the vessel-loads of bad pictures on their way to America. Very old masters, very badly copied, are furiously popular. If RAPHAEL & Company have any cognizance of what is going on from year to year in the galleries of the Pitti and Uffizi, what sighs must rend their angelic bosoms! I saw, not long ago, a "Madonna" packed into a box with several other paintings, bound for New-England, so atrocious in color and drawing that I could not help wishing that the vessel might spring a leak and everything on board be saved except the pictures. There was a sybil among the treasures, as intoxicated a looking damsel as paint could make her. But the frame was gorgeous.

The Sons of Malta and the President.

On Friday the delegates of the Sons of Malta, from various States in the Union, who have been in Convention at Washington, visited the President of the United States, and were introduced to him. Soon after entering the East Room, the President appeared, and the members were presented by Mr. CARTER, a delegate from Cincinnati, Ohio. The President made the following reply to Mr. CARTER'S address:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION OF THE SONS OF MALTA: I feel deeply grateful for the honor you have done me in making this visit, coming as you do from every section of the Union. I do not know much about the Order, but from your representation of it, Sir, I have no doubt of its charitable objects and its patriotism. In your praiseworthy object of charity, I would say God speed you in so noble an enterprise. We are told that Faith, Hope and Charity are the links that bind us together in social union. Faith and Hope may pass away, but Charity endures forever. I do not feel that there is any danger of the dissolution of the Union by the oppression of one portion of our country upon another, for should that period unhappily arrive, the people who made it will preserve it. Again, allow me to cordially thank you for this visit, and I would be most happy to take each one of you by the hand as citizens and representatives of the Sons of Malta from all parts of the Union."

The delegates were then individually introduced to him by District-Attorney OULD and C. W. BOTELER, Esq.

The South on Douglas.

The New-York *Leader* says:

The New-Orleans *True Delta*, undoubtedly the largest, richest, and most widely-circulated journal south of Mason and Dixon's line, comes to us in each daily issue filled with the most cheering assurances and evidence that the conservative mind of the South fully understands and values the importance of nominating and electing STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to the Presidency. From an able and comprehensive article in its issue of the 9th inst., we make the following extract:

"A tremendous stake is at issue, the permanance of this Union. Shall we then, here in Louisiana, separate ourselves from the constitutional party in the North, from the national party, and from the Western supporters of the South, at a juncture so critical, and gamble at Charleston for a broker candidate for the Presidency? Or, shall we, as one man, unite on STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and with him march to certain victory over fanaticism, sectionalism and disunionism, under the folds of the Federal banner, with its increasing and brilliant stars."

It will be seen that notwithstanding the ultra disunion sentiments of the Charleston *Mercury*, and the senseless diatribes of Senator DAVIS, of Mississippi, CLAY, of Alabama, and GREEN, of Missouri, there is a sound national element predominating at the South, pointing directly to STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as the only candidate who can carry the Democratic Party safely through the Presidential contest on which we have now entered.

PROF. HUNTINGTON AND HARVARD COLLEGE.—The following letter from Prof. F. D. HUNTINGTON has been addressed to Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Chairman of a Special Committee appointed by the Board of Overseers, to confer with Prof. HUNTINGTON in reference to his proposed resignation:

CAMBRIDGE, Monday, Feb. 13, 1860.

To Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Chairman of a Committee, &c.:

DEAR SIR: The communication which I have had the honor to receive from you, in behalf of a Committee appointed by the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, conveying to me an "earnest request" that the recent resignation of my office should be recalled, has already been, and will be, carefully considered. The prompt action and general agreement of the Overseers on this subject, as well as the many weighty representations which have reached me from other friends of the College, have moved me deeply, and have impressed upon me a new sense of the responsibility under which my decision must be made. As my letter of resignation has not been acted on by the corporation, it would seem to be out of place to do more than offer this acknowledgment, and give this assurance.

I beg you to believe me, my dear sir, very sincerely and gratefully, your obedient servant,

F. D. HUNTINGTON.

THE CASE OF ELLA BURNS—THE CHILD REMANDED TO MRS. BURNS.—The Philadelphia *North American* of yesterday says: "Our Supreme Court, sitting *in banco*, yesterday decided (by a majority of three Judges to one) that EVA BELL WHITTEN, commonly known as 'ELLA BURNS,' be remanded to the care of MRS. BURNS, to whom she was apprenticed by her father at the age of two years and eight months, and by whom she has been treated with maternal solicitude and affection. In other words, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania declines interfering with the deliberate decision of a Judge of the Supreme Court of New-York. That decision gave the child to the care of MRS. BURNS, under the guardianship of Mr. THAYER, one of the most reputable citizens of New-York; and Judge DAVIES, who heard and decided the case in New-York, consented, on application from Mr. THAYER, that the child should be permitted to visit Pennsylvania, and to read there, in public, or in private families, under restrictions which have not been violated. While Judge READ was speaking, the ladies who had charge of little ELLA were overwhelmed with dismay at the possibility of the Court taking her from their custody; but when the other Judges commenced, with an opposite view of the case, their feelings found vent in tears, in which the little child, from sympathy, freely joined. When the final order of the Court was made, little ELLA was seized by her friends and covered with kisses, and the parties left the Court in a high state of excitement. The father of ELLA was not present."

AFFRAY AND MURDER IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago *Journal* reports a fatal affray which occurred in that city, Feb. 15, resulting in the death of a well-known citizen, HENRY MCAULEY, Esq. On Monday night Mr. F. P. SHESKIN, a tin roof manufacturer on Lake-street, was at a ball given at Metropolitan Hall, for the benefit of the Catholic Asylum. At a very late hour Mr. MCAULEY entered the hall, and shortly after accosted Mr. SHESKIN, and made some insulting remarks in regard to a lady with whom that gentleman was dancing. Mr. SHESKIN repulsed him, and the managers of the ball perceiving that Mr. MCAULEY was very much intoxicated, expelled him from the hall. On the succeeding night (Tuesday) Mr. SHESKIN was in the St. Charles saloon, kept by Mr. M. CONLEY, on South Clark-street, when Mr. MCAULEY entered. Immediately on seeing him, Mr. SHESKIN exclaimed: "Here you are! you are the man I was looking for!" or words to that effect, at the same striking him a blow in the forehead, directly between the eyes and at the top of the nose. MCAULEY fell to the floor, but got up and went out of the saloon. In a few moments he returned, and as he came in SHESKIN gave him another blow, which again prostrated him. He died on the following day. Mr. MCAULEY was an old resident of Chicago and very wealthy.

HOW TO CUT THE TELEGRAPH WIRE.—The Leavenworth (K. T.) *Times*, of the 16th inst., says that the telegraph wires have been out of late so as to prevent communication between that place and Kansas City. For some days the operators were unable to detect where the break was, but finally the operators from Kansas City took their instruments out on the line, and, by testing in several places, found that about four miles from town the wire was taken off from the poles, and a leather string wound around it for some distance, and the wire cut in two with a file and placed upon the poles. As several [illegible] stolen on the night that communication was interrupted, it is supposed that the thieves cut the wire to avoid arrest.

The San Juan Question.

TERMS OF THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive, by your issue of this date, that a new settlement of the San Juan question is proposed, by virtue of which the British Government will be graciously pleased to leave us a part of our territory, in consideration of their being allowed to retain the other part. In connection with this characteristic idea, we cannot help being struck with the originality of the remarks made by the London *Times* in its favor. After the usual attack upon Gen. HARNEY, the *Times* magnanimously observes that it is indisposed to rely exclusively on the letter of the treaty, because it doubts very much whether the framers thereof "really knew anything about the channel they were defining, so that we may seek in vain for the true spirit of the law." Now, with all due respect for the "Thunderer," it appears to me perfectly immaterial whether the "framers" were or were not acquainted with the navigation of the channel in question, so long as they did know what they meant to do by deflecting the boundary line to the southward; and that they did possess that knowledge the *Times* informs us in the following passages: "After a long altercation it was finally decided that the 49th parallel should constitute the boundary of the possessions of Great Britain and the United States." And: "Exactly opposite the point where the 49th parallel strikes the coast, lies Vancouver's Island, a portion of which, if the boundary line had been prolonged without deviation, would have been cut off. *To avoid this dismemberment* of what was confessedly British territory, it had been agreed that the line, after striking the coast, should be deflected in a southerly direction, and carried through mid-channel, *round the coast of Vancouver's Island*, into the sea." Now, the rule laid down by the common law of England—that law which has been so proudly entitled the perfection of human reason—is defined by Mr. CHITTY to be "to do justice between the parties to the agreement by enforcing performance thereof according to the *sense in which they mutually understood it at the time it was made*." And Dr. PALEY says: "A promise is to be performed in that sense in which the promiser *apprehended, at the time, that the promisee received it*." Mr CHITTY and Dr. PALEY are very tolerable authority on this point, and they demonstrate, beyond a doubt, that any necessity that may have arisen, subsequent to the execution of the treaty, for England to have convenient access to the Frazer River region, is wholly irrelevant to the present issue; the only question is, Did the contracting parties, at the time of making the treaty, understand the southern deflection of the boundary line "round the coast of Vancouver's Island" to be for the sole purpose of "avoiding the dismemberment" of that Island? The *Times* clearly answers this question in the affirmative, and thereby as clearly shows the "true spirit of the law" to be, that the British Government has no shadow of a claim to anything below the 49th parallel except the southern portion of Vancouver's.

The navigation of the Canal de Haro has no more to do with the rights of the question, than has the navigation of Long Island Sound; but even were it otherwise, it appears to me we would still have a stronger claim to the disputed islands than the English, for although it would undoubtedly be a great disadvantage to them to be cut off from reaching the mouth of Frazer River by that route, still they would have another, to the North of Vancouver's—round-about and intricate it is true, but perfectly navigable—by which they could reach the same point, in time of war, without going within range of San Juan; whereas the possession of that island by them would not only give them great command over the adjacent coast of Washington Territory, but would enable them to completely close the *only* way we have of getting into Puget's Sound.

But, says the *Times*, we'll not take all your islands—we'll make a "concession"—we'll take San Juan, and you shall keep the rest! Unfortunately, it has been fully developed, in the late controversy, that such is the position, extent, and configuration of that island, that it completely dominates the others—or in other words, that they would be militarily untenable under the muzzles of a strong battery of Armstrong guns planted on the heights of San Juan; and yet, in return for this "concession," the British Government is to demand a "certain coast head-land," now belonging to the United States.

It appears to me to be impossible to imagine a stronger title than that of the United States to the Haro Islands. Geographically they are ours; for one of the strongest and best-settled rules of international law is, that islands belong to the adjacent continent. By treaty they are ours, according to the best established legal rules for the construction of disputed agreements. By right of expediency (if I may use the expression) they are ours, since they are more absolutely necessary to us than to any other power. I trust the absurd proposal, ventilated in the London *Times*, will not be considered for one moment by our Government with a view to acceptance:—if we have not the courage to defend, at all hazards and to their full extent, our plain and certain rights, at least let us not surrender them entirely by giving up our sovereign authority over those islands; if we must compromise this matter, let us go no further than to have them declared neutral, so that the navigation of those waters may be free, in time of war, as far as the islands are concerned, to the vessels of both nations.

CIVIS ROMANUS.

The United States Military Academy.

ITS HISTORY AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

This Institution was established by law in 1802, and by law in 1812; the number of Cadets were not to exceed 250, and not to be appointed under 14 years, nor over 21 years of age; and it remained so till 1833, when the age for admission was fixed by the President of the United States at not under 16 years.

The mode of making the appointments appears to have been left with the President, and nothing said as to the limit of the course of instruction. This course, when Col. SYLVANUS THAYER, of the Corps of Engineers, who may be justly called the father of the Academy, took command in 1817, was established at four years in four classes.

In 1843, the number of Cadets at the Academy was fixed by law at one from each Congressional District and Territorial District, and the District of Columbia, and the President was authorized to make ten additional appointments at large, which has been construed to mean ten annually.

The qualifications for admission, being simply reading, writing and arithmetic, are such that any poor man's son, who can have access to the Free Schools of the country, can be admitted, and the graduates of the Academy have been found well qualified for the Army, as the Mexican War and the condition of the Army show.

In 1854 the course of instruction was extended by the last Administration to five years; one year longer than at any other College in the country. This was unnecessarily done without any act of Congress, and had the effect of decreasing the influence of appointments by Congress one-fourth, and increasing comparatively the Executive patronage one-fourth in the appointments to the Academy, and consequently to the Army, inasmuch as each Congressional District can now graduate but one in five years instead of four years; and the Executive appoints in the same period, fifty instead of forty.

The change of the course of five years might be called a delicate matter under existing laws. Yet it has been done, and the effect has been to lessen a very proper representation of the people of each Congressional District in the Army of the United States in comparison with the Executive.

The ostensible object of this additional year, was to teach cadets rhetoric, and accordingly English grammar, Morse's geography, practical ethics, compositions, &c., which boys learn at the common schools of the country, before they attain the age of 16, have been added to the first year's course, at a cost of $158,000, (about the average annual appropriation for the Academy for the last eight years,) additional expense to the country for each graduating class of five years' tuition, over and above the class formerly of four years' tuition. This seems entirely unnecessary, and the long period of five years' tuition is very wearisome to young men starting into manhood. The candidates for admission, at the age of 16, in the present facilities for schooling throughout the country, should be required to read and write the English language well, and be acquainted with the History of the United States, and with the Geography of the World in general, and of the United States in particular, and particularly well acquainted with the ground rules of arithmetic, and vulgar and decimal fractions and proportions.

The great object to be attained at the Military Academy is to educate, and fit young men for military life, and to fight the battles of the country. This can best be done by a thorough knowledge of the sciences, and their application to fortifications, battles, &c., the study of moral science and international law, and by a knowledge of the French and Spanish languages in addition to the usual military instruction in riding, drills and manœuvres. Four years' instruction has hitherto been sufficient, even when the cadets were admitted as formerly at 14 years of age, and there seems to have been no necessity for lengthening out the course to five years. All practicable military knowledge not to be obtained in four years, can be had away from the Academy at the different posts, schools of practice and field duties. Our country profits by the amount of general scientific and military knowledge disseminated among the people, more than by the exquisite education of a few. A one-fourth larger number could graduate under the four years' system at the same cost to the country, and if many would resign, and go among the citizens, and enter into business and join the militia of the country where their military attainments would be spread out, they would be of more advantage to the country at large than if they remained in the Army. There is an annual appropriation of $200,000 for arming and equipping the militia of the country; and why not expend likewise a little in thus instructing indirectly the militia. In time of war, we must look to the militia for defence. The little leaven thus disseminated among the people, would leaven the whole lump. Look for illustration to the war with Mexico. Do we not see the graduates of the Academy at the head of the volunteers as they are called for?

Congress should look well into this matter of the five years' course. Their rights have been comparatively abridged. The mode of appointing by Congressional Districts is unexceptionable, and it affords the whole country a fair representation in the Army. The people's rights should be carefully guarded in this matter. The Executive, as the law now stands, has as much power to make the course of instruction six years as five, and thereby lessen a proper influence of Congress in the appointments.

Mr. Secretary FLOYD, last year, by an order, brought back the course of instruction to four years, to the satisfaction of the Academic Board; but afterwards, for reasons not stated, he restored it again to five years. This vacillation in the government of a National Institution, calls for a law to fix it, so that no change in the length of the course of instruction shall be made without the sanction of Congress.

The Academy is a noble institution, and it should not be allowed to degenerate into superficial instruction of innumerable subjects, with none thoroughly understood. Give the young Cadet the exact sciences, well understood, and he will sustain the honor of his country and enjoy its confidence.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE ITALIAN CAUSE.

Baron Ricasoli to the National Guard.

The following speech was addressed by Baron RICASOLI, at Leghorn, on the 29th ult., to the officers and soldiers of the National Guard:

The new year remains under the favorable auspices which smiled on Italy during the year which has just elapsed. Victory has been constant to the banners of our glorious King and our magnanimous ally, the Emperor of the French. Fortune has deprived us of the honor of taking part in these victories; she has reserved for us that of sustaining alone, after a peace full of dangers, those battles that demand a more difficult valor—the valor which combats and subdues the passions, and the intelligence which discovers obstacles, and which, instead of being dismayed by them, knows how to turn them into instruments of success. In these new and severe battles, which are not yet terminated for us, I have full confidence in you, inhabitants of Leghorn. It is from this place that the first and most numerous volunteers for the war of independence issued; it is from this place that the largest offerings of money came; it is here especially that concord and intelligence have prevailed; and lastly, it is here to-day that, under the honorable uniform of the National Guard, wise and intrepid citizens are assembled, capable at the same time of securing peace and turning it to account. What is the object which we wish that peace to result in? Undoubtedly in the formation of a strong kingdom under the only Italian king, VICTOR EMANUEL, our chosen King; a kingdom which alone can guarantee our nationality, and insure civilization by making all Italians a single people, independent, happy, and free. Let us look well around us. All that we have hitherto acquired in the way of independence, unless we continue to muster all our resources and all our wisdom, may be lost to-morrow. Austria is still in Italy, and to-morrow foreign armies may again threaten our country. It is true that our right, and still more than our right, our firm and noble attitude has made us the friends of France and of England, and that the Congress, which was to settle everything to everybody's satisfaction, has been indefinitely postponed, if not given up. Italian affairs are an immense monument, which every day increases and gains symmetry, but which any day before its completion may receive a fatal overthrow. The peoples of Central Italy, who did not despair of its safety at the moment when victory all at once stopped short of its advantages, hold in their hands the destiny of the country, because they can increase the bundle of the Italian forces to such a degree as to render them powerful against any hostile enterprise. If the unification of the provinces of the centre with the free provinces of the north was a generous idea before the war; it became, subsequently, a necessity of safety on the day of unexpected peace, and it is at this hour the sole and most substantial guarantee of our future as a nation, the only one which can create for Italy liberty, independence and security. Citizens, the accomplishment of this great work depends above everything on the national arms.

To protect the domestic hearth, the city, business, is to carry public life and protect private life throughout all parts of the nation; it is to extirpate the ancient evils of the country, to subjugate its new passions, unreasonable or perverse, to reinvigorate it, to establish political order by a practical, progressive and manly policy. By its enlightened zeal, by its constant vigilance, by its wise resolution, the National Guard contribute also to destroy the vices of the municipal spirit by making the general welfare its chief object, trampling under foot the miserable individual vanities, and not admitting of any other ambition than that of virtue and liberty.

Officers and soldiers believe always that the generous and wise sentiments of a single legion animate all the legions. Do not forget that you are at the same time a detachment of the whole national army. In defending a single portion of the sacred soil of your country, you defend the whole of it, for one and the same high thought inspires all our hearts, strengthens our arms, just as one and the same sun shines on the national bayonets from the Alps to the Mediterranean. That is the common task. But there is another work, altogether peculiar to you, which is not less useful or less glorious. You ought to show this town, which adds riches to strength, how work may be united with military duties, and how the courage of the soldier can be nourished and sustained by the perseverance of the man of business. In times of despotism, commerce makes men effeminate; in times of revolution, it makes them insignificant; in times of national reconstitution, it makes them virtuous in the bosoms of their families, active in business, wise in public, courageous in battle. History has given us two great examples of people so made—England and Holland. Imitate them, since you have a point of resemblance to the former which put to flight the Stuarts and rejected a pretender, and to the second which combated the House of Hapsburg.

But we must not, amid arms and military exercise, overlook the schools which diffuse instruction, the machinery and workshops which increase production and perfect industry. Your Municipal Council, elected by you, your Chamber of Commerce, with its free constitution, will be the faithful interpreters of your wants; and the Government will be happy to prove once more that it is at one with the country in setting itself to provide for all your moral and material interests. A fine future is about to open for this town, now that the littleness of the old State is lost in the greatness of the new Kingdom. A railway will connect it with Genoa, another with Civita Vecchia, another with the Chiana, and another with the fruitful plains of the Po. On all sides outlets are afforded for exportation, and commerce will soon profit by them. Providence has lavished all its favors on this town, so favorably situated in all respects. By the side of it is the island, with its inexhaustible iron mines; behind it are the Apennines, with their flocks of finest wool; on the one side it has the granaries of the Maremma, on the other hills fertile with the vine and olive; numerous valleys surround it, covered with mulberry trees and others especially cultivated in Italy; before it spreads the sea, which, when plowed by their ships, makes even the small States great, and encourages Leghorn to renew the ancient glory of Pisa, of Genoa, and of Venice. Inhabitants of Leghorn! You would not be ungrateful towards Providence; you wish to equal your ancestors, and respond to the confidence which the Government and the country place in your industrial power and your civic virtues. In giving you these arms, the Government has wished to make you the artificers of your own happiness, and valiant coöperators in the happiness of Italy. And now I am proud to hand you the flag which is to lead you to your object. Link yourselves around that sacred standard. Blessed by religion, it shines with a lustre which cheers all Italian hearts, and dismays those of the enemy. Bow before those sacred ensigns. Honor them as the prize of your love for the country—as a pledge of the redemption of Italy. Swear by them to give wealth, wisdom and safety to your noble city. Swear that you will work to render our beloved Italy great and mistress of herself.

JAIL ATTACKED AND PRISONERS LIBERATED.—The Jail at Waverly, Tenn., was attacked by a mob of desperate characters on Friday night, Feb. 10, and six prisoners were set at liberty. The Nashville *Union* gives the following particulars: "On Friday night, the 10th inst., a party of desperadoes, consisting of about thirty men, armed with double-barreled shot-guns, &c., attacked Mr. MCGEE, the jailor at Waverly, as he was going to the jail about 7 o'clock in the evening, confined and gagged him; took the key of the outside door from him, and then carried him to a secure place, and while a part kept watch over him, the others went to work and cut away the inside door, which, being iron, occupied four or five hours. They then released six prisoners confined in the jail, three of whom were sent from Dickson County for safe-keeping. The three from Humphreys County were: D. L. CROCKETT, confined under charges of murder and theft; ISHAM BETHEL, for passing counterfeit money, and ——— MCKIMMONS, for stealing. The mob then started off with the prisoners and the jailor, and having carried the latter about five miles, released him. The jailor returned to Waverly about 3 o'clock Saturday morning.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.—According to the report of Adjt.-Gen. STONE, of Massachusetts, the number of enrolled militia in that State is 152,112. Active militia, 5,739. The active, or volunteer troops are organized into three divisions, which are subdivided into six brigades, nine regiments, seven battalions, and eighty-seven companies. In the first brigade there are seven companies of infantry, two of light dragoons and one of light artillery. In the second brigade, fifteen infantry, one light dragoons. Third brigade, fourteen infantry, two riflemen, one light dragoons. Fourth brigade, fifteen infantry, three riflemen, one (section) light artillery. Fifth brigade, eight infantry, two riflemen. Sixth brigade, ten infantry, one cavalry. During the year 200 officers have been commissioned and 215 discharged. Vacancies at the close of year, 30.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POEMS—By HENRY TIMROD: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

These are very uncommon poems; full of delicacy without weakness, and power without coarseness. We do not find in them any trace of the ravings peculiar to the school that names itself "passionate;" yet the very cadence of the lines reveals a truly passionate nature in the writer. The pieces are mostly of the occasional class, and we do not, therefore, get much beyond the emotional element.

It is quite natural that this should be so with a young poet; and when that poet displays such delicacy and sweetness, such picturesque clearness of conception, and remarkable mastery of versification as Mr. TIMROD, we gladly recognize his claims, and rejoice in the future before him.

The rare virtue of moderation is possessed by this writer: he never says too much, and we cannot call to mind any collection of poems by a young author, of such uniformly high merit as the present.

In "The Vision of Poesy," Mr. TIMROD displays original and philosophic thought, and rich imaginative power. The poem is an exquisite one, and the views of the sphere appropriate to poetry, and the duties incumbent on the poet, are those of one who rightly knows the value of the precious gifts conferred upon him.

TENNYSON has strongly influenced Mr. TIMROD, as indeed he must influence every truly poetic soul. But though we notice two or three decided imitations of this perfect artist, his influence has thus far been only beneficial to Mr. TIMROD, who preserves decided originality, and speaks for himself.

Our readers will do themselves a pleasure by making acquaintance with the little volume from which we take these tenderly-solemn lines:

A COMMON THOUGHT.

Somewhere on this earthly planet,
In the dust of flowers to be,
In the dew-drop, in the sunshine,
Sleeps a solemn day for me.

At this wakeful hour of midnight
I behold it dawn in mist,
And I hear a sound of sobbing
Through the darkness—hist! oh, hist!

In a dim and musky chamber
I am breathing life away;
Some one draws a curtain softly,
And I watch the broadening day.

As it purples in the zenith,
As it brightens on the lawn,
There's a hush of death about me,
And a whisper, "He is gone!"

OBITUARY.

Lieut. Calvin F. Thomas, United States Navy, died at Buffalo, Feb. 18. His first service was on the African Coast, whence he returned as Sailing Master of a prize, a captured slaver, which was sent to Boston. He then rejoined the Naval Academy for a time, and after a year of service on the Coast Survey was examined and appointed a Passed Midshipman. Immediately thereafter he was appointed to the *Arctic*, and was one of her officers in the celebrated sounding expedition made preliminary to the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

Judge David E. Hubbard, of Glastenbury, Conn., died Feb. 20, aged 82. He had been an active Democratic politician for forty years, sat in both Houses of the Connecticut Legislature, and was appointed County Judge in Hartford in 1837.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Aaron Warner, of Amherst, is engaged, at the invitation of the Senior Class in Amherst College, in delivering his course of lectures on the *Mental Constitution*.

A service of silver plate, of the value of $2,000, has been presented by the Home Mutual Insurance Company, of New-Orleans, to its President, Capt. Alex. Brother.

Sam Cowell is giving comic concerts in Philadelphia.

Lola Montez is lecturing in Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The shoemakers of Lynn met again at Liberty Hall, on Saturday evening, to hear the report of the committee to visit the manufacturers. The large hall was densely crowded. The report was of a favorable character, with two exceptions. J. W. Neale and Isaac Newhall refuse to make any compromise whatever. Mr. Newhall stated that if it was for his interest to hire "jours" cheap, he should do so in spite of outside influences. Three groans were then given for Mr. Newhall, and three cheers were given for the rest of the manufacturers who were willing to coöperate with them in the movement. It was stated by the committee that some of the manufacturers would pay as high as $300 to help carry the strike to a successful issue. This announcement was followed by three hearty cheers.

The Springfield *Republican* says that the unknown man killed by one of the Western Railroad Stock trains, near the Kinderhook station, about a week ago, has never been identified; but from his conversation previous to his death, it is reasonably supposed that he has a father living in or near Springfield. Before leaving Greenbush he said he was a harness-maker by trade, and had carried on the business seven or eight years in Springfield, until about four years since, when he went to Illinois, accompanied by his wife and only daughter, and with $3,000 in gold in his pocket. He had not been West long when his family were taken sick, and after his funds were exhausted, he followed them, one by one, to the grave. Being among strangers, he resolved to return to his Eastern home, and came on foot from Buffalo to Albany.

The Jonesville (Mich.) *Independent* says a bloody tragedy occurred in that place on the 16th February. A man named McEwen, or something similar, who lodged in the old "St. Charles Hotel," having some trouble with his wife, she had left him, and was stopping with her parents in another house in that locality. About the time mentioned, he went to the door, broke it open, when she fled from the house with her child in her arms. He followed her, and a struggle ensued between them, in which he stabbed her several times in the neck, breast, arms and hands. He seized the child, took it to his lodgings, told a man there he had killed his wife, and was going to kill himself; upon which he stepped into the wood-shed and cut his throat from ear to ear.

At Steubenville, O., Feb. 18, Nicholas Spencer and his wife were poisoned by drinking strychnined whisky; the husband dying within half an hour after taking the dose, and the wife suffering so much that her death was momentarily expected. The parties were both colored, and procured, it seems, a bottle of whisky at a tavern in town, which was heavily charged with strychnine. Both partook of it, and both became ill immediately afterwards.

MASSACHUSETTS.—PREVENTION OF DISASTERS IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—An excellent bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature, providing for the greater security of public buildings. It proposes to appoint a Board of three State Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to examine all the large buildings hereafter to be erected for public use or for manufacturing purposes, as well as to decide upon the plans of construction of railroad bridges. The Boston *Advertiser*, commenting upon this bill, remarks:

"It is reported in accordance with a very general expressed opinion, that some legislation is required to insure safety for those employed in large buildings, and for the traveling public, against dangers which several recent events have brought prominently before the community. The unanimity with which it has been conceded that some sort of supervision by the public authorities should be provided for, appears almost to preclude any inquiry into the propriety of establishing another Board of State Commissioners, or the advantages of a State inspection of this sort over a local supervision by city and town, or county authorities; and this general demand for a public inspection may also be held to have answered the question as to the expense of such inspection."

DEAF MUTE PRINTERS.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* notices the fact that the last annual report of the Louisiana institution for the deaf and dumb was printed by the inmates of the institution, from the setting of the type to the press-work. By an act of the Legislature, approved last March, the Board of Administrators were authorized to introduce printing for the purpose of instructing the pupils. This was done; and the Board say that the mute boys engaged in setting type and in press-work, have learned with two-fold the rapidity of speaking persons under similar circumstances; they are passionately fond of the occupation, and prefer engaging in it to any of their other recreations. Their teachers find that it furnishes an important auxiliary to the department of instruction; a good scholar and a good printer can be made of a mute sooner than it would be possible to render him either, alone.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN BELLEVILLE, MO.—Some boys and men having become exasperated for some reason at the keeper of a disreputable house in Belleville, Mo., attempted to repress the nuisance on the 15th inst. by storming the building. The wife of the keeper of the establishment, whose name was JEROT, thought to drive the mob away by injuring some of those who composed it, and, seizing a double-barreled gun, ran to the door and discharged it at a gentleman by the name of KARR, who happened to be passing, but who had no connection whatever with the affray. She missed him, and her husband seized the weapon and fired the other barrel. The ball this time entered Mr. KARR's nostril, and lodged in the back of his head, inflicting a wound from which there seemed to be no possibility of recovery. JEROT immediately fled to St. Louis, where officers were searching for him.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BY A LADY, THE 21ST INST., A SUM OF MONEY, in bills, supposed to have been dropped from her purse in making change in a South Ferry stage, in going from about No. 59 Broadway to Union-square, getting out of stage on the left hand side. The lady losing the money wore a dark brown dress, brown velvet hat, fitch fur cloak. Parties finding said money, and leaving it at the *Times* Office, care of E. B. Wesley, will be suitably rewarded, and also receive the thanks of the lady.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

In addition to our immense stock of Housekeeping Dry Goods, we will offer THIS DAY, our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF
RICHARDSON'S LINENS, of every quality,
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, and
MARSEILLES QUILTS; also,
300 pair of RICH LACE CURTAINS.
All of which will be offered at prices that will give satisfaction to purchasers.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL EXHIBIT ON
MONDAY, Feb. 20,
Their entire Spring importations of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
consisting of the choicest productions of the European manufactories.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
LONG AND SQUARE.
A large and magnificent assortment.
JUST RECEIVED.
WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL
MONDAY, Feb. 20.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
Now opening,
IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETING LINENS,
RICHARDSON'S AND YOUNG'S SHIRTING LINENS,
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS—ALL WIDTHS,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
DAMASK, DIAPER AND HUCKABUCK TOWELING,
TURKEY-RED, DAMASK AND TORLINEITS—WITH
DOYLIES TO MATCH.
MUSLIN QUILTS.
A full assortment of flannels.
WAMSUTTA and all the popular brands of BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTING MUSLINS kept constantly on hand.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Just opened a line of ladies' white and brown cotton hose, superior quality, at 25 cts,—worth 3s.
Also, another invoice of those FINE FRENCH KID GLOVES, at 5s.—worth 7s.

22. TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN WOVEN SKIRTS. 22.

LETTERS PATENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Dated Oct. 4, 1859, reissued Dec. 27, 1859, vest in us the exclusive right to make and sell what is known in the market as the
WOVEN SKELETON SKIRT.

It is generally known to manufacturers that this Skirt is original with us, but inasmuch as dealers may not be fully aware of our rights, we hereby notify the trade that these goods cannot be legally sold without a license, unless they bear our stamp, or are manufactured by parties holding a license from us. The name of the manufacturer and date of patent must be stamped on each skirt.

We have retained as counsel C. M. Keller, Esq., and Geo. Gifford, Esq., who have commenced legal proceedings to maintain our rights against parties willfully infringing. Application for license can be made to S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 22 John-st., or WILLIAM KING, No. 153 West 15th-st.

We commenced a suit against
J. P. MORAN & CO., No 248 Canal-st.,
for infringement of our patent, on the 5th of January last, in the United States Circuit Court.
JAMES DRAPER,
S. H. DOUGHTY,
WILLIAM KING,
JAMES BROWN.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1860.

W. S. & C. H. Thomson & Co., Osborn & Cheesman, J. Wilcox & Co., E. S. Sheldon, and C. H. De Forest are licensed to manufacture and sell Skirts under this patent.

AT W. JACKSON'S,
NO. 551 BROADWAY.
The following Spring goods, being just received, will be offered at wholesale and retail:
4 cases English Balzarines, 18¾ cents, worth 31.
5 cases Palmetto Cloth, 12½ cents, worth 25.
3 cases Check Poplin, 25 cents, worth 37½.
5 cases English Delaines, 12½ cents, worth 18¾.
3 cases Silk Poplins, 62½ cents, worth $1.
2 cases Foulards 62½ cents, worth 87½.
3 cases Pineapple Cloths, 37½ cents, worth 62½.
N. B.—Most of the above goods can be worn by ladies not in mourning.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GREAT BARGAINS.
CLOSING ON THE 1ST OF APRIL,
The balance of the choice
STOCK OF RIBBONS AND FRINGES, &c.,
Will be sold off at
A SACRIFICE.
No. 599 Broadway, a few doors below Houston-st.

PINEAPPLE DRESSES, &c.—MERCHANTS' and the Ladies' attention is called to FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 653 Broadway, where the full Spring supply of India Goods is exhibited, viz.: Pineapple Goods, Wash Silks, Satins, Pongees, yellow Nankings, Sursinkers, India Muslins, China Vases, Dishes, &c.; Teapoys, &c., from Japan and China, not to be found elsewhere in this City. American Indian Fans, and other articles.

A PRIZE.—MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL Hoop Skirts cannot slip on the springs or get out of order, and are cheaper than the cheapest, combining elegance, economy, and great durability. No. 375 Broadway, No. 320 Canal-st., No. 288 Bowery, No. 118 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, prints, muslins, linens, table-cloths, handkerchiefs, hosiery, plaid and stripe muslins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. TIMES Building.
Merchants wishing to extend their business should
ADVERTISE
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.
Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
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WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?

As yet none can tell what it is, except that it is a living creature, of the most extraordinary and interesting description, just arrived in this City from the interior of Africa. Eminent physiologists are now endeavoring to classify it.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,
SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles County, Mo., }
Nov. 19, 1857. }

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Some time last Summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully,
GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago, it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparations I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performance of all that is claimed for it.

Mrs. C. SYMONDS.
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10, 1857. No. 114 3d-st.

WELLINGTON, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire railing establishment,) and No 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress for a most intelligent, deserving young woman; is thoroughly efficient in this capacity, and especially adapted for it; is a girl of the most agreeable and pleasant disposition, and in every respect a superior and responsible person in the nursery; has the very highest references. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good thorough plain cook; can wash and iron in a superior style; is a girl in whom every confidence can be placed as being an honest, efficient and faithful servant. Highest references given. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and to assist in washing, by a young woman who understands cooking in all its branches, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or as waitress alone or seamstress. No objections to the country. Has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young woman, a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; is an excellent cook, baker, &c., and a first-rate laundress; can do up linens very nice; is obliging and willing to make herself useful; good City reference. Call as No. 72 Bleecker-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or would do general housework in a small family; has no connection in this country; is tidy and neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a good pastry and bread maker; no objection to assist in the washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 13 University-place, Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF SOBER and industrious habits, a situation as cook in a gentleman's family; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 268 6th-av., near corner of 17th-st., in the dry good store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; would assist in chamberwork if required; has been accustomed to do family sewing by the day, would now prefer a permanent situation. Can be seen at No. 335 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as child's nurse and chambermaid, or as child's nurse and to do plain sewing. Can produce best of City references. Can be seen at No. 452 3d-av., near 33d-st., or address E. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress or chambermaid; is fully competent to fill either situation; has unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE private family by two Protestant girls, one as first rate cook, the other as excellent chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; good City references. Call for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO AMERICAN girls; one as seamstress and nurse, or seamstress alone; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; both have the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen at No. 91 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, games and desserts; is a first-rate baker; no objection to a large family; best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 296 1st-av., near 18th-st., in the Fancy-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, the other to do chamberwork and waiting. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY NEAT and respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, child's nurse or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is thoroughly competent in the above capacities, of obliging disposition and highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RESPECTABLE and experienced girl, as cook, washer, and ironer, or general servant; is obliging, faithful, and neat; not afraid of work, and highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived with the best of private families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place,

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, to do general housework, or as plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 127 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or lady's companion by an intelligent young lady. Good reference can be given. Call on or address S. S., No. 39 Commerce-st., near Barrow-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamberwork, or chamberwork and assist with the washing; can be highly recommended from her last employer. Call at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT PERSON, a situation as regular lady's maid; she understands her business in all its branches; is a perfect hairdresser, dressmaker, and also millinery. Address E. H. W., by note, No. 331 6th-av., in store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches, game, soups, baking, pastry, and all desserts. best City reference given. Call at No. 294 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-rate laundress; can give the best of City reference from her last employer, with whom she lived upwards of four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 95 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; can take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has good City references; call at No. 238 6th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN; one as seamstress and nurse, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 211 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as plain cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and seamstress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse or chambermaid in a good family; can give the best of City reference. Call at the 4th floor of No. 287 9th-st, 3 doors from Avenue A. P. S.—Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to assisting in the washing and ironing; the best of City references given. Call at No. 84 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 346 7th-av., on the 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 211 East 19th-st., third floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND A confectionery store. One accustomed to the same, with unexceptionable character and reference, can apply at No. 19 Union-square, between 12 and 2 P. M.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, A SITUATION as housekeeper in the family of a widower; best testimonials given and required. Address H. D. M., No. 379 Fulton-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waiter. Has been with her present employer three years, to whom she refers. Call for three days at No. 91 West 33th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do the housework of a small family; good references can be given. Apply at No. 63 Hudson-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, one who thoroughly understands her business, and has the best City references. Call at No. 126 8th-st., Clinton-place, 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Good reference given. Call at No. 22 West 10th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire, for two days, at No. 152 Mulberry-st., rear house.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid. Apply at No. 295 1st-av., between 17th and 18th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as monthly nurse; has taken care of invalids. For further particulars call at No. 237 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as waitress or chaimbermaid in a private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 114 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RESPECTABLE honest young woman, as nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress. To be seen at No. 46 East 20th-st., for one day.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework or up-stairs work; can give good City reference. Apply at 185 West 19th-st.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE sachant bien coudre et coiffer désire se placer dans une bonne famille comme femme de chambre ou pour soigner des enfants de 4 ans et au dessus; elle pourrait feur doner des lecons de Français sion 'exige. S'adresser chez MR. PHILIPPOTEAUX, No. 883 Broadway.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY AN industrious married man and his wife; the man is a thorough gardener, and understands the care of green-house and graperies, and is a first-class propagator; has a thorough knowledge of fruit and ornamental trees; his wife is a first-rate laundress and chambermaid; both are trustworthy persons and have the best of references. Call at No. [illegible] Chatham-square, this week.

WANTED.—A GARDENER WISHES TO MEET an employer who has graperies, green-house, and gardening generally to do, as advertiser has City references for general practical knowledge that can't be objected to; he is able and willing to work; has a very small family, and will not accept a situation but where there is a range of glass. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an unmarried man who has had nine years' experience as first-class driver in this city; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment, as his references will show; has no objection to going in the country. Address E. H., at Trainor's saddlery establishment, No. 684 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAMILY VEGETABLE gardener; he understand out-door flowers, also the chores to be done around; he is a first-rate groom and careful, safe driver and good milker; understands raising all kinds of poultry; is civil, good tempered, honest and obliging, as his reference will certify; is a thorough good hand with all kinds of work on a gentleman's place; up the Hudson River preferred. Address K. P., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman; is a careful driver and thoroughly understands his business, having several years' experience in this country; the best of reference, City and Country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man of long practice and experience in this country; he thoroughly understands his business in each and all the departments of his profession; unexceptionable City reference. Address GARDENER, Morrisania Post-office, Westchester Co., for one week, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE private waiter, Protestant, with good references, in a gentleman's family; can be highly recommended from his last place; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, honest and trustworthy. Address left at the market corner of 22d-st. and 6th-av., with butcher, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; has no family but his wife; he is an excellent hand at horses; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable garden and hot beds. Can furnish satisfactory reference from the best of families. Direct a note to M. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A respectable boarding-house, or restaurant where there are private supper rooms, by a steady, active man, of long experience, and who understands his business. Address J. S., care of Mr. Van Duran, No. 531 Houston-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man; he understands his business thoroughly, and has good City reference to that effect; town or country, no objection. Address J. H., No. 72 3d-av., in the drug store, near corner 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT, BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman and gardener; understands farming and all other work on a gentleman's place; advertiser is sober, faithful, and willing to do anything required. Address T. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a respectable Protestant man, with first-class City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability for the last seven years; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address Y. Y., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man who thoroughly understands his business, green-house, graperies, fruit, vegetables, &c.; best of references from present employer. Address, for this week, J. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a man who is competent in every respect and can give the best of City reference. Apply or address, for three days, COACHMAN, No. 96 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON OF SOME up-town church, by a man of several years experience. A note addressed to F. R. D., No. 272 8th-av., stating where an interview may be had, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man; he understands his business thoroughly, and has good City reference to that effect. No objection to town or country. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOBER man, as groom and coachman; is a good driver and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to City or country; has good reference from his last place. Address C. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a Protestant single young man, as coachman and to assist in the garden and make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Can be well recommended. Apply for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener that truly understands his business, and will take an interest in his place. Advertiser is sober and willing; has good reference. Address, for 3 days, F. D., Box No. 97 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN'S, also a dairymaid's situation, by a respectable man and wife, (Protestants,) without incumbrance; both understand their business thoroughly; best reference. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., above 22d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter; understands the care of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has good City reference, if required. Apply to J. MULVANY, No. 199 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, German, married man, who understands green-houses and graperies, flowers and vegetables. Call on or address H., corner 4th-av. and 29th-st., in the Bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family, or respectable boarding house; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 193 West 20th-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LONG ACCUSTOMED to driving a wagon and delivering goods in this City, a permanent situation. Address TRAVER, No. 23 Barrow-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a wholesale or retail jewelry or fancy goods store. Best of references. Address R., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION AS fireman or to take care of horses. Has excellent City references. Address M. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some wholesale house or office. Address N., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

TO WOOL MANUFACTURERS.—A FIRST-class blue and fancy dyer, of technical experience, is desirous to make an engagement.
H. L. WARNER, Hartford, Conn.

FARMER, GARDENER, FLORIST AND GRAPE GROWER.—A foreman's situation wanted by a Scotchman of long experience in such capacity. Inquire of C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row, till March 1.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND A hosiery and fancy store; one well acquainted with the business will find (with good reference for honesty and ability) a situation at HARDY'S, No. 539 Greenwich-st., for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL OR MIDDLE-aged woman to do general housework in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer; the place can be permanent if suited. 219 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK FOR A SMALL family; and, also, a waitress, who can come well recommended. None but Protestants need apply, at No. 32 East 19th-st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE care of an infant and sew may obtain a good situation by applying to No. 108 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN WAITER in a small family. Apply at No. 50 West 14th-st., between 2 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A BOY AS FOOTMAN AND WAITER. Apply at No. 18 West 25th-st.

FARMER WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE TO take charge of a farm near New-York; a practical, working farmer, who has best references for honesty, industry and economy. Address Box No. 718 New-York Post-office.

BREWER WANTED.—WANTED A FIRST-rate brewer; one that has had experience in making ale and porter for the Southern market. The best of references required. Address Box No. 90 Pittsburgh Post-office, Penn., with references.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS.
Mad. MARTENSE, of Paris, desires to inform the ladies of New-York that her establishment combines three distinct departments, viz.:
DRESSMAKING, unsurpassed in style and finish.
UNDER CLOTHING in all its variety.
GENERAL FAMILY SEWING.
And that while everything made is warranted to please the most fastidious in every respect, her charges are more moderate than can possibly be afforded by establishments with more restricted business and facilities. The utmost dispatch and most rigid adherence to punctuality will always be observed.
Able assistants, speaking French, English, German, and Spanish, always in attendance. Reference to best families in this City.
Sewing Machines and Operators sent into families by the day or week.
MADAME MARTENSE,
No. 189 Greene-st., two doors north of Bleecker.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Farnam, Thomas C. Durant and Charles W. Durant, under the firm name and style of FARNAM & DURANT, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
HENRY FARNAM,
THOMAS C. DURANT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859. C. W. DURANT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of CARPENTER & VANDERVOORT, house carpenters, No. 7 Frankfort-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding business of the firm will be settled by LOUIS CARPENTER, at the above place.
LEWIS CARPENTER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1860. CHAS. VANDERVOORT.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 31st st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

THE UNION [illegible]

[Concluded from First Page.]

[illegible] heel on the [illegible] which of the two now exists, threatens [illegible] fatal mischief to the country, leaving the [illegible] to stand, not as approved, but as tolerated, till the country shall demand something [illegible].

FROM EX-SENATOR JAS. C. PUTNAM.

FREDONIA, Feb. 18, 1860.

[illegible] read the address which accompanies [illegible] with interest. You but echo [illegible] history when you say that "our Government was formed in a spirit of concession and forbearance," and you utter a living truth when you say the ends of the Union will have failed when the [illegible] on which it was formed "is ruthlessly [illegible] upon, or basely ignored, by the General Government."

I deprecate with you the bitterness that has characterized the agitation of the Slavery question. But, [illegible], the abstract opinions of the American [illegible] will differ on this question until their interests [illegible] identical, and their moral natures are cast in the [illegible] of uniformity, and the consequence of the conflict of ideas, and of the passions that conflict may engender, is the price of our unrestrained liberty of [illegible] and of the Press. If the conflict of men's opinions could be fatal to the Government, it would [illegible] perished in the very hour of its birth. [illegible] was faction more bitter in its hates than when [illegible] from the baptism of the Revolution. The Administration of General JACKSON was an incessant war of ideas, led on by the giant leaders who now slumber in their graves. During the [illegible] of the storm, every public interest seemed in [illegible]. But the country, under God, outrode that, as it [illegible] outrode, and I trust, will outride, every storm [illegible] may be convoked by the passions of men, or the [illegible] of Administrations. If our Union cannot [illegible] the conflict of opinions on the subject of [illegible], there is no hope of its salvation. For so long [illegible], especially as an aggressive institution, [illegible] will it find a resisting force in a North[illegible]. I concur in the language of your address, that we are in the midst of a "crisis," but I do not apprehend it will seriously impair the strength of the government. But whatever may be its issue, who have precipitated it upon us? Gentlemen, I hold the Democratic party responsible for the present "crisis." It has for the last six years wielded the whole power of the Federal Government to subvert the free principles of the Constitution and to exalt African Slavery as the Supreme Representative of American labor. It has employed untold millions of public patronage to corrupt where it could not intimidate; it has had a Federal Judiciary in active sympathy with the new and alarming doctrines.

The Administration of Mr. FILLMORE I believe to have been wise and patriotic. He left the Government with scarce a disturbing question unsettled. The fuel which feeds the flame of fanaticism was nearly burned out, and we ought now to be treading on the cold ashes of long smothered fires. But the Democratic Party, under the guidance of the revolutionists, inaugurated a new and aggressive policy. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise is the *Iliad* of all our present woes. To nationalize Slavery, to defy the moral sentiment of the age, to ride down with a power relentless as despotism, the interests of free labor, have been the one steady aim of the Democratic Party. The perpetuation of its power will be certain to accomplish its purposes.

I share your convictions of the necessity of fraternal relations between the States. I believe our Free and Slave States can, and ought, to live in peace and harmony. I recognize, and bow to, the Spirit of the Constitution in its relations to every right of property; and to that great central principle of self-government the right of every State to adopt its own institutions. Against abstract opinions there can be no law, against opinions armed offensively to war upon the constitutional rights of persons or States, the Government should lend, if necessary, all its forces. We must stand by the principles of the Government as settled by the Fathers and by the great statesmen who succeeded them. And now that a party, flushed with an almost unbroken line of victories for more than a quarter of a century, is fully committed to the policy of forcing upon the country a new philosophy, a new morality, and a new Constitution, which declares that its price for fealty to the Government is the perpetuality of its own power, it is possible that this crisis will put to test the strength of the Government. If it cannot survive the overthrow of the Democratic dynasty, it has no healthy vitality, and its very life is a disease. Sincerely hoping that there may be such a combination of forces as will secure the great desideratum of the time—the overthrow of the Democratic policy in power, and the restoration of the Government to the true principles of the Constitution, I am, &c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Prospects of the Mexican Treaty.

THE KANSAS ADMISSION BILL.

Mr. Henry Winter Davis Vindicates his Vote for Pennington.

THE CELEBRATION TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to-day to report the Mexican Treaty without amendment, and recommend its ratification. It will be called up in the first Executive Session, and the impression is that it will be approved without difficulty.

The House passed sentence of condemnation to-day on the new sofas, and voted to restore the desks and chairs, but refused to adjourn over to allow the change to be made. Without an adjournment for a week the order cannot be carried into effect. The change, if effected, will be a step backwards.

The speech of Mr. LAMAR was listened to to-day with profound attention by all parties, but the speech of Mr. H. WINTER DAVIS, in reply to the resolution of censure passed by the Maryland Legislature, was the great feature of the proceedings. The speaker arraigned and put on trial the whole Legislature, and having convicted them all of being magnificent fools, actuated by sinister motives, he proceeded to defend his vote for Mr. PENNINGTON, and said his course met with the hearty approval of every man in Maryland whose good opinion was desirable. The members crowded around him, and every man, save one, listened to his vindication with deep interest. His fire upon the members of the Legislature was galling, and he paid not a few left-handed compliments to his Democratic friends on the floor of Congress. Many persons from Baltimore and other parts of Maryland were in attendance, to hear what the honorable gentleman had to say in justification of his vote for the Republican Speaker.

The election of Printer was again postponed till Thursday, and some of the Republicans urge to postpone it until the Printing Committee report, and in the mean time have the current work done by GALES & SEATON.

A dispatch was received to-day, by Senator DOUGLAS, announcing that Baltimore had elected Douglas delegates to Charleston, by a large majority. The fight was squarely Douglas and Anti-Douglas.

Extensive preparations are making for the celebration to-morrow. The visiting military from other cities and towns will be quartered and cared for, under the orders of Col. HICKEY, Senior Officer of the Volunteer Force. The military procession will consist of 1,800 soldiers, including 700 from New-York. The streets and avenues are being swept for the occasion.

Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, ratified the treaty of amity and commerce with Paraguay. The one previously ratified is for indemnity.

The Mexican Treaty was reported and read, and its consideration postponed till next Monday. Senator MASON, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, gave notice that he should move, from day to day, to go into Executive Session. Several Republican Senators are known to be in favor of the treaty. The views of Senator SEWARD, a member of that Committee, are a subject of speculation.

A large number of strangers have arrived to witness the proceedings attendant on the inauguration of the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON.

The bill introduced by Senator SEWARD, to-day, provides for the admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution. He gave notice that he would call it up on Wednesday, the 29th inst., when he will express his views upon the subject. This announcement will satisfy the numerous inquiries which have been made as to whether he intended to make a speech.

Among the business of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, the resolutions for the acquisition of Cuba and the Canadas, and for a commercial treaty with Cuba, together with the French Spoliation bill, were referred to Mr. CORWIN; the resolution relating to the seizure of the bark *Adriatic* to Mr. BURLINGAME, and the bill for international copyright to Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. FLORENCE presented in the House, to-day, a memorial from the Philadelphia Board of Marine Underwriters, asking Congress to pass a law for the purchase of self-righting life-boats, and other appropriations necessary for the equipment of life-saving stations [illegible] Commerce.

Messrs. BARR and JOHN COCHRANE presented memorials from citizens of the State of New-York, praying for the freedom of the public lands to actual settlers. The number of such memorials is largely on the increase.

Some of the papers erroneously represent Mr. ADAMS of Kentucky, instead of Mr. ADAMS of Massachusetts, as a member of the House Select Committee on the Senate's bill abolishing the franking privilege.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

Sundry communications were received from the Departments.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union. It was made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) gave notice that on Monday he would move to go into Executive Session, and continue therein until a certain matter was disposed of.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin in regard to the Menemonee Indians. The memorial says these Indians have been shamefully imposed upon and reduced to destitution, and asks the passage of a law to protect them.

Mr. HAUN, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the expediency of making a survey of the silver and other mines on the Eastern Slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Adopted.

He also offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of granting the proceeds of the New Almaden Quicksilver Mines to California, toward building a railroad from the Pacific. Laid over.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced several petitions in relation to the importation of foreign iron.

Mr. HAUN also gave notice of a bill to appoint an agent to take care of the New Almaden Quicksilver Mines. He made some remarks, showing that the Pacific Railroad could be built out of the yield of these mines without taking a dollar from the public treasury.

Mr. MASON, from the Harper's Ferry Committee, reported a resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to bring THADDEUS HYATT, of New-York, before the bar of the Senate, to answer for contempt for refusing to come here and testify before the Committee.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire (Rep.,) said this was a dangerous precedent. There was no warrant for it in the Constitution. Powers not expressly delegated to the Federal Government were reserved to the States. This power could only be exercised by a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution. He would ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he had arrived at the conclusion that the Senate has no power to summon any witness from beyond the District of Columbia.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) thought the Senate had the same power as a Court to compel the attendance of witnesses.

Mr. HALE said he must differ with the gentleman from Vermont. He seemed to think they had all the powers possessed by the British Parliament. Ours was a Government of limited powers. The Senate could not sit as a Court with plenary power.

The resolution was adopted by yeas 43, nays 12.

The noes were Messrs. Bingham, Chesnut, Clark, Durkee, Hale, Hamlin, Pugh, Sumner, Toombs, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson.

Mr. SEWARD voted in the affirmative.

Mr. HALE introduced a resolution asking the President to communicate whether Peru had complied with her treaty stipulations with this country, and what measures were adopted to enforce them. Adopted.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of having the nominations of Captains and Lieutenants of the Navy sent to the Senate for confirmation, and increasing the pay of the same. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) it was resolved that Friday of each week be set apart for the consideration of private bills.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) the Senate then took up the bill to authorize the sale of public arms to the several States and Territories, and to regulate the appointment of Superintendents of armories.

After debate the subject was postponed till Thursday, 2 P. M.

The special order, the bill to prohibit the issue of Bank notes in the District of Columbia, was then taken up, but after a short debate it was laid aside.

After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

On motion of Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the Select Committee on Printing, Engraving and Binding was authorized to employ a Clerk.

Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, (American,) corrected certain erroneous and unjust impressions existing in the public mind, growing out of the recent contest for the Speakership. He had never been a member of the American organization, but was still a Whig, and had been elected on broad National grounds—but he did not say that he denounced the American Party and repudiated its principles, some of which commanded his approbation, but they had nothing proscriptive in them. Among that organization are good and true men, and to them he owed the honor of his seat here. In conclusion, he spoke in favor of the compromise resolutions of 1850, agreed to by both the Whig and Democratic Parties, as the means of quieting the Slavery agitation.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) remarked that he understood Mr. SMITH to say that he (PENDLETON,) had, during the contest, correctly stated his, (SMITH'S) political principles. He wanted Mr. SMITH to say distinctly whether that was so.

Mr. SMITH replied: While you did not state the details of our converstion, your statement of the result was correct.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, (Dem.,) wished to make an explanation in relation to the subject, but was prevented by calls to order.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a joint resolution giving the assent of Congress to the action of the States of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, relative to the removal of the Red River raft by imposing tonnage duties, and moved the question on its passage.

This resolution occasioned much confusion.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that it was read merely for information.

Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) remarked that it was utterly untrue that there was any attempt to deceive.

The resolution was then recommitted.

Mr. WASHBURN of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on the subject, reported in favor of removing the present seats, and restoring the chairs and desks, and in order to give time for the purpose, proposing an adjournment, the Senate concurring, from Friday next to the 5th of March.

Mr. MILES of South Carolina, (Dem.,) made a minority report.

Mr. WASHBURN of Illinois, for the purpose of testing the sense of the House, moved the previous question.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to lay the reports on the table.

Negatived by 16 majority.

The resolution for restoring the chairs and desks was passed by nine majority.

The resolution to adjourn from Friday to the 5th of March, to make such change, was tabled by 31 majority.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecomp. Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the select committee on Printing hand over to the Committee on Public Expenditures all their books and papers, and such evidence as they have taken, and be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. HOARD, of New-York, (Rep.) offered a resolution that a Committee of five be appointed to inquire and investigate whether any improper attempts have been, or are about being made by persons connected with the Executive Departments, or acting under their advice, to influence the action of this House, or members thereof, on any question or measure which the House has acted upon, or which is under consideration, by directly or indirectly promising favors under the Government or subordinates, in consideration of any vote withheld or to be given, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.) objected to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.) was willing it should be introduced at some other time, but he objected because a privileged question was now pending.

Mr. HOARD withdrew the resolution for the present.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, (Rep.) the election of Printer was postponed till Thursday, by 4 majority.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) proceeded to inquire how far his constituents are responsible for the existing condition of things. Mississippi was not for disunion *per se.* She would never make the issue until she became convinced that her sister States of the North were deliberately determined to endanger her internal peace and social institutions, and impair her dignity and equality as a confederate State. Perhaps a majority of Mississippians speak with the same reserve and caution that he did to-day. The obvious and unmistakable motive and design of the agitators of the Slavery question have produced alienation and disgust, and in the same spirit of candor it is due to say, that it is the unanimous sentiment of the South that the existence of the Republican Party is a standing menace to her peace and security, and a standing insult to her character. He dwelt, at some length, on the fallacy of the doctrine of the negro's equality with the white man, for it would be an insult to the latter to be asked to take the former as a companion into his family. The census returns show that the physical and moral condition of the negro is superior in the South to his condition in the North, and he asked, under this view, of what has humanity to complain? He spoke of the industry and sense of justice necessary in the government of a plantation, which fit men to be leaders in legislatures and commanders of armies. He spoke of WASHINGTON, TAYLOR and others who had thus been associated. In conclusion, he said the South are determined that the institution of Slavery shall be maintained as an existing fact in this Confederacy.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Am.,) next addressed the Committee. The Legislature of Maryland, he said, had decorated him with its censure, and it was his purpose to acknowledge that compliment. It was long since the party which now controlled and gave character to that Legislature had been so fortunate as to have a majority in both branches, and it had now so conducted itself that it would probably be long ere it would be so fortunate again. The gentlemen comprising that party seemed to be more surprised at their present power than their opponents, and reminded him of the story of the bewildered individual, who, upon awaking and finding himself surrounded with the appliances of luxury, imagined himself a lord. Sudden elevation had changed the character of the individual accidentally raised to a position for which he was never intended. Those who imagined it ever would be otherwise might find themselves undeceived by looking at the Maryland Legislature. Within the brief period of its power it had applied its fingers to every department of legislation, and, though perhaps deficient in common sense, it had shown an extraordinary aptitude in teaching everything to the world. Inexperienced in the ordinary affairs of legislation, it was not strange that it should have appointed an attorney to keep it from perpetrating endless follies. Adverse to open debate and the public consideration of measures, and not elevated by the great memories around them, it turned the Legislature into a caucus, of whose decrees the Legislature was only the recording clerk. In that body debate was silenced and consideration banished by the whisper in the ear from a Baltimore attorney, or a suggestion from a partisan out of doors. The sacred rights of men of every class and grade were sacrificed to a whisper, the treasonable sense of which nobody outside of that party could discover. Every responsibility surrounding legislation was gone, and the result had been a series of legislative measures which awoke the people of Maryland to a sense of the calamity of giving over their legislation to such a party. In the first week of its session, this honorable body passed, without reading, an act disposing of the rights and adjusting the rights of every citizen of Maryland. The residue of the brief period assigned it by the Constitution had been pretty much occupied in reviewing this first blunder. Anxious to overrule popular will, and touch the points of political success, where that success was not likely to accompany it, it had been anxious to empty some offices, which, in Baltimore, were filled by the popular vote. On a contest of numbers it allowed evidence taken behind the backs of parties interested to be used against them, being perhaps conscious that a willing witness can't safely be resworn, even after a lapse of time. It had men in it exceedingly anxious to follow the deplorable example set by one or two Southern States, where a bill shocking to the sense of every gentleman in Maryland, was introduced, reducing to Slavery the men their fathers freed, and confiscating their miserable earnings—and he rather thought that nothing but the unanimous shock of indignation that rung from one side of Maryland to the other, prevented the final passage of that disgraceful measure. This honorable body had in it diligent but not successful students of the debates in Congress. They were smitten with admiration at the resolution offered by the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. CLARK. At that time a bill was pending before the Legislature to disfranchise a great city, and certain attorneys conversant with the arts of special pleading advised the application of the microscopic principles to the construction of the Constitution. The result was an enactment which by induction annulled and by direct language repealed the fundamental law of the State. There was only one point it failed to touch, and that was the negro question. Therefore a proviso was moved in these words:

> "Provided that no Black Republican or indorser or supporter of the Helper book shall be appointed to an office under the City Board."

This was passsd by ayes and nays by the Legislature of Maryland. He would not read the names, but he would place them on the record of these debates, and hand them down as far towards immortality as these records would extend. Not content with thus protecting the interests of Maryland against the intrusion of this great Northern party to the high and lucrative position of policemen, they were called upon shortly afterwards to pass upon another measure—a street railroad in Baltimore. They then remembered that the people would come in daily contact with the conductors and managers of that road, and thus the subtle poison of Anti-Slavery might become diffused through all Baltimore without anybody being wiser; and to protect Baltimore against this poison in the atmosphere, those sagacious statesmen in like manner provided in the bill that no Black Republican indorser, or approver of the Helper book, shall receive any of the benefits or privileges of this act, or be employed in any capacity by the said Railway Company. [Laughter.] He therefore warned honorable gentlemen on the Republican side that when they passed through Baltimore on their way home, they must be prepared to respond as to their political principles at the car doors, or lose the lightning train. Some days after, another bill was before them for the purpose of indorsing the State Agricultural Society, and an indiscreet member of the dominant party proposed to add the same proviso; but they knew that contamination does not spread so readily in the rural districts, and they also reflected that there are, at the North, Morgan horses, Durham cattle, and South Down sheep, and that occasionally a Black Republican Yankee invents a plough. So the proviso was voted down; but they felt that in this they had made themselves, as the Frenchman would say, "suspect" in their guardianship of Southern institutions, and so they next assumed the guardianship of one of the representatives of the people of Maryland on this floor. They first passed a resolution requiring the representatives of Maryland to vote for some one on the Democratic side for Speaker. He knew the resolution was aimed at him, but those gentlemen, more familiar with the Cincinnati Platform than with BLAIR'S Rhetoric were entirely incapable of saying what they meant, and drew the resolution in such ambiguous terms that his political friends actually supposed it was intended to censure the Democratic members, and all voted for it. He had intended to waive the badness of the plea and the ambiguity, and respond to the resolution in the spirit in which it was moved, but he was overruled by the rapid pressure of events. The elevation of the gentleman from New-Jersey to the Speaker's Chair revived the zeal of this Honorable body for Southern rights, and they felt compelled to condemn the now completed act; and, therefore, the Honorable the Legislature of Maryland thus resolved:

> *Resolved*, By the General Assembly of Maryland, that HENRY WINTER DAVIS, acting in Congress as one of the representatives of this State, by his vote for Hon. WM. PENNINGTON, the candidate of the Black Republican Party for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, has misrepresented the sentiments of all parties in the State, and thereby forfeited the confidence of the people.

He told the honorable gentlemen who voted for that resolution to take back their message to their masters, for only to their masters would he speak face to face, and not to them. It had always been the characteristic of that party now temporarily predominant in Maryland that they would allow no opportunity to pass to indicate their peculiar fidelity to the South, by stirring up sectional strife; by mooting topics which sensible men ought not to argue; by libeling their neighbors and making the men who live next door to them hateful to their fellow citizens; by proclaiming that a man who is not a Democrat is an Abolitionist; by persuading fanatics that if they came within the limits of Southern States to do mischief, they will find men who, though too cowardly to join them, will yet secretly sympathize with them. That Legislature could be described in its principles, aims, and policy, in no other words so well as those in which MILTON describes Sin sitting with her hideous offspring at the portals of Hell. They stood ready at any moment to let loose upon this blessed land the hell-hounds of demoniac passion that was determined to break up, destroy and ruin the country. In the midst of its more noisy, obstreperous and disturbing elements, there was a brood of small, timid, restless beings, incapable of striking a blow in open argument, or wielding the weapons of logic or reason, and skilful only to bark and bite. Of this brood were the honorable gentlemen who moved these resolutions. These men supposed they could actually take from him the confidence of his constituents, who had stood by him through good report and evil report, when it blew a storm as well as when it was calm. He knew his constituency and the people of Maryland better than these dabblers in eternal agitation, and he said that, right or wrong, wise or unwise, this day the vote he gave for Mr. PENNINGTON was not only approved, but honored and applauded by every man whose opinion he regarded. [Applause.] And he would be willing to meet his people upon any explanation of that vote in the face of the whole body of the Legislature, bonded and banded with one man. What were the circumstances of this election? He had no apologies to make, no excuses to offer. What he did he did on his judgment, and did not look across his shoulder at his constituents, to see what they would say. He told his constituents before the election that he would come here a free man or not at all; told them that if they wanted slaves to represent them they could get plenty, but he was not one. He foresaw then exactly what has happened; that the time might come when he would be obliged again to take an independent stand unsupported, breast high, by men of like sentiments, and he wanted his people to know it, so that if they preferred a representative who would bend like a willow when the storm came, they could choose material suited to their work. But they had preferred to send him, and he had done what he knew they would approve, without any apologetic statment or explanation. That approval was not a reason for, but a consideration after the doing. The gentleman of the Legislature did not know so much about the gentlemen who was elected Speaker as he and his constituents knew. They charged him with being false to the South in not voting for Mr. SMITH of North Carolina. That showed the rapidity and certainty of the transmission of news to Annapolis, and the vigilance with which those honorable gentlemen made themselves acquainted with affairs upon which they presumed to legislate. It was not to be supposed that these gentlemen could identify Mr. PENNINGTON with Governor PENNINGTON, whose broad seal this same Democratic Party had disregarded in this Congress, when they usurped the inauguration of the House. That disregard of the *prima facie* evidence of the legal right of members they did not know, but he and his constituents knew, had been properly punished. They did not know that Mr. PENNINGTON held high offices under Gen. TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE, and that his appointment, in both cases, was approved by the Senate of the United States. They could not be supposed to know that he is a Whig in his politics, and in favor of the enforcement of every law in which a Southern State is interested, and especially that law, in which Maryland more than any other State has a practical interest, not a mere political one. The Legislature did not know, but his constituents did, that Gov. PENNINGTON is opposed to this agitation, and hence was the very man to be placed in that Chair, as a signal of peace to the country. He anticipated a resolution of this nature from the Legislature, but was surprised that his own friends, with two exceptions, voted for it. He supposed they had allowed themselves to be frightened with the idea of being called Abolitionists. Among those who voted for the resolution were some who went through the election on his shoulders, and did not appear to have sense enough to know that when they saw from the tree the bough on which they stand, they fall with it. That vote was a curious scene: The Clerk calls the name of an American once, and there is a pause; twice, and a shuffling; thrice, and a hesitating response; then a period of placid repose, while Democratic names are called and earnestly responded to. Then another unfortunate American is reached, and again there is the shuffling. One gentleman stands first upon one leg, and then upon the other. Gentlemen look over shoulders to see if there is not some courier raising a distant cloud of dust, bringing relief. Some rush to consult their friends, and still their inexorable opponents, with eyes glaring upon them, sit, open-mouthed, secure of their prey, and in they went—in they went! [Laughter.] He was sure he would never have been able to describe the scene, but for the torture which he saw certain gentlemen here endure, when they were called upon to vote for his friend from North Carolina He could meet with equanimity all the obloquy attaching to his course. So far as he was worth pursuing he had no doubt he would be hounded; but he remembered a great struggle in the old Hall of the House of Representatives, which excited the country as much as did this recent contest, when an illustrious statesman found himself bound by duty to his country, to give a decisive vote for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. From that day to the day of his death, the howl of bargain and corruption pursued him. He had sat at the feet of that man, and could, if need be, tread his path of political martyrdom; but before any of the Legislatures or of the people he would not yield. There had been other questions as important as the negro question; other Legislatures eager to strike down an opponent, and timid constituencies who desert a man for doing his duty; but he would nevertheless do his duty. No man was fit for his place who was not willing to take his political life in his hand, and go forward in the line of right without a backward look. He trusted he might never, by reason of any clamor or storm, however loud and fierce, allow himself to swerve for an instant. He was not here merely as the representative of the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland, nor of the State of Maryland. He was bound to a nobler constituency, and a higher duty. If his duty to his country could be made to square with the interests of his immediate constituents well; but there might be occasions when the patriotic representative is called upon to make a painful decision in favor of the interests of the nation, disregarding the unanimously expressed wishes of his constituents. He trusted such an occasion would never come to him; but if it should occur, he hoped he might be found equal to the occasion. He thought the spirit at the bottom of those resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland had a sinister import to the peace of this country. What were the circumstances under which the election took place? They had been struggling for eight weeks amid explosions of passion, of revolutionary intensity, beyond anything it had ever been his fortune to witness or read of, outside of the revolutionary tribunals of Paris. One part of the House was terribly, deeply in earnest. However much he might deplore that earnestness, and regard it as misled, and from day to day persisted in branding the representatives of the great majority of the Northern people as traitors to the country, instigators of assassination, bent upon breaking up and destroying Southern institutions; carrying into the midst of Southern families the knife and torch of the assassin and incendiary. Great States, moved from their propriety, passed resolutions which, however, moderate in their tone, had a revolutionary aspect, and must have been revolutionary in execution. A great and patriotic State was so moved from her propriety as to be forgetful of that clause of the Constitution which forbids one State to enter into compacts and agreements with another, and to send one of her justly distinguished citizens to the Capital of Virginia, for the purpose of inaugurating a consultation among Southern States. Not one of those Conventions which from time to time have met under the usually usurped authority of a Governor; not one of those commercial gatherings which from time to time are summoned by the spontaneous action of people; but an assembly, with the solemn forms of an embassy, speaking in the times of the last hour before the revolution breaks out, appealing to the people of Virginia in their sovereign capacity as represented in their Legislature, by reason of great events which just heretofore had transpired, to meet with sister States and create one of these revolutionary congresses which call to our memory the times of our revolution. He profoundly regretted these steps taken by Legislatures, and deplored the agitation of the popular mind which gave rise to them. He stood there a sworn supporter of the Constitution of these United States, not of that Confederacy which the sun might rise upon, but of these United States; and as a representative of the people of Maryland, he could not allow the opportunity to pass of placing an olive branch where men all over this broad land could see it. He knew if the dire day should come when peaceful secession should be attempted, that peaceful secession would be found to mean the arresting of United States Marshals, the driving of United States Judges from the bench, and the taking forcible possession of Custom-houses, and the arresting of the execution of all United States laws. It was no part of his duty to allow this Government—which he had sworn to support—to be taken thus unawares in circumstances so grave, in a crisis so imminent. He had deemed it best to postpone the danger by aiding to elevate to the Speaker's chair a gentleman whose personal character, whose known conservatism and moderation, and whose honored gray hairs would give the country assurance of tranquillity, and give men time for reflection. Right or wrong, there was no action of his life which he less regretted, and none more defensible upon statesmanlike grounds. It was not accurate to speak of JOHN BROWN'S intrusion into Virginia as an invasion, [illegible] denial of their representatives. That denial was not necessary, but it had been made and ought to be satisfactory. Infamous—outrageous as the act of JOHN BROWN was, it should give them greater confidence in Southern institutions. Not a negro was found to join the insurrection; not a slave to cut his master's throat; not one but was anxious to return to his master. It was absurd to speak of an invasion of seventeen men; their whole armory two hundred Sharp's rifles, gathered manifestly for plunder, and led by a foolish fanatic, maddened by his own crimes in Kansas. The extent and the utter failure of this scheme, was its best condemnation and criticism. The storms of sympathy with the criminal, and the martyr's crown awarded to him should excite no feeling, for they know that it was the modern fashion and disgrace of the day, when any distinguished criminal was to be executed anywhere, to convert the steps of the scaffold into a Jacob's ladder, and make the gallows the very gate of heaven. Reverend gentlemen of every denomination were ready to sing over the dying criminal, not the *Miserecorde*, but "Son of St. Louis, ascend to Heaven." But it was a grave mistake, to suppose that the feeling of philanthropy represents, anywhere in this country, any great body of political strength. They might more justly take the declarations of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN). He thought there was no ground for the prevailing excitement, and that gentlemen would find they had committed follies they would not be inclined to repeat. And when the gentleman who was the first candidate of the Republican Party, assured them that there was not a single topic of excitement liable to be reopened, unless gentlemen on the Democratic side produce it, let them read that declaration by the light of the magnificent oration of his colleague, (Mr. CORWIN,) who spoke for peace, not for war, and believe that the time is past, and that there is no intention to invade any right of any Southern State. Let Northern men think as they pleased on the subject of Slavery, as they had in the past. Those who believed it to be hateful to God, and unjust to man, had never more than fourteen representative on this floor, and yet that handful was made the occasion of a perpetual cry of war, from one end of the country to the other. There had been no aggressive act as yet proposed, and no speech uttered which was not defensive in its character.

Here the hammer fell, the allotted hour having expired.

The Committee rose.

Mr. DUELL, of New-York, (Rep.,) gave notice of a bill to amend certain sections of the Act of the 18th of September, 1850, commonly called "The Fugitive Slave Law," so as to give the right of trial by Jury to the alleged fugitive, and for other purposes.

The House adjourned till Thursday.

Letter from Senator Pearce of Maryland.

HE FEELS NERVOUS WITH REGARD TO HIS REELECTION.

WASHINGTON, SENATE, Feb. 13, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have, as you know, carefully abstained from any electioneering for the Senatorship—never importuning a member for his vote, or even asking for it, writing no letters to any member on the subject, nor to any one outside the Legislature except in answer to their letters.

But, reports said to be in circulation at Annapolis, which are both unjust and injurious to me, require a contradiction, which I think it is not indelicate to give to you. It is said that I am not candid in my support of the Democratic party, and that I would vote for the nominee of a third party if it satisfied my personal partialities. Such a story is wholly without truth. I have given to the Democratic Party a cordial and exclusive support since 1855, and I should acknowledge myself utterly destitute of personal honor if I should now be willing to receive the Democratic nomination for the Senate, and yet have the faintest idea of withdrawing from the support of their nomination in favor of *any* nominee of *any* other party. On the contrary, I shall, whether elected by the present Legislature or not, go with the Democrats in support of the Charleston nominee, and as certainly oppose his adversaries of whatever faith they may be.

I hear also that I am said to be unsound upon the Slavery question. What specification there is under this head I do not know. I am not generally an extreme man, but you know that I am not only a slaveholder, but decided in my convictions on this subject. I am not a secessionist, but I am resentful enough towards every shade of Anti-Slavery, to satisfy the prejudices even of all Southern men. No man in the Senate here would hazard any such assertion as that I was, in any respect, timid or wavering in my support of the Slavery institutions.

I may have been misinformed as to these rumors. If I have been, no harm can be done by this letter; if not, I trust my friends will find sufficient excuse for it. I have nothing to say as to the merits and claims of other gentlemen, or of myself, nor have I any wish except that the Legislature may settle this matter by the convictions of their own enlightened judgment.

Very truly, dear sir, your friend,

J. A. PEARCE.

Hon. D. C. BLACKISTON, Senator from Kent County, Annapolis.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day, Nos. 40, 34, 35, 37½, 50, 51, 52, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 65, 66, 18, 22, 16, 32, 5. In the Court of Sessions, a Jury was obtained, after an effort of three days, in the case of LAMBERTSON. The case will be proceeded with to-day. The injunction obtained by IRA BUCKMAN, restraining the Common Council from acting upon the Mayor's veto in the Grand-street Railroad Grant, was dissolved yesterday by Judge SCRUGHAM, and immediately after one was obtained from the City Court to the same effect as the first. A special meeting of the Common Council had been called for this evening, in anticipation of the dissolution of the injunction, to act on the matter, but the new injunction will prevent any definite action to-night.

ITEMS.—WENDELL PHILLIPS lectured last night to a large audience, in the Athenæum. Subject—"Street Life in London."....There were two alarms of fire on Monday night, neither one of which resulted in loss....A burglar, named WM. JONES, was arrested Monday night by Officer MORRIS, of the Seventh Precinct, just after he had robbed the clothing-store of JAMES W. CONKLIN, at Greenpoint. An accomplice escaped....Engine Companies Nos. 3 and 4 will proceed to Riley's Pole, West Broadway, New-York, to-day, to test the capacity of their respective machines....A company of Germans in the Eastern District held a grand carnival yesterday, much to the amusement of children generally.

ACCIDENT.—A man named CHARLES NIKEL, residing in New-York, was run over on Broadway, near Ninth-street, last evening, by a loaded wagon, and had one leg broken and was otherwise severely injured. He was taken by a friend to his residence in New-York.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—Two national salutes will be fired, and the flags on all the public buildings will be raised this morning in honor of the day.

☞ For Monetary and Commercial Intelligence the Reader is Referred to the Third Page.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.......3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.......5¾ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.......4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The Havana mail for the *Quaker City* will close on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 1½ P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Canada	Feb. 22	Boston	Liverpool
United Kingdom	Feb. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
Kangaroo	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Bohemian	Feb. 25	Portland	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Borussia	Mar. 1	New-York	Hamburg.
Prince Albert	Mar. 1	New-York	Galway.
Arago	Mar. 3	New-York	Havre.
Vigo	Mar. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Mar. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Bremen	Jan. 7	Bremen	New-York
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
Vigo	Feb. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Europa	Feb. 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Jura	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	Feb. 15	Liverpool	New-York
Anglo-Saxon	Feb. 15	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Feb. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	Feb. 22	Liverpool	Portland.
Glasgow	Feb. 22	Liverpool	New-York
America	Feb. 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York
North American	Feb. 29	Liverpool	Portland
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Quaker City	Feb. 25	New-York	Havana.
De Soto	Feb. 27	New-York	N.O.& Ha.
Karnak	Mar. 3	New-York	Nas. & Ha.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Baltic	Mar. 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	Mar. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.			
Robert Lowe	Mar. 1	New-York	Gibr'tr,&c.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 44 | Sun sets.... 5 43 | Moon sets.... 6 12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 26 | Gov. Island. 9 04 | Hell Gate......10 26

MARINE [illegible]

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships George's Creek, Willetts, Savannah, [illegible] Cromwell & Co.; Etna, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool, [illegible] Cunard.

Steamer Delaware, Cann, Philadelphia, F. P[illegible]

Barks Eliza Barss, Cooper, Bermuda, [illegible] born; R. G. W. Dodge, King, Galveston, [illegible] Prince; M. Williamson, [illegible], Rio Plata, [illegible] De Forrest.

Brigs Cecelia, (Br.,) Kavanagh, St. John, [illegible] Smithers & Co.; Josephine, (Port.,) [illegible] E. Ainswick & Co.; Renshaw, Pierce, Cardenas, [illegible] Ward & Co.

Schooners Howard, Baker, Boston, S. W. L[illegible] Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; [illegible] burg, Harris, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; [illegible] vania, Laad, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; C[illegible] Strout, Cardenas, C. & E. J. Peters; [illegible] zier, Charleston, W. B. Scranton; [illegible] J. W. McKee; M. Sewall, Laud, [illegible] & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Feb. 20, 10:15 A. M., 65 miles N. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Columbia.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Powell, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Cambria, (of Greenock,) Russell, Glasgow 59 ds., with mdse. to John Wilmot & Co. Feb 17, 15 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, took a pilot from boat No. 11, G. W. Blunt; was up to within 10 miles of the Highlands, and on the 18th was blown off in the late gale.

Bark M. E. Trout, (of Lincolnville,) Ames, Trinidad, Cuba, Feb. 2, with sugar and melado to Metcalf & Duncan. No date, lat. 29 35 N., lon. 78 25 W., spoke brig Leonard, Berry, of New-York, strg. S. E. The M. E. T. has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy northerly gales. Sld. in co. with brig Sarah Griffins, for Philadelphia.

Bark Magnolia, Starkey, Charleston 12 ds., with cotton, rice, &c., to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Yankee Blade, for New-York. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly gales; has been blown off three times; Feb. 20, 70 miles S. E. of the Hook, took a pilot from the Virginia, No. 3.

Bark Mary, Gibbs, Trinidad de Cuba Feb. 1, with sugar to George S. Stephenson. Feb. 11, lat. 31 20, lon. 78 40, spoke brig Mersey, from Georgetown, D. C., for Havana; had sprung a leak and was putting back.

Bark Gan Eden, Reed, St. Marks 18 ds., with cotton, &c., to master. Experienced heavy N. E. gales the entire passage; split sails, &c.

Barkentine Ephraim Williams, Johnson, Baltimore 13 ds., with coal, bd. to Portland, Me., put into this port to repair, having, on the 19th inst., experienced a heavy gale from N. W., which split sails and started the vessel leaking. Was towed up to Jersey City by steamtug Achilles, Capt. Hennessey.

Brig Open Sea, (of Bangor,) Babbidge, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather N. of Hatteras.

Brig Sarah Peters, (of Ellsworth,) Lord, Zaza 20 ds., with melado to Yznaga del Valle & Co. Was up to the Highlands on 18th, and was blown off.

Brig Arabella, Lindsey, Aspinwall 30 ds., with hides, cocoa, &c., to J. F. Joy. She has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with very heavy northerly gales.

Brig Webster Kelley, (of Bucksport,) Heagan, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Eurus, (of Machias,) Thompson, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to Talbot & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather.

Brig Sea Lark, Allen, Kingston, Jam., Jan. 29, with logwood, coffee, &c., to A. H. Solomon.

Brig John Welsh, (of Philadelphia,) Pifield, Galveston 14 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Brig Firm, Wylie, Liverpool Dec. 9, with coals to Manhattan Gas Co.

Schr. James H. Stroup, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Corson, Cardenas 21 ds., with molasses to master. Has experienced a succession of heavy N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage; lost deck-load of molasses, galley, foreboom, jibboom; washed away head-rails, stove bulwarks, and received other damage.

Schr. Matthew Vassar, Jr., Eldridge, Virginia 3 ds., with wood. Feb. 20, Cape May bearing N. 17 miles, saw the Lightship stationed off that point under sail, having broke adrift from her moorings.

Schr. J. & P. Chase, (of Dennis,) Kelly, San Juan, Nic., Jan. 27, with hides, &c., to C. Durand. Has experienced very heavy weather, and been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras; split jib, &c.

Schr. F. Edwards, Babcock, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage; lost part of deck-load.

Schr. B. C. Scribner, Carlisle, St. Marks 18 ds., with cotton to Brodie & Pettit. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. winds.

Schr. J. H. Duputy, Waitman, Alexandria 10 ds., with coal for Providence.

Schr. Buena Vista, Benedict, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Julius Smith, Crowell, Jacksonville 10 ds., with 116,000 feet of yellow pine to Ellis & Hamilton.

Schr. B. W. Eldridge, Snow, New-London, with fish to Samuel Crowell.

Schr. S. H. Sears, Goodsell, Virginia, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Emma Tuttle, Buenell, Virginia, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Haxall, Winters, Richmond 3 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. W. T. Anderson, Arnold, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. American Chief, Pressey, Virginia, with oysters for Boston.

Schr. Rebecca, Crawford, Little Egg Harbor 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morris, Dover, Del., 2 ds., with corn to R. D. Barrett.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Melville, Smyrna, Del., 2 ds., with corn for Providence.

Schr. Mary Brainerd, Dibble, Trenton, with coal for Mystic.

Schr. Brandywine, Wheeler, South Amboy, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. S. W. Webster, Bennett, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton and rice to W. B. Scranton & Co.

Schr. Iris, Cook, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Safford, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., to Doliner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Lion, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Direct, Beverage, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Caroline, Grant, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

BELOW—Brig Ocean Traveler, from Nuevitas.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Below.

Bark E. A. Cochran, from New-Orleans.
Brig Machias, from Richmond.
Brig Jachin.—All by steamer Huntress.
Bark Our Union, from New-Orleans.
Brig Winthrop, 19 days from St. Martha.
Brig Abby Watson, from Matanzas.—All by pilot boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 21, sunset.—No vessels in sight bound in. Wind light, S. Weather hazy.

HIGHLANDS, Feb. 21, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light, S Weather hazy.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The direlect Br. bark Ferris has arr. at the Breakwater. Arr. barks Margaret, from Pernambuco; David G. Wilson, from New-Orleans; brig Friad, from Black River, Jam. Left, 22d, Br. brig Neander and Sea Lark for New-York. Arr. brig C. H. Frost, from Trinidad; spoke, 4th, brig Arabella, from Aspinwall for New-York; 10th, bark Jeddo, of Boston, bd. N. Arr. brig Sarah, from Trinidad; schr. S. B. Wheeler, from Cienfuegos; bark Charlotte E. Tay, from Rio de Janeiro Jan. 8. Left barks Banchee, Coringa and Ocilla, from Boston; Wheatland, from Baltimore; Sally, Magee, Esther and Virginia, from Richmond; spoke, 24th, John Tucker, from Boston; 26th, bark J. A. Hazard, from Pernambuco for New-York; 17th, fell in with bark Ferris, of Liverpool, abandoned, put first mate and two men on board to endeavor to get her into port.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The brig Vesta, hence for Galveston, put into Gloucester to-day, having been in collision off Cape Cod, last night, with ship St. Louis. The Vesta lost sails, mainboom and bulwarks, and had stem stove. She will return here for repairs. The ship had a hole stove in her port quarter. Arr. steamer J. Whitney, Loveland, from Baltimore; ship St. Louis, Johnson, from New-Orleans; bark Neapolitan, Burdit, from Palermo; brigs Monticello, Gorens, from Port-au-Prince; George Amas, French, from Matanzas; schrs. Henry Hooten, Giles, from Surinam, via Wilmington; Herschell, Birdsall, from Galveston; Uoisa, Thacher, from Charleston; Dirigo, Cook, from Mobile; Eugene, White, from Jacksonville.

WOOD'S HOLE, Feb. 21.—The brig Susan, of Boston, last from Georgetown, S. C., loaded with yellow-pine lumber, ran ashore on Muskeget, on the 19th inst., at 4 P. M. Vessel will be a total loss. Crew saved.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21.—Brig Ocean Belle, of Yarmouth, N. S., coming from Santa Cruz, Cuba, with mahogany and molasses to Greely & Son, of Boston, went ashore on Gardner Point, L. I., during the snow storm of the 18th inst. She is a new vessel, and is supposed not much injured.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Arr., Jan. 29, bark Vernon, from Honolulu; steamer Orizaba, from Panama. Sld., Jan. 28, ship Don Quixote, for Hong Kong, with $643,000 in treasure.

NEWPORT, Feb. 21.—Arr. brig Civilian, Dyer, from Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, 23 ds., for New-York; brig Lincoln, of Castine, Cornwallis, 20 ds. from New-Granada, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—Arr. bark Sylph, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

HUNTINGTON, Feb. 20.—The schr. Hardscrabble, from Rockland, Me., lost anchors off Chatham, Mass., in the gale of the 9th, and blew off to sea, where she lost boat and rudder, and although far at sea when the gale abated, they worked her into and nearly through Long Island Sound, finally going ashore on Floyd's Neck, near Huntington. The snow storm of Saturday (18th) night drove her high upon the shore, and made her leak so that it was difficult to keep the water from reaching the lime, but by bailing and pumping the crew succeeded in doing so, and, yesterday, at low water, threw most of their lime overboard, which was saved by persons on shore. To-day she will be provided with an anchor and temporary rudder, and will probably float off the shore to-night. Without a boat at this season of the year, and loaded as they were with lime, the crew would have all perished had they have struck a rock any distance from shore.

The following is a copy of the manifest of cargo on board of the Br. bark Ferris, (previously reported abandoned at sea:) 574 bbls. resin, 1,275 bbls. tar, 416 bbls. spirits turpentine, 3,120 staves. Cargo insured in New-York—vessel in Europe.

The report of the pilot-boat New-York, No. 8, being in collision with steamer George's Creek is a mistake, as No. 8 lay at Staten Island at the hour mentioned.

Spoken, &c.

Arabella—brig, from Aspinwall for New-York, Feb. 4, off Cape Antonio.

Charles H. Frost—brig, from Trinidad for Philadelphia, Feb. 4, off Cape Antonio.

Crusade—bark, of Boston, strg. S. E., was passed, Feb. 13, in the Gulf Stream.

Harriet—ship, from New-Orleans, bd. N., Feb. 16, off Cape Lookout.

By steamtug Achilles, Capt. Hennessey: Feb. 21, 40 miles S. S. E. of Sandy Hook, Br. ship Teresa, from Manila 116 ds., for New-York. Also, ship Wyoming, of and for Philadelphia, from Liverpool, 39 ds. out, with 28 passengers, all well. Also saw 3 barks and 3 brigs unknown, bd. in.

Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Jam., Jan. 29, schr. R. S. Frances, from Jacksonville, disch'g.

At San Juan, Nic., Jan. 27, Br. brig Cyrene, for New-York next day.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1860.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA—IV.

A Tour Continued—Falmouth—Prison Discipline—Town Labor—Bad Roads and to What They Lead—Montego Bay—Lucea—Sugar Cultivation in St. James and Hanover.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, January, 1860.

Having entered the parish of Trelawny, it is proper that I should take the reader to Falmouth, its chief town, which contains a population of seven or eight thousand. The town looks more modern than Kingston; the houses are well built, and, being the principal seaport of the largest sugar parish in the island, the harbor, during crop season, is sometimes thronged with vessels. Falmouth is surrounded by a morass, and would undoubtedly be a most unhealthy spot if it were not favored by unremitting sea breezes that bear away the malaria. I have been told that during the terrible visitation of cholera—from which and small-pox combined thirty thousand persons are supposed to have died—Falmouth suffered less than any town of its size on the Island. It is on the faith of this, I suppose, that the authorities neglect the most ordinary rules of health, give the people bad water to drink, and allow the drainage to stagnate in the streets—sufficient to breed a pestilence in a much more favored locality. Next to Kingston, which carries off the palm, Falmouth is the filthiest town in Jamaica. Report says that when the Penitentiary convicts worked on the streets they were kept in much better order, but now that the labor must be paid for, it is neglected. Want of money is certainly epidemic in Jamaica. No creole seems to possess the commodity, and strangers who are believed to possess it are made to pay for the general deficiency. If a traveler appears in the streets of Falmouth, an innkeeper will run after him, bag him, and make the most of him, for such game only appears once in a season.

Besides want of money in Jamaica, there is a deplorable want of economy and want of ingenuity to turn things to the best account. Prison discipline here is a farce; and a sentence to hard labor perfect moonshine. I have seen these "hard labor convicts" moving along the roads in gangs, at a funeral pace, and looking for all the world as though they were hunting for cockroaches. They are allowed to stop and talk to girls, and amuse themselves in any manner they like. There is no fear of their escaping. Many of the dissipated scamps about town actually steal in order to get into the penetentiary, they are so well treated there. They have good food, their bath, and easy exercise every day. No disgrace is attached to a residence in the Penitentiary. The convict, when released, laughs over his imprisonment and boasts of his good fare. He does not consider that imprisonment a bar to future employment, or any reason why he should not be trusted again. I can say, from my own personal knowledge, that a man who had served his time in the penitentiary attempted to breakfast at the public table of a hotel in which I lodged. Luckily there was a Judge present who knew the fellow, and the guests were spared the risk of having their pockets picked and the landlady the certainty of having her spoons abstracted. That I may not be thought exaggerating, I can refer to an article in the *Colonial Standard*, of the 13th December, where the writer calls the Island Penetentiary a "house of sumptuous living, amusement, and sport." "No bread, no beef," say the convicts, "are equal to that which may be had there." A man, after twelve months' residence in the penitentiary, grows fat and sleek, and often expresses regret when his term of imprisonment expires. The writer, to whom I have referred, instances the "hard labor" of two prisoners under sentence for felony; one had to knead bread and the other polish the keeper's boots! This is penal labor in Jamaica. The wretched management here displayed does not need pointing out. The people are taxed, for repairing the roads, some six hundred dollars a mile—a sum that might be altogether saved by making the convicts do the work. They are also taxed a hundred thousand dollars a year to support convicts who do little or nothing for their own maintenance. Here is "payment at both ends" with a vengeance. And worse than that, a premium of good lodgings and an easy life is offered to the idle and dissolute to commit crime. The evil effect of such a system upon the community is incalculable. Public morality as well as the public purse inevitably suffers.

I dislike excessively the seaport towns of Jamaica, and can make no exception in favor Falmouth. All the worst fellows in the Island collect in them, and give to foreigners a most mistaken idea of the country people. Those who are not bad soon become so by the force of an example which English and American sailors in port are not slow to set. Though I think that, morally considered, the negroes who congregate about the wharves are the very worst class to be encountered; yet I have seen them in Kingston, Falmouth and other parts, work like very horses in the loading and unloading of vessels. They are usually paid by the job. A ship's cook will employ a hand as his substitute, while in port, for two shillings a week; and this, while the estates pretend they are willing to pay one and sixpence and two shillings a day. I don't doubt that many proprietors really suffer from the partiality of young men to towns; but at the same time, I don't doubt that many of these young men prefer, and very naturally prefer, the greater certainty of regular payment that town business offers. I know of waiters in hotels who get only a dollar a week and have to find themselves; and it is not rational to suppose that they would flock to Kingston if they had to work there at a pecuniary disadvantage. The average price of field labor in Jamaica is about one shilling sterling a day, or rather a task of six or seven hours' work; and having investigated the subject very thoroughly, I am compelled to say that, as a rule, the laborers are not paid regularly. The rule has many exceptions, doubtless; I know of exceptions myself; but it will be found that those estates which form the exceptions are in no danger of going out of cultivation.

While on the subject of town labor, I have something to say about the conduct of American ship Captains who trade at West Indian ports; and what I have to say is not much to their credit. The same accusation may possibly be brought against Captains of other nations, British included but with these I have nothing at present to do. The American Captain seems to think it his special privilege to treat the Jamaica negroes in his employ far worse than he dare treat slaves in Southern ports of his own country. It is too common to hear one of these bullies accost a man with, "You d—d nigger, if I had you in New-Orleans I'd sell you"—and so forth. The negro, who is exceedingly sensitive about his freedom, passes off the remark very often as a joke, for he is at work on the vessel and does not like to lose his job. But the feeling here, and in all the British West Indies, against America and the Americans, owing to just such bad taste and brutality, is bitter in the extreme. I have met here intelligent mulattoes—men well educated, too—who have expressed a wish to go to New-York, and have given utterance to genuine fears that if they did so they might be sold into slavery. If one of the town loafers has a dispute with his neighbor, his bitterest abuse is to tell him what his market value would be in Charleston, New-Orleans or Jacksonville—with which last town they seem wonderfully familiar. It is probably a very indifferent matter whether we are liked or hated by the people of Jamaica; but it is not an indifferent matter to have one's country and the principles it professes to uphold degraded, as far as they can be degraded, by the Captains of the American vessels which frequent these ports.

Falmouth, from which respectable town I have somewhat digressed, is, as I have said, the capital of the largest sugar-exporting parish in the Island. I have seen many of the estates, and should judge them all to be in a condition of paying cultivation. They extend for fifteen or sixteen miles round the town. Some properties, formerly cultivated in sugar, but now converted into breeding-pens and pasturage grounds, lie further back. I know of no estates in the parish that have been wholly abandoned, though there may be a very few. Trelawny offers some curious facts in connection with the growth of sugar. The land here is notoriously poorer for growing provisions than it is in districts where the cultivation of the cane has been altogether abandoned. The parishes of St. Mary, Metcalf, and St. George, round Annotto Bay, on the north coast, are examples of splendid soil, formerly cultivated in sugar, but now almost wholly abandoned, or yielded to small settlers. Trelawny, on the contrary, continues to export largely.

The success of Trelawny may be partly owing to the fact that the negroes cannot grow provisions to advantage. But this is not a complete explanation of its success. It certainly cannot be explained by population statistics, for the agricultural force of Trelawny is considerably weaker than that of two of the other parishes named. Leaving out the town of Falmouth, it will be found that the population in the country districts is only 75 persons to the square mile, while some parishes, in which sugar cultivation has been given up, have 80, 90, 100, and even 120 persons to the square mile. If, then, Trelawny, with a comparatively poor soil and a population of 75 to the square mile, retains the cultivation of the cane, why has not Metcalfe done the same, (I take the parish at random,) with its rich soil and population of 110 to the square mile. It cannot be said that the planters of Trelawny had more capital, were more prudent, or were better managers than others; but it can be said that the roads have been kept in much better condition than those of St. Mary, Metcalfe and St. George. Bad roads, in some places impassable roads, have helped not a little to diminish cane cultivation. The conveyance to port of hogsheads, weighing 18 and 20 cwt., has always been one of the planter's most serious items of expenditure; and he has not now the means necessary to supply the constant drain upon his stock caused by bad roads, nor the capital or the credit to build trainways that would pay their own expenses in twenty years' time. The estates around Falmouth have a comparatively easy access to the port of embarkation; but on distant estates, where access is both difficult and expensive, the cultivation of the cane has been generally abandoned, and this is the case over the whole Island. Moreover, where the land is rich, the negro is always more independent and more ready and eager to buy than where it is poor. Thus, again, we have another cause besides the bare want of labor for the depression of Jamaican commerce in consequence of the abandonment of sugar cultivation.

It is a long drive from Falmouth to Montego Bay, the principal town in the adjoining Parish of St. James. The road lies over a sandy beach and is exposed to the burning heat of the sun. Comparatively few settlers are to be met with. We passed large quantities of the cochineal plant: the introduction of the insect would, I doubt not, prove as profitable a speculation here as it has proved elsewhere.

At "Little River," half way between Falmouth and Montego Bay, there is a roadside inn. I thanked the gods for the same, and for the opportunity of escaping for an hour the blazing mid-day sun. The breeze here came up freshly from the sea. After leaving this halting-place, we passed through some splendid specimens of Trelawny sugar cultivation, but the estates end with the boundary line of the Parish. Woodland then; after which, having veered round the butt of a hill, we obtain a full view of Montego Bay and its shipping—to wit, three vessels. We enter the town between a race course on one hand and a burial-ground on the other—both overgrown with weeds; we pass in the shadow of a crumbling fort and along a crooked street, ornamented with perfect models of West India houses in the last stage of dilapidation. Leaning like so many Pisa towers, they, nevertheless, do not fall, and we reach the square and the lodging-house in safety.

They had a wonderful eye, these old Spaniards, for a good site, as all the towns they ever planted, both in the Indies and on the Main, fully testify. The town of Montego Bay, in point of population and size the second in Jamaica, is no exception to the rule. It sleeps at the extremity of an elliptical bay, sheltered from storms by an amphitheatre of mountains, and waiting apparently for the last trump to awaken it. The dreaminess of the place is contagious. You cannot look upon its quaint old houses, or upon its people moving at a snail's pace, and feel anything approaching to activity. A sight of the blue waters of the bay rippled by the gentlest of breezes, or of a panorama of mountains on the left, that stretch away to the misty point upon which the town of Lucea stands, aggravates indolence and converts it into an uncompromising laziness. The town has still a Spanish look about it, in spite of the lapse of two centuries since Spaniards were its masters. It wears a smile of contempt for the frowns of fortune and the cessation of a once flourishing commerce. It is the chosen retreat of a remnant of the old Plantocracy, and their residences, if antique, are always picturesque and somewhat symbolic of Jamaica's actual condition. Lo! an ancient tenement half buried in luxuriant shrub:—Decay, which is of man, and the most vigorous kind of life, which is not of man, progressing side by side. I admit that Montego Bay quite charmed me, with its clean streets, neat little patches of garden and utter quietude, with its air of byegone respectability, and the utter complacency of its people, who did not know or care how they lived from day to day. "Well, massa, we do de best we can in dese times," was all the answer I got to repeated inquiries for a solution of the mystery of life in Montego Bay. I have not yet discovered how 10,000 people manage to exist on the trade of the five or six vessels which annually enter the bay from European or American ports. They certainly make little out of travelers, for a stranger in Montego Bay is so rare a sight that he will create as violent an agitation among its inhabitants as a wild elephant, careering among omnibuses, might be expected to excite in the midst of Broadway pedestrians. The people here—that is, those of the laboring class with whom I conversed—say that the planters of the parish won't pay or can't pay for labor. They complain that a great many of the old estates have been sold to Jews, who are too close to do justice to their workmen. I don't give this as a fact within my own knowledge, but simply as a report current and credited by the laboring people of the Parish of St. James. Many people in the town complain of not being able to get work. St. James has not half the number of sugar properties in cultivation that Trelawny has, and possessing a large population to the square mile, it ought not to be worse off for labor than a neighboring parish.

The road from Montego Bay to Lucea, in Hanover parish, follows the line of beach, and is winding, hilly and irregular. There is little to see but forest, and some few sugar estates. I speak of the northern slope of the hills which trend along the coast. On their southern side—a district which I did not penetrate—I was told that sugar cultivation was rare, but that small settlements and provision grounds were plentiful. The pleasantest mode of traveling from Montego Bay to Lucea is by water. I left with a steersman and two oars, and we accomplished the distance (about 20 miles) in less than four hours. When it is remembered that this labor was performed at high noon, that the men engaged in it never flagged for an instant, and that it was no extraordinary job for which they had been offered an extraordinary inducement, but a part of their ordinary every-day work, I deem it no light testimony in favor of the negro's power to work, and will to work, when he is properly paid. These men who row their boat to Lucea and back to Montego Bay within the twenty-four hours—an effort that white men could not undertake in such a climate—receive about a dollar each for the trip; but they do not get passengers every day. They are generally professional pilots, but their receipts from the six or eight vessels that enter port during the year must be very small.

Lucea is an unclean, ragged-looking village, without two houses conjoined, and without one house in decent repair. Its population must be about 1,500 or 2,000. The road thence to Green Island, and round the western extremity of the island as far as Savannah-la-Mar, on the south side, is execrable, and passes through the wildest country that I saw in Jamaica. It took me twelve hours to accomplish fifty miles. I seldom got the horses out of a walk. Sometimes wading in mud—sometimes steering among huge rocks—sometimes swimming over rivers. If it is thus in the Dry Season, what must it be in the Wet? The people on the route look as wild as the aspect of their country. They run away from a stranger, or glare at him, half in terror, half in curiosity, from behind a bush.

Immediately after leaving Lucea some fine sugar estates are passed, but they soon give way to dense woods, and low, swampy lands, where few settlers, even, have cast their lot. The country breaks into cultivation round the village of Green Island—the western *ultima thule* of Jamaica—where there are a few sugar properties. I was told here that the estates still being worked in the Parish of Hanover were doing well, and that those abandoned had been given up for want of means to carry them on. An intelligent resident of Green Island, himself a proprietor, informed me that he knew of no estate in Hanover whose owner—possessed of capital, or even out of debt—had been compelled from mere want of labor to abandon sugar cultivation. When I have put the same question to any respectable landholder, in any part of the island, I have, in nine cases out of ten, received the same answer. The want of continued or contract labor is generally deplored as a great evil; but it is wrong to suppose that that want alone has ever compelled resident proprietors to abandon their estates to ruin. I have no doubt that there are districts where the price of labor is too high to make sugar cultivation as profitable as the cultivation of other produce—where the negroes, in fact, are too well off and too independent to work for the wages they are compelled to take in Barbados; but this is no justification for the assertion, so widely made and so generally believed, that they will not work at all. From all that I learnt in the Parish of Hanover, I came to the conclusion that the settlers would work very readily if work was proffered them at a fair remuneration.

We have now traveled as far west as it is possible to travel on the north side of Jamaica. I propose to bring the reader back to Kingston, in my next letter, by the south side. W. G. S.

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

Proceedings at Annapolis—United States Senatorial Caucusing—Railway Bills—Balls—Lobbying—The Free Negro Question—Naval School, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1860—P. M.

I have just returned from Annapolis, our State capital, where official duties and professional services have required my attention for some days past. The crowd of lobbyers has been and is enormous. Never before in the history of our State has there been so much excitement or so large a representation of "outsiders" at the ancient city. Every hotel and boarding-house is filled to overflowing. A large proportion of this surplus is from Baltimore. The contest regarding the City Passenger Railway has drawn down a large representation on both sides. Efforts have been and are still making by especially interested parties to wrest the franchise obtained by Messrs. BROOK & Co., proprietors of our present passenger railway, from them. They are applying for a charter. A protracted investigation has been going on to prove that these men acted fraudulently, resorted to bribery and corruption, &c. No such charges, however, have been proved. They have come out triumphantly, and there is now no doubt the Committee will report in favor of their obtaining the charter. The pitiful subterfuge resorted to for the purpose of connecting them with Abolition has been most signally refuted and rebuked. The gentlemen here alluded to have already expended about five hundred thousand dollars in laying down and inaugurating the passenger railway system in our city, and members of the Legislature generally are of opinion it would be unfair and dishonorable to rob them of their right, especially when they paid for it upon a fair business contract, based upon the plighted faith of Baltimore.

There is a good deal of excitement in reference to the election of a United States Senator in place of Hon. JAMES ALFRED PEARCE. A caucus was held some evenings ago, when Mr. EDWARD LONG, of Somerset County, ran so close as to create apprehensions upon the part of Mr. PEARCE's friends. LONG was only one vote behind him. Another caucus is to be held on Monday night next, at which the contest will probably be settled. Some are of opinion Mr. PEARCE will be defeated. They say, indeed, his chances are already gone. Others think differently. Within a day or two extraordinary efforts have been making by Democratic members of Congress at Washington in behalf of Mr. PEARCE. They say it will not do to throw him overboard. Letters to this effect are pouring in from all quarters, which, in my opinion, will have their desired effect, and finally secure the triumph of Mr. PEARCE.

Strenuous efforts have been and still are making by certain radical members of our Legislature to pass some stringent laws regarding the free colored population of Maryland. One very enthusiastic member, partially hallucinated or demented upon the subject, has offered a bill to *sell all free colored persons into perpetual bondage, or drive them from the State.* By overshooting the mark he will, of course, be defeated, and no measure whatever will be passed. Persons laugh at him. He is a rich farmer on the eastern shore, and owns many slaves. Other slaveholding members say they would resign their seats rather than support so oppressive a measure.

I paid a brief visit yesterday to the Naval School at Annapolis. It is a superb institution, calculated to do much good. There are now there some two hundred and fifty pupils. Among the curiosities I saw in the museum were the flags of various nations captured by our country during the wars. The various officers were exceedingly polite and attentive, amongst whom I must not omit mentioning Lieut. SCOTT.

There is much gayety in the State Capital at present. I attended two balls—one given by the members; the other, last night, by Ex-Governor and Senator PRATT. They were both superb, the latter especially. The *élite* of Annapolis, including many from Baltimore, Washington City and elsewhere, were in attendance. I have seldom seen a more attractive array of female beauty. Many of the young ladies were lovely beyond description.

There seems to be no doubt that the Baltimore delegates, a few days prior to the adjournment, will be unseated. This is to be done as a strict partisan measure, to affect the contested seats in Congress of Messrs. DAVIS and HARRIS of Baltimore. Otherwise, I am inclined to believe our delegates would not be disturbed, for they are all clever fellows, and have made many personal friends among their Democratic associates.

Judge STUMP, of our City Court, has been at Annapolis all the week, defending himself from charges alleged against him. He has excited a good deal of sympathy, and may possibly be spared the mortification of being deposed.

There is but little news in Baltimore. Things move along about as usual. The weather is intensely disagreeable. Our streets are a perfect flood of snow, slush and ice.

Business remains quiet. Money is comparatively easy. XENOPHON.

OUR CITY CHARITIES—No. III.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The Five Points and the streets adjacent have been, for half a century, the reproach and opprobrium of New-York. St. Giles, London, in its worst estate, was never a more complete cage of unclean birds than this festering plague-spot of our goodly City. Here murder and lust, drunkenness and theft, the most abject poverty and the most beastly sensuality, joined hands. This side the infernal pit, it was impossible to conceive of lower, deeper, fouler degradation. Pious and virtuous citizens deemed all effort to reform the denizens of the place hopeless, and if respectable people visited it, they did so only under the protection of a policeman, and even then, as they conceived, perilled their lives in the act. Its inhabitants were the pariahs of our social system; outcasts, to whom there remained no hope of return to their lost heritage of humanity; human swine, left to wallow in their own filthiness and degradation; fallen spirits, for whom was reserved only the blackness of despair.

Yet, horrible and loathsome as was their condition, there were hearts which were so fully imbued with the spirit of the merciful and gracious Redeemer as to pity and labor for these poor outcasts. Twenty-five years since, Rev. AMBI CAMP, then, as now, a missionary of the City Tract Society, commenced his labors in the Sixth Ward. At that time there were seven Evangelical Churches in the Ward, but none of them reached the moral destitution of the Five Points. In the quarter of a century which has passed, all these churches, and several others since organized in the same region, have removed up town, and left the 20,000 or 30,000 inhabitants of that Ward without the Gospel. In all this period Mr. CAMP has labored on, rescuing innocent children from the tutelage of the drunken hags with which the region swarms; aiding by charity and counsel the poor, teaching such of the children as he could collect in Sabbath schools, and finally organized a little church, about a year since, in a small chapel in Centre-street, where every Sabbath he gathers a congregation as large as can be congregated in his narrow quarters, and tells them the story of the Cross. This long and wearisome toil, amid a field so unpromising, was not undertaken to win human applause. It was prompted by a pure self-denying Christian philanthropy, and this faithful worker has, in all these long years, sought no commendation save the approving smile of Jehovah. He ought to be better sustained in his labor of love. A larger and more commodious chapel, and the means of opening an industrial day-school, would greatly encourage him in his labors, and enable him to accomplish more for the object to which he has devoted his life.

Faithfully as Mr. CAMP and a few others had labored, and many as they had succeeded in rescuing from a life of crime, very little impression seemed to have been made on the seething mass of pollution, whose head-quarters were Cow Bay and the Old Brewery. The time came when an attack must be made on the citadel of this Pandemonium. Nothing seemed wanting but a leader for the forlorn hope—a man who should dare to rear the standard of the cross in Satan's seat, who should venture

> "To beard the lion in his den,
> The Douglass in his hall."

Such a man was soon found. In the Spring of 1850 The New-York Conference appointed Rev. LEWIS M. PEASE, its Missionary at the Five Points, the work of establishing a mission to be carried on under the direction and patronage of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Whether the post was sought by Mr. PEASE, or was pleasing to him, we know not; he belonged to a church whose itinerant ministry have well been called "the light artillery of the Sacramental host," and much of whose efficiency as pioneers has been due to the wisely exercised power of its Bishops, in assigning its most efficient workers to fields requiring severe toil, and often of the most unpromising character.

Be this as it may, a few weeks proved conclusively that Mr. PEASE was "the right man in the right place." He began with a mistaken idea, it is true. Recognizing in Christianity, as every reformer must, the great power which was to change these sensual, brutish, degraded men and women into good and honest citizens, he supposed, as many have before and since, that it was only necessary to preach and teach the principles of Christianity to them to reform them; but he was not long in gaining wider ideas of its scope and power. At first it was found almost impossible to obtain a place to hold a meeting. Every building was either a grog-shop or a brothel, more frequently both, and the vile wretches who rented these haunts of sin, and there held traffic in human souls and bodies, stoutly resisted the introduction of religious worship in a region so long consecrated to lust. At length, a room which had been occupied as a grog-shop was rented, cleaned and put in order for religious services, and Mr. PEASE, one fine Sabbath in June, entered upon his ministerial labors. The beginning seemed auspicious, a considerable number both of children and adults came to the chapel, filthy and ragged of course, and many of them drunken and quarrelsome. Mr. PEASE preached to them simply and plainly, reminded them of the innocence, virtue and happiness many of them had experienced in the far-off past; alluded to their present degraded condition, both of soul and body, and offered hope, happiness and heaven to those who would repent and accept the proffered Saviour. They listened, and some of these daughters of shame wept over their memories of the past; but they returned to their wretched homes, only to drive these serious thoughts from their minds by a more abandoned sensuality, or by the temporary oblivion of the intoxicating cup. The missionary renewed his exhortations and entreaties during the week and upon the succeeding Sabbath, but they were of no avail. How, indeed, should they be? These poor abandoned women had no mode of escape from their present mode of life, except through the portals of the grave. They had no home but the vile dens in which they groveled; they had no honest work to do, for, knowing what they were, no one would employ them; they must procure the wages of sin, or starve. Most touchingly did some of them appeal to Mr. PEASE. "Don't tell us how happy we once were, or how wretched we are now, or how miserable we must be eternally; we know all that too well. But give us the means of earning an honest living, and we will abandon this life; it is too intolerable for us to stay in it one moment, if we could avoid starvation in any other way."

Mr. PEASE was a practical man; he saw the difficulty, and became convinced that to rescue these poor wretches from their degradation, employment must be found for them; but how to do it, was the question. A few were persuaded to enter the Magdalen Asylum, but most objected to this, as a place of charity, and specially intended, as they thought, for those worn out in the service of sin, and unable to support themselves. These women, on the contrary, sought no charity; they were able to support themselves by honest labor, if such labor could be had; many of them had been driven into prostitution by the cruelty or compulsion of parents, or by the keen pangs of starvation:—they loathed their present mode of life, and desired to escape from it.

The missionary next applied to the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, his patrons; but they replied that they were a religious, not a charitable association; that instruction was all they had to give, and that if anything more were done, it must be on his own responsibility, and at his own cost. He next went among the manufacturers of the City, to endeavor to obtain work for them to do. At length he found a shirt manufacturer, who consented to try the experiment of giving out work at the Five Points, Mr. PEASE agreeing to stand as security for the materials. Accordingly, he gave notice, from house to house, and repeated it on the Sabbath, that on the following Monday, at 7 o'clock in the morning, the Chapel would be opened, as a work-room, for all who desired to earn an honest living. Before the hour, 20 women were waiting at the door, and 35 began work the first day. Mr. PEASE laid down these simple rules: That none should have work who came intoxicated; that all should begin by taking the pledge of total abstinence; that any one relapsing into drunkenness or vice should be discharged; that all should attend regularly at some place of worship on Sunday. To the honor of these poor women let it be said, that they adhered to these rules with most exemplary strictness, and the cases of irregularity or relapse into vice were very few indeed.

The Ladies' Home Missionary Society were not pleased with this new move of their missionary; the appeal of these poor outcasts for honest labor had not been made to them, or if made to them, had not been regarded as worthy of being listened to; and they accordingly remonstrated against the use of their chapel as a workroom, and his leaving, as they thought, his missionary labor for secular employment. Convinced of the judiciousness of his course, and of the good he was accomplishing by it, Mr. PEASE could not consent to relinquish a plan so hopeful, and an alienation of feeling sprang up between him and his lady patrons, all the more painful that it originated in an honest difference of opinion.

Another difficulty arose. His *protegés*, earning their livelihood by severe toil, found their miserable lodgings more and more distasteful to them. The disgusting filth and sensuality, which in their former misery they had not regarded, had now become revolting to them. Yet where should they go for a clean and decorous home? Their presence would be regarded as a nuisance in any respectable quarter, and women, no purer in heart, perhaps, than they—certainly no more valiant in resisting temptation—would shrink from them as from a pestilence. Yet if they were to be saved wholly, it must be by having an unpolluted home, and this, from the necessities of the case, must be just there, at the Five Points.

Hitherto Mr. PEASE had shrunk from removing his family to the scene of his labors. He went thither himself, but returned at night to a home where purer air and more pleasing associations surrounded him. But this piteous appeal of his poor *protegés* troubled him. He counseled with his wife—a noble, heroic woman—and she at once consented to remove to this nest of pollution, and there act the mother's part to these rescued daughters of shame. It was a difficult matter to obtain a tenement. The foothold Mr. PEASE had already gained was regarded with spiteful malice and envy by the vile wretches whose prey had escaped from their hands through his influence, and the ingress of a Christian family, especially his family, was a measure they were bound to resist. The only way to obtain a place was to proceed in the Police Cour against some of these houses as nuisances. Judges and officers were found who would coöperate in this work, and, in a short time, two houses were cleared, and being thoroughly cleansed, were rented by Mr. PEASE, who immediately took possession of them, and gathered in about thirty of the women employed in shirt-making. These he charged $1 25 a week for their board, paying them all their earnings above this sum, and in many cases providing them with decent clothing beside. They were free to leave at any time, but while they stayed were carefully watched over, and required to attend regularly at family and public worship. This was in August, 1850.

In September Mr. PEASE determined to open a school for the children of the neighborhood. He applied to the Ladies' Society again for aid, and was refused, but helping hands were stretched out to him from other quarters; the boldness and energy with which he had entered upon his work had secured him friends. Books and maps were given freely, and the late venerable Mrs. BEDELL, the mother of the present Bishop BEDELL, a lady whose deeds of Christian charity have embalmed her memory, exerted herself in its behalf. About $700 had been raised, two years previous, chiefly by her exertions, to establish a school in that quarter, but had never been expended. This was now applied, and Mr. JAMES DONELSON, and Rev. G. T. BEDELL, then rector of Ascension Church, together with other members of that church, contributed liberally to the support of the school, which indeed, with the exception of one teacher, supported for six months, by the Ladies' Society, they have since almost entirely sustained.

The school began with about 35 children. In six months the number increased to 150, under the care of three female teachers. About one-half of them were taken into Mr. PEASE's family, and entirely supported by him, and many of the others received a part of their board there. So deplorably filthy were many of the children on entering, that a bathing-room was an early necessity of the house, where attendants gave them frequent and thorough washings. Cleanly garments were also necessary, and these were provided mainly by the friends of the establishment.

The number of his dependents, both the workwomen and the homeless children, increased so rapidly, that in February, 1851, another house was rented, and in May, 1851, still another, while the number poor women employed by him, and finding a home under his roof, was 120. Many of these were, at first, extremely unskilled in work; either they had never been taught, or from long disuse of the implements of honest industry, their hands had lost their cunning. To teach them to sew was a trying, tedious process, but it was entered upon and continued with the most exemplary patience, and so earnest were they in their efforts to acquire a livelihood by honest labor, that those who could not be accommodated with a home at night at Mr. PEASE's would take their work home, and by the light of their neighbor's fire, or by the street-lamps, pursue their toil. Could they have given better evidence of their desire for an honest life? Meanwhile, in January, 1851, the whole enterprise seemed on the point of failing, for the want of means. The former occupants of the houses Mr. PEASE had rented, had offered an increased rent to get them out of his hands, that they might again become dens of infamy. The Ladies' Missionary Society had become so far alienated as to be unwilling even to make arrangements for the renting of the chapel, and, in the words of one who was most familiar with the trials of that time, "many were the days when, with a hundred looking to him for bread, and not one dollar in possession or prospect, his poor bark, with all its freight of interests, seemed sinking forever." He assumed the responsibility of the rent, $1,500, not knowing from whence the means was to be derived, but with a simple confiding trust in God, which seems to us sublime. At this critical moment, the National Temperance Society came forward with a proposition to sustain the establishment at their own charge under Mr. PEASE's care and superintendence, the Ladies' Missionary Society still to have the use of the chapel for worship on Sundays. This arrangement was accepted and worked well; but in March, 1852, the Temperance Society was superseded by the Temperance Alliance, and the establishment was again thrown upon Mr. PEASE. Some two months later, a volunteer Board of Directors was formed, by the efforts mainly of Mr. DONELSON, who were to act as trustees of the institution, but not to be responsible for any share of the pecuniary burden; Mr. PEASE to act as their Superintendent and render them an account of all receipts and expenditures; and Mrs. PEASE to officiate as Matron. For their united services they were to receive the sum of $900 a year. This arrangement was continued till the Spring of 1854, but the slender salary was diminished no little by claims which their tender hearts could not resist.

In May, 1853, three more houses were added to the establishment, making the whole number seven. Mr. PEASE was able by skillful management, and the voluntary gifts of the charitable, to keep clear of debt while constantly increasing his sphere of action.

In 1854, they occupied seven three-story houses, and conducted a bakery and rooms for tailoring, plain sewing, millinery, straw work and children's work; 150 adults and 150 children received subsistence and instruction there; 200 more earned their living by toil, and paid board at the establishment. A free day school, of 200 pupils, in three departments, was sustained. The whole number of persons who had passed through the establishment, from its inception to April, 1854, was between 1,500 and 2,000. Among these were 600 females, of various ages, rescued from vicious habits, and transformed into virtuous and useful women. The expenses during these four years had been nearly $49,000, of which almost $27,000 had been earned by the labor of the inmates. The strong skepticism which had at first existed in the public mind, as to the possibility of reform on the part of these abandoned women, had given way under accumulated evidence, and places in abundance were offered them in the country, where a new life, under happier auspices, opened to many of them.

The next step was to provide for the children a wholesome and inviting retreat in the country, where the reform commenced at the Five Points might be fully carried out, and these children, with their physical vigor enhanced by pure air and active labor, and their moral nature strengthened by appropriate training, might become useful and valuable citizens, ready to do their share in the world's work. Accordingly, in the Winter of 1853–4, a farm of 64 acres, in Westchester County, nearly all superior for tillage, was purchased for the sum of $11,390, and the first installment of $1,390 paid through the prompt aid of certain friends, and the payment of the remainder in ten equal annual installments, provided for by ten gentlemen who came forward voluntarily and assumed the burden. There being at that time no incorporation, the title to the property stood in Mr. PEASE's name, but it was soon after the act of incorporation transferred to the trustees. In June following, about 200 of the feeblest and smallest inmates of the institution at the Five Points were transferred to the Farm.

The following year was one of mingled gloom and encouragement. The alienation of feeling between Mr. PEASE's early patrons and himself ripened into hostility, at least on their part; and while we have no desire to uncover and fan the embers of a controversy, now, we hope, forever buried, it is no more than just to Mr. PEASE to say, that few could have borne with more equanimity and Christian forbearance than he the bitter and certainly unmerited attacks on his good name, and the gross misrepresentations of his motives—prompted at first, perhaps, by jealousy, but circulated with every conceivable exaggeration, by the vile and degraded, who sought by this means to drive him from his work. In the end, this persecution was an advantage, both to him and the scene of his labors. It rallied about him a band of firm friends, by whose energy and liberality the present Five Points House of Industry was erected the succeeding year, (1855,) and the facilities for enlarged usefulness greatly increased. It led to the incorporation of the institution, and gave it a permanent place among the charities of our City; and the spirit of rivalry it had engendered, caused the destruction of the Old Brewery, one of the worst dens in the neighborhood, and the rearing of the neat and commodious building of the Five Points Mission, in which the voice of prayer and praise, and the sweet sound of sacred song from children's lips, replaced the drunken oath, the murderous threat and the ribald song.

The Five Points House of Industry was incorporated in March, 1854. Its name has always struck us as one admirably adapted to its purpose. It *is* a House of Industry, where all its inmates, who are capable of labor, eat not the bread of idleness, but the fruit of honest toil; where the receipts are not the wages of harlotry, but the price of labor; where mind and soul and body are alike trained by industrious culture; and where those who would be spurned by ordinary employers find the opportunity of returning to an honest life without suffering the pangs of starvation.

Finding their quarters too strait for them, and otherwise seriously inconvenient, the managers, early in 1855, set about erecting a new edifice. A lot fronting the Five Points Park was purchased for $11,000, and a building erected at a cost of about $25,000 more, with front of 54 feet, and an average depth of a little over 100—six stories in height above the basement. No public building in the City is erected with more careful provision against fire or accident than this. It is thoroughly fire-proof, its stairs of stone, its floors of iron, covered with plank, its walls of brick and hollow; and admirable arrangements have been made for ventilation. It contains a chapel capable of accommodating 600 or 800 persons, a bakery and play-room on the lower floor—and by the recent kindness of friends, a play-ground, occupying the site of one of the worst buildings in Cow Bay, has just been added. The second floor has a commodious dining-room, and the kitchen; the third—the parlor, offices, rooms for visitors, for applicants, for committees, and for sundry other purposes. The fourth—a large work-room, the Superintendent's family apartments, and rooms for the teachers and assistants. The fifth has three large and well-arranged school-rooms. The sixth and seventh, work-rooms, dormitories, wash-rooms, bathing-rooms, &c.

In the Summer of 1854, Mr. PEASE retired to the Farm in the hope of recruiting his health, seriously impaired by his excessive labor, but in November, the Managers found it necessary to recall him, as his experience and tact were needed to take charge of the House, then visited by sickness, and to aid in rescuing it from a debt, which was seriously impairing its efficiency. He was successful in this, and though suffering greatly from physical prostration, did not return to the Farm till the Spring of 1857. At this time, finding him sinking under the herculean labors of his post, the services of Mr. J. M. TALCOTT, a gentleman of large previous experience, were secured by the Managers, and Mr. PEASE was permitted to retire to the Farm, to take charge of a company of boys there, to edit the *Five-Points Record*, (the organ of the Board,) and to act as General Agent of the Institution. In less than three months, however, he was recalled to his City labors. Mr. TALCOTT's health suddenly failed, and he was compelled to resign, and once more the founder of the enterprise was at its head; here he remained till the Spring of 1858, when the present Superintendent, Mr. B. R. BARLOW, was appointed, and Mr. PEASE once more sought the retirement of the Farm.

During the year 1856, Mr. JOHN H. SICKLES, one of the most devoted friends of the Institution, and one whose noble liberality had materially aided to sustain it in its darkest hours, departed this life. In his will he made a bequest to the Institution of $20,000, and one of $5,000 to Mr. PEASE, personally. Neither of these bequests has yet been received, but they will be so, probably, ere long. That to the Institution is sufficient to remove the outstanding debt for the buildings. In anticipation of the proceeds of this personal bequest to himself, Mr. PEASE has purchased 64 acres of land adjoining the Farm, of which we have so often spoken, and which, in connection with the Farm, he is draining and regulating for a fruit orchard and market garden, in which he proposes to employ boys selected from the Five Points House of Industry, or elsewhere, giving them an elementary education and a thorough business training, and when they are qualified for gardeners and farm laborers—whose ability and integrity he can fully recommend—to secure them good situations.

Since the 1st of January, 1860, the Farm and the House of Industry are no longer connected. Each has its own Board of Trustees. They work harmoniously, and for one great end—the prevention of vice and the reformation of the vicious, but they are separate institutions. It is Mr. PEASE's expectation and hope to be able to make his Farm self-sustaining, and from his admirable qualities as a manager, he will be likely to succeed.

In this connection, we ought perhaps to notice a slander on Mr. PEASE, which has obtained wide currency. It is that he reserved from the funds contributed by the charitable, a sufficient sum to make him independent, and that he had purchased and stocked a farm with money so procured. If men were not so prone to believe evil of others, and especially of those who have been eminent as public benefactors, this statement would be unworthy of notice; but lest any, not knowing the facts, should believe it, we would say that it is simply and wholly a falsehood. All Mr. PEASE's receipts were publicly acknowledged; his accounts were all audited by men of the highest character, who examined each voucher separately. The meagre salary he did receive would, without the most admirable economy, have been insufficient for his support, but even from this, he managed to spare something for the poor. The land he has purchased is yet unpaid for, but probably will be by the avails of Mr. SICKLES' legacy. We make these statements of the facts without Mr. PEASE's knowledge or consent, merely as an act of justice to one whose goods deeds have been evil spoken of, more persistently, perhaps, than those of any other man of our time.

The present condition of the House of Industry is comparatively prosperous. It has, it is true, a floating debt of a little more than $2,000, and its annual expenditure is about $14,000, but its position and usefulness is so thoroughly understood and appreciated, that the charitable need no lengthy argument to induce them to give to it liberally.

The average number of resident inmates is about 130; of whom about 90 are children, who are taught in the schools. About 160 persons, mostly children, from outside, attend the schools, the greater part of whom receive from one to three meals per day, but lodge elsewhere. Of the adults in the House, most are employed in the workshops as tailoresses, plain sewers, &c., and generally earn a comfortable support. A considerable though varying number, from outside, are also furnished with employment, upon compliance with the rules of the House already referred to, and some, who find employment in other workshops and manufactories, board here. Persons thrown out of employment, or families burned out, as in the case of the Elm-street calamity, find here a temporary home. Children are frequently placed here by their parents, who are unable for the time to support them, and if not reclaimed are usually provided with good homes in the country.

It will be seen that the House embraces two distinct objects. It prevents crime and starvation, by temporary succor and assistance, and by furnishing employment, as far as possible, for those who would otherwise be driven to crime; and it seeks to reform the character and life of those who have already yielded to temptation. The House of Refuge receives only those who have been found guilty of offences; the Juvenile Asylum receives its inmates only when committed by a magistrate, on complaint, not always of crime, but of vagrancy, homelessness, waywardness and disobedience. The House of Industry asks no interference of the police or City authorities, and solicits no municipal grants of money or authority; its inmates come voluntarily, and are not forcibly detained—are won thither by kindness, and controlled without severity. Its means are derived from private charity, but it seeks alone the public good.

The cost of the support of each of the resident inmates of the House is, as nearly as can be ascertained, about $76 40 per annum; of the outside beneficiaries, $11 63. 951 were admitted the past year, and 833 were dismissed, left, or died. A very considerable proportion of the whole number (489) were provided with situations, mostly in the States and counties adjacent to New-York. Of these many were in the institution but a short time—some only a few days, others some weeks or months. They were not indentured, but the most careful and critical inquiry was made as to character, disposition and circumstances of their employers, before they were intrusted with the care of the children.

From first to last, the plans and operations of the House of Industry have been tentative. Its managers have been bound to no previously-conceived theory of procedure, but have felt their way carefully from one step to another, as the demands upon their charity, their fruitfulness of resource, and their practical wisdom, have drawn them on. The field of labor, at the outset, was an untrodden one; it is still one which offers many a stump, swamp, marsh, or ravine, to the unwary traveler. That in traversing it they have made no mistakes, and fallen into no errors, is not to be pretended; but that in the main, their course has been dictated by prudence, and a wise and generous philanthropy—that it has accomplished a vast amount of good, and has been the pioneer and model of a host of efforts for the aid of the suffering, the instruction of the ignorant, and the reclamation of the wayward and depraved—cannot admit of a doubt.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Twelfth Regiment Controversy—Letter from Col. Cocks to Lieut.-Col. Weeks Concerning the Colors of the Regiment.

The following letter from the late Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment sufficiently explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1860.

Lieut.-Col. Henry A. Weeks, present Twelfth Regiment, late Twenty-second:

DEAR SIR—While I entertain the best wishes for the success of the newly organized regiment of which you are Lieutenant-Colonel, and the most friendly feelings towards yoursel and each of those officers and members of the old Twelfth (now of the new) who struggled so nobly in support of their just and lawful rights, I deeply regret it is incumbent upon me to say, in answer to your note respecting the regimental colors presented by the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York, and borne so creditably to the very last moment by the late memorable Twelfth Regiment, that, were I to be governed altogether by my own sense of propriety with regard to the disposition of the said colors, they would never become the regimental colors of another regiment, thereby hazarding their disgrace by rendering undeserved honors to the present Commander-in-Chief, after his most indiscreet and tyrannical destruction of the lawfully constituted and *lawfully existing* organization of that noble regiment, and his unbecoming treatment of the action of his Honor the Mayor and Common Council respecting its reinstatement. Which destruction Gov. MORGAN hastily accomplished unknown to any of its officers or members on mere *ex parte*, false and malicious representations of Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD and Brig.-Gen. JOHN EWEN, and in utter disregard of honorable principles and a constitutional duty, absolutely refused to grant the regiment a hearing on presenting itself in a body for such purpose in the City of Albany, immediately after learning its fate through the columns of the newspapers. This being the *very first* instance, and I will venture to predict it will be the *very last* in the history of the State of New-York, of the disbandment of an entire regiment of its citizen-soldiery *solely* for the purpose and as the only possible means by which to effectually rid the militia service of a Colonel (pardon me for saying) whose able and strictly upright performance of his public duties, as required and prescribed by law, was neither fashioned to advance his individual position nor moulded to gratify the ambitious promptings and parade of others, and had thereby excited the envy and malice of his superior officers; and he therefore must, to gratify them, be banished from the service at any sacrifice. It may not be amiss, however, here to remark that to *fully* accomplish such an unrighteous purpose, (provided that officer should be disposed to again accept of office from those having the lawful right to bestow it by an election, and would condescend to degrade himself by serving a commission issued under the hand of a Governor by whom both he and the regiment which he commanded had been most unjustly and unlawfully dealt with,) is not within the power of a Commander-in-chief, who has permitted himself to be so blindly deceived and led by intriguing general officers.

It is acknowledged as somewhat satisfactory that the injustice and folly of the aforesaid destruction is *virtually confessed* by Gov. MORGAN himself, in having subsequently constituted the Twenty-second Regiment, composed wholly of material from the several companies of the disbanded Twelfth. But it must be remembered, that he not only *artfully* constituted this new regiment in consequence of having learned that those companies were abundantly able to convince the Legislature of their illegal and unjustifiable disbandment, and manifestly to prevent such an intended proceeding, and thereby save himself from a just rebuke by the very probable enactment of a bill providing for the immediate reinstatement of the old Twelfth Regiment; but he with *meanness* designated it as the Twenty second Regiment, pledging himself, as a blind inducement to that body, to accept of an entire new organization—to soon change the numeral to twelve—(which obligation he has since made good) evidently so as to smother all appearances of so compulsory a confession as well as the perpetration itself of so great a wrong.

I am free to express my opinion, if Governor MORGAN (or at least he who is supposed to be Governor) had felt disposed to act in this matter conformably with the dignity and justice due his eminent position as Chief Magistrate, on learning the error which he was influenced to commit by designing officials, he would immediately, and with becoming frankness—by a simple revocation of previous orders—have honorably reinstated the old Twelfth Regiment to its original position in the Militia of the State; instead of degrading the office of Governor of the State of New-York, by the dishonorable, roundabout, and deceptive advantage taken by him officially—in his newly constituted organization—to screen an injury which had been thus blindly perpetrated! And he also would at the same time, have brought those general officers (SANDFORD and EWEN) by whom he was made an instrument—purposely, and for no other reason than to gratify their unwarrantable animosity against the Colonel of that Regiment—before a Court-Martial to answer for the imposition practiced upon his high official authority. But having once allowed himself to be so readily and cunningly duped, his Excellency's "Roman firmness"—or rather his "*masterly feckless stubbornness*"—or perhaps the fear of exposing to the people of the State his weakness, (particularly at a time when aspiring either to the Vice-Presidency or a United States Senatorship,) would admit of no such commendable measures.

In connection with the foregoing I may mention, that valid accusations were duly preferred against Brig.-Gen. JOHN EWEN, and over which the Commander-in-Chief had no discretion with regard to their disposition, but on the contrary, (the law says in positive words,) every officer guilty of such offences "*shall be arrested and brought to trial before a court-martial;*" notwithstanding which, Gov. MORGAN refused to discharge this peremptory duty; and after retaining the said charges and specification for several months, returned the same as *rejected*, and *without one word* of explanation or excuse for such an abuse of authority.

And for like reasons, (but of far greater weight,) were my feelings consulted, those colors *would never be disgraced* by saluting the present detestable incubus commanding the First Division.

Nor ought they ever be dropped to the unprincipled Brigadier of the Second Brigade (YATES,) who cringingly officiated as President of a late Court-Martial, after being duly and validly challenged as such, and in which capacity he exhibited a most shameful disregard for common justice, and for the militia laws of the State. Which infamous disposition was fully evinced by his servile pettifogging artifices during the mock-trial over which he presided, to effect in defiance of law *a well-known* malicious design of Major-General SANDFORD, by whom he was appointed, (and compelled to serve, according to his assertion,) as such President for his instrumental fitness, and purposely to carry out private desires, as well as by his extraordinary effort to enforce obedience to unlawful orders, given for the extortion of extra parades and duties, and on such paltry authority as that of an *assumed* custom, both extremely unreasonable and so glaringly opposed to special enactments and the general regulations as to be apparent without reflection or consideration! and which disposition was still more fully made manifest by his earnest endeavors to sustain general officers in their usurpation and exercise of *absolute sovereignty* AT ALL TIMES, "*whether on or off duty, in uniform or without uniform,*" (arbitrary principles founded on an opinion of Gov. CLARK, and a matter in controversy before the said Court,) over those of our fellow-citizens, who voluntarily enter the ranks of the uniformed militia with the lawful assurance of having civil rights to enjoy as well as military duties to perform, thereby attempting to subvert legislative enactments and endeavoring to establish instead—for the mere gratification of the vanity and personal ambition of general officers and colonels—the supremacy of an assumed custom, clearly and absolutely opposed to such enactments; which—with the upholding of such arbitrary principles as here quoted from the *accommodating* opinion of the pliant Gov. CLARK, rendered *the very last day* of his official term, on appeal brought by Mayor WELDEN—can be regarded as nothing less than downright contempt for statutory laws, and so vile an infringement upon personal rights as must, if persisted in, lead to the ultimate destruction of the present volunteer system; inasmuch as no man, who is fit to bear the name of an American citizen, will submit to any such despotism.

All of which *instructed* duties he (Brigadier-Gen. YATES) effected to the entire satisfaction and high approval of Major-Gen. SANDFORD, the distinguished constitutor of the said *packed* court-martial, principal originator of the said *sham* trial, and (according to a declaration made by himself at an officer's drill at which he was hissed) expender of $50,000 in sustaining his military position.

For the reasons here given, and inasmuch as the disposal of the said colors is—lawfully speaking, and under existing circumstances—*entirely at my discretion!* it has been a matter of serious consideration whether I would be doing justice to myself and my duty to the very large number of officers and privates who have in years gone by so proudly paraded under those colors, (particularly those who pledged themselves at the time they were presented by the Common Council that they should never be disgraced,) were I to allow them to pass out of my possession and be placed in a position where their public obligation may become a matter of question;—without first being assured in writing from each of those three unworthy *lawless* officials, that from the said colors the usual honors shall neither be expected nor exacted on any occasion in which either of them would be lawfully entitled to receive the same. But, upon further reflection and the receipt of your note, indicating that the officers of the old Board regard the colors as being at *their* disposal, I beg leave at your hands to present my views, as developed above, for their mature consideration; and, while I feel that others may question my acts in this regard, should they still desire to bestow them upon the new organization, I feel that into the hands of the old Board I shall have intrusted the badge of an honorable man, and should they see fit by their future acts to hazard their being tarnished, upon their hands, not mine, be the responsibility.

Please, at your earliest convenience, bring this matter to the attention of the old Board, and should they still adhere to their previous action, I shall most cheerfully comply with their desires.

With many wishes that your future may be the most patent rebuke to those that have injured you in reaching me, I remain your friend and well-wisher,

J. S. COCKS,
Late Colonel late Twelfth Regiment.

WORDS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Conflict of Law and Liquor—The Liquor-Dealers' Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Few of our citizens are aware of the magnitude of the interests involved in the struggle between the Liquor Dealers and the public, growing out of the movement for suppressing the Sunday traffic. "Temperance" men have nothing to do with it; they are riding their hobbies in some less practical arena. It is a fair issue between a selfish class interest, which claims a monopoly of Sunday business—and that the business of dramming and drugging the people on their only rest day—and the awakened self-respect and moral sense of a community well nigh ruined by a twenty years' subjection to the Rum-power. It is a question whether a traffic prosecuted on all days, without license, and against law, shall surrender the clutch it has had on one day of seven—and that the Sabbath day.

We said it was a fair issue; it is not. For on one side is a community largely tempted by habit and appetite into affiliation with the dealers, under a Government mainly nominated and elected by grog-shop influence; and rendered defenceless by its very numbers. On the other side, some thousands of men, mostly of foreign birth, banded together in a "Liquor-Dealers' Association," with ample funds, for the very purpose of influencing Courts and public officers, embarrassing the operation of law, and perpetuating by any and all means their unlawful and most demoralizing monopoly. The wonder is, perhaps, that in such a state of parties there should have been enough vitality left to begin the struggle; and that any progress should have been made in dislodging the vampyre from the throat of a prostrate city. But there has been progress; and if good citizens will stand by the authorities who attempt to do their duty, and by our slandered Sabbath Committee, there will be victory.

It must have impressed reflecting citizens as a very mysterious matter, that every complaint or trial involving Sunday tippling *hangs fire* in our Courts, or among our officers of law. Tens of thousands of complaints were lodged in the District-Attorney's office, from July, 1857, onwards. Not one of them was brought to trial till June, 1859. Then, in spite of the attempt by *somebody* to pack the juries with some four-fifths of liquor-dealers or their friends, impartial jurors were found and verdicts were declared against twelve offenders, after the most obstinate defence. All these cases were carried up to the Supreme Court by appeal on minor questions of law, and thousands of suits were to abide the event. Eight months have gone by, and nothing has been heard of this matter until last week, when Judge HILTON stated in Court that "two months ago some papers were handed him, purporting to be a *case*; but as they were not properly prepared they were immediately returned, and *had not since been heard of.*" Meanwhile, the Assistant District-Attorney has gone to Cuba, or somewhere else, to return *next June*, when the argument may or may not be had on a question involving the rights of an outraged community, and the wrongs of 5,000 or 10,000 Sunday rum-sellers! *What influence* holds back our law officers—causes papers to be "improperly prepared"—prevents them from being "heard of"—sends off prosecuting officers—and all to keep the pauper-breeding, crime-producing mills at work?

So of the Excise Commissioners. They have begun 10,204 suits, and are now conducting nearly six thousand cases, which are being closely and obstinately litigated—such litigations being sustained on the part of more than one-half the defendants by the aid of ample funds, raised and appropriated to that purpose. *Who* furnishes the "ample funds for closely and obstinately litigating" a perfectly obvious claim that liquor-dealers shall pay a fee of $30 a year for their licenses? And why do they contest it, unless it be that, *if they are licensed*, they are subjected to *another* statute against selling liquor on Sunday—that of 1857; whereas, if they defy the laws, on all days of the week, without license, they avoid the stringent provisions of that Act against Sunday sales?

The simple answer to this question is this: A "*Liquor-Dealers' Association,*" with some 6,000 members, mostly Germans and Irish, with a few American leaders, imposing a heavy initiation fee and considerable annual dues, has set itself upon the business of controlling our elections, influencing our Courts, embarrassing our Police, and thus destroying our Government, that its several members may fatten and riot on the gains of a traffic, of doubtful morality at all times, but of no doubtful morality or decency on the day set apart by custom, law and conviction for physical rest and religious culture. That such are its objects and operation may be inferred not only from the otherwise unaccountable disturbance and delay in the administration of justice, but from the disclosures when a kindred association, in Brooklyn, exploded last Summer; the dissenters putting among the planks of their new platform, as distinguished from the "King's County Liquor-Dealers' Association," these novel principles: "*No forced levies upon its members for the purpose of influencing Courts, public officers, or paying imaginary counsel fees; no dictation of political parties who they shall have for candidates,*" *&c.*

We have not recently examined our statutes in reference to conspiracies and illegal combinations of citizens to impede justice and corrupt courts. But we submit, that the foray of JOHN BROWN and his associates—murderous as it was—was a *bagatelle* as to its immediate danger or damage, compared with an organized, endowed, and skillfully managed conclave for blocking so many of the wheels of government as it cannot make to run in its rut, and for drugging, pauperizing and demoralizing a community thus robbed or cajoled of its legitimate guardianship of law and justice.

It is some mitigation of this gloomy aspect that the elements of selfishness, after glutting themselves on the community, are turning to the work of self-destruction. Besides the defection of a portion of the lager dealers last Summer, and also of some Irish liquor dealers, the annual election of officers of the Liquor Association last week betrayed internal jealousies between the two nationalities—German and Irish—strong enough, perhaps, to break up the concern. "Dead Rabbits," with pistols and fists, took possession of the ballot-box. The old proverb about the "falling out of rogues," to the advantage of honest men, may give the clue to one method of deliverance.

Meanwhile, let the Press and the public watch our courts, prosecuting officers and police authorities. Let good citizens apply themselves to the attainment of substantial freedom for our City, instead of fighting over for the thousandth time the "battle of freedom" for sober negroes; and let not the conflict of Law and Liquor end in defeat by any neglect of the friends of Law, or any trick of the friends of Sunday Rum.

JUSTITIA.

A Word to the Would-be Clergy of America.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We live in an age of blessed, straightforward freedom of speech. The well-established right of the Press gives every man a chance to become communicative with his neighbor, if he has aught to say. Fully aware of this privilege, and conscious, besides, of all the incalculable benefit which may outflow from it upon mankind in general, we sit down now with the kindest of intentions; and we hope that the promising portion of society, in behalf of which they are cherished, will give us credit for the effort of our disinterested benevolence.

We have too often been puzzled by one of those unanswerable thoughts which, in the shape of a question, fastens itself to the mind and perplexes it distressingly. In looking around in the boasted-of community of New-England, we have frequently had the painful opportunity of asking ourselves: *Why* is the *country* clergy of America so easily recognized by its air of poverty? Why are young clergymen such miserable, doleful, long-faced looking men? Why are their homes such uncomfortable, dreary, uninviting places? We have visited Catholic priests in their own houses, yet though no woman-presence was felt as a grace, and no child-voice was heard as a joy of love there, we never have been impressed so mournfully as we are whenever we enter the cheerless abodes of New-England Protestant clergymen. Can it be that the sore burdens with which they encumber their energies in so rash and inconsiderate a manner, break them down into a sort of apathetic, lifeless torpor, and deprive them of that ambition for material comfort which is part and parcel of respectability?

Young men who consecrate themselves to the Church, must enter its service ungrudgingly. At its door they have to leave, and forever, a vast proportion of their worldly or mundane desires. Nine times out of ten, it would be far better if they did leave there also their wish to marry. We do not know why it is, but, nevertheless, we have registered it as an indisputable fact, in our observation, that, of all men, clergymen are the ones who most madly rush into matrimony regardless of all unavoidable results which nature has placed as necessary adjuncts to that state.

When a theological student has completed his studies, (sometimes even before he has done quite as much!) he determines to get married. Marriage then becomes his uppermost prerogative. He thinks of nothing else, dreams of nothing else, talks of nothing else. If the natural bent of his mind is at all devout, and he considers himself "a special object of a special grace," he prays incessantly, and besieges Providence with all his blood-warm earnestness, for some manifest, extraordinary, unmistakable aid and guidance in the choice of the woman who is to become his wife. We have known several cases of just such absurd importunity. Must we conclude from it that clergymen are less gifted than laymen in that most excellent of all earthly gifts, good sense? What right have they, as long as they are moneyless men, to run cowardly away from the severe discipline of celibacy? What right have they to encumber society with the burdensome care or the imploring necessities of their too-hastily obeyed nature? Can it be more pardonable in them than it is in other men to expose their offspring to the countless sufferings of poverty and destitution? Penniless love is a poor offering; and if romantic young ladies or enthusiastic mammas would only take the trouble to study out the painful amount of *misery* which is entailed, day after day, upon innocent parties, simply by the unjustifiable improvidence of very pious young men, they might render a lasting service, not only to themselves in particular, but to society at large.

The "voluntary system" of this country is attended by a "legion" of evils. We are no theologian, and would decline disputing the point Bible in hand; but we assert, on the authority of *truth*, that that system effectually works against all the instincts of self-respect and of delicacy which a clergyman should have, inasmuch as it accustoms him to expect, as well as to receive, alms.

The man who does not blush to accept the cast-off pair of trowsers in which his friend stands while talking to him, has lost all sense of manly independence and self-respect. It may do well enough for some old divine to smile gratefully when he sees Mrs. A., or dear young Miss B., while he remembers that his new set of cambric handkerchiefs comes from the thoughtful care of one, and his parlor carpet from the generous exertions of the other! But wo to the young man who without a struggle consents to such a degrading ministration, and who, without a pang, submits himself to the insult done by it to his mutilated independence!

Of course all men have not the convenient gift of celibacy. Yet it is a grace which some men, in duty to themselves, ought to covet. Clergymen would greatly increase their means of usefulness if they only postponed the fatal act which engulphs them in the black swamp of family cares and household anxieties. Poverty is a pitiless tyrant—a tyrant still, even when softened by faith and trust into resignation. And nothing is more sad than that sort of *paternal-mendicity* to which New-England country clergymen so readily adapt themselves in their unshrinking willingness to receive aid. Their whole life is a long "donation-party." As they generally have the baby before they own money enough to purchase the cradle in which to rock it, the universality of their wants prepares them, from the start, for the most universal exercise of ingenious charity on the part of their parishioners. Gold-studs and barrels of turnips or potatoes, old quilts, coverlids and tasteful parian vases or bronze statuettes—anything and everything is "thankfully received" by the very men who ought to cultivate a punctilious regard for the most strict sense of self-respect and dignity. The office they hold is so elevated that *nothing* should be allowed to cast a shadow of irrepressible contempt upon it. We say nothing—neither poor, miserable, ill-clad, ill-bred children, whose sickly appearance seems a reproach to nature itself—or pale, weary-looking, hard-working wives, whose sad lot counsels a man to say to himself, "Is that all that marriage promises and can give to clergymen?"

A LAYMAN.

Bayard Taylor and the Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES, of the 10th inst., contained an editorial reflecting severely, and I think somewhat unjustly, upon the Young Men's Association of Richmond for dissolving their contract with Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR, he having been engaged to lecture before that Association. One of the reasons assigned by the Young Men's Association for the course which they have adopted is, the "skeptical character" of Mr. TAYLOR's remarks in his lecture on the "Illustrious HUMBOLDT."

In your editorial you speak of this charge against Mr. TAYLOR in a style of jest—as something which "somebody had told somebody else," thereby clearly intimating that there was no foundation for the allegation brought by the Association against Mr. TAYLOR. You are manifestly not aware of the fact that there are just grounds for entertaining the opinion which which has been expressed by the Young Men's Association in reference to the character of some of Mr TAYLOR's remarks. A report of Mr. TAYLOR's lecture, as delivered by him both in New-York and Philadelphia, appeared in the *Tribune*, and we may therefore regard that report as correct, and as being authorized by Mr. TAYLOR. Now, we will let Mr. TAYLOR speak for himself. He says:

"When KEPLER discovered his great laws he exclaimed, in a burst of religious emotion, 'O, Almighty God, I think thy thoughts after thee.' Of this sort was the religious aspiration of HUMBOLDT. And yet he had been accused of impiety, called 'an assassin of souls,' and it had been said that his world was a world without a God. Because there was nothing in botany which supported infant baptism, no evidence in the palæozoic rocks of Heaven, and only imperfect hints of purgatory in the nature of the chemical gases, they denounced all science as atheistic. [Laughter.] HUMBOLDT rarely attended Divine service, and he possessed an unbounded scorn for much that is called religion. His religious nature was, perhaps, too deep to find expression by such methods. His was an exceptional nature, beyond the needs of the mass of mankind." Mr. TAYLOR said that, when he first visited HUMBOLDT, he showed him a chameleon, and after pointing out its singular eyes, said: "One peculiarity of this creature is his power of looking two ways at the same time. He can lift one eye to Heaven, while the other remains fixed on the earth. There are many clergymen who have the same faculty." [Laughter and applause.]

In the above extract, Mr. TAYLOR, besides indulging himself in some attempts at wit, in his remarks about "botany and infant baptism," represents HUMBOLDT as "rarely attending divine worship," and says he "possessed an unbounded scorn for much that is called religion." These sentiments Mr. TAYLOR, of course, applauds and indorses. Mr. T. seems to have been especially delighted with the comparison which HUMBOLDT made between the "chameleon" and "many clergymen." The whole extract clearly shows, whether we consider the remarks of HUMBOLDT or the comments of Mr. TAYLOR, who is in this case to be regarded as HUMBOLDT's eulogist, that there is just ground for charging Mr. T. with having uttered sentiments of a "skeptical character." Whether this fact furnishes sufficient reason for breaking the contract with Mr. T., is a point which I do not feel disposed to discuss; my object in writing this article being simply to show that the charge against Mr. TAYLOR, of inculcating "skeptical sentiments," was not gratuitous on the part of the Young Men's Association. This same exception to Mr. TAYLOR's lecture on HUMBOLDT, has been urged by several religious journals in your own City and elsewhere, and orthodox Christians who have heard or read this lecture, are almost unanimous in their condemnation of its spirit as well as its sentiments. But I will not enlarge.

A COUNTRY PASTOR.

Converted Criminals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your notice, a few days since, of "STEPHENS as a Martyr," has met with general approbation. The doctrine put forth of sending a murderer from the gallows straightway to Heaven, is the most horrid as well as the most pernicious that could be spread before a civilized community or a Christian people. And yet there is scarcely an instance of the execution of a murderer in which he is not made a "martyr," or by his sudden conversion is forthwith ushered into all the joys and beatitude of Heaven! Roman Catholic priests and Protestant ministers of the Gospel are ready to certify their belief in the murderer's sudden conversion, and his instantaneous enjoyment of Heaven's unspeakable bliss.

The tendency of this doctrine, with every man who believes it, is to cause him to put off his preparation for that great change which must sooner or later come to all; to neglect to cultivate that love to God and his neighbor, which is the essence of those two great commandments on which hang all the law and the prophets; to live a life of lax morality or of crime because he is taught to believe that, in the language of the sportsman, he can "bring up on the last quarter," or by a deathbed repentance or a conversion under the gallows can instantaneously have the full fruition of Heaven. Such subjects, if they should recover from sickness or be relieved from punishment by Executive clemency, would, ninety-nine out of a hundred, soon relapse into former habits and practices, and become further removed from that salvation to which all should look than they were before. How different with those who believe that regeneration is necessary to salvation, and that it is not only of slow growth, but that the best evidence of its progress is the belief, and acting up to that belief, that "every thought, word and action is registered in Heaven," and that we shall all be judged according to the deeds done in the body. The Scriptures are full of this doctrine.

What, then, are we to believe of the repentance and conversion of STEPHENS, though certified by his religious advisers, when we find him but a short time before prepared to murder his keepers with the cooperation of SANCHEZ? Suppose Gov. MORGAN had given him a full and free pardon—does any one suppose that he would have lived a Christian life in consequence of this sudden conversion under the gallows? No. Everything shows that his nature was unchanged, and, therefore, we should have no reason to expect anything better in after-life.

I do not mean to say that a murderer may not under the gallows repent, and thus receive the seed of *hope*, which will facilitate his progress in the other world. But I do say, that one whose whole life is steeped in crime and ends with the murder of his wife by poison, cannot by such repentance and conversion "elevate himself to the full enjoyment of Heaven instantly," or place himself alongside of him who has lived a blameless life, kept all the commandments most religiously, and prepared, like fruit that is fully ripe, for the last great closing scene of earth. We shall be judged according to the deeds done in the body, whether they be good or whether they be evil.

It has become a common belief with those addicted to crime of the deepest dye, that if they are detected and convicted of a capital crime, it is *ipso facto* a sure passport to Heaven. Not long ago a man was sentenced to death at Toronto for the murder of his son! He addressed the Judge as follows:

"My Lord, awful as my position is at this moment, I trust God in his mercy will give me strength to meet it. In the faith and with the humble resignation of a Christian, I hope, through the blood of my Redeemer, to be saved in the world to come."

The above is not quite equal to the case of DOVE, who was executed not long ago in England, for the same crime for which STEPHENS suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

"DOVE is represented as having expressed to all who visited him in the condemned cell his devout gratitude to God, for having by an all-wise Providence led him to poison his wife, since the murder led to his condemnation, and, being sentenced to death, had been the means of turning his attention to religious duties, and so had enabled him to make his peace with Heaven. Can the force of hypocrisy and cant further go?"

The same idea is carried out in Judge HARRIS' sentence of Mrs. MARY HARTUNG, after having been convicted of murder. He warns her to prepare for death, and apply to the Saviour to save her soul—a "Saviour whose mercies are boundless, and who saved one and carried him into Paradise—a thief on the cross with him. Oh! do not neglect this advice. Seek forgiveness by repentance and faith." The Judge also exhorts her not to hope for pardon from the Governor, and adds, "In the gloomy retirement of a prison what would life be worth to you? *Is it not as well to die?*" This last question seems to have been put under the idea that with the certainty of death before her she might make her peace with Heaven, whereas a commutation of her punishment might divert her attention from that great end, and eventually send her the other way!

Last Spring four of the *Plug Uglies* were executed at Baltimore. Like all others under similar circumstances, each of them had a passport to Heaven. One of their surviving comrades was heard afterwards to say he did not like that mode of *exit*, and should, therefore, in the commission of a capital offence, be very cautious how he got detected. But, said he, if detected, tried and convicted, I should be sure of going to Heaven, and without that he very much doubted whether any of them would ever be saved.

Thus it will be seen, that though there are other ways by which men *may* get to Heaven, there are none so *sure* as by the gallows line.

I will close this article with an extract from a writer, the ablest, in my judgment, of the present century, who has written on this and cognate subjects.

"*Hope* is a natural tenant in the human spirit, and if the tenant be gradually diminished in power, the forces that diminish it are in the same proportion strengthened, and when it again commences growing, it must be at the expense of the opposing forces. The agony of the suffering spirit is as much prayer as though words were used to imperfectly express the agony. Yet as the capability of the spirit to receive blessings is diminished for lack of exercise, it can only receive that which hath been termed the seed of *Hope*. To suppose a murderer could by prayer elevate himself to the fullest enjoyment of Heaven instantly, would be to suppose him capable of influencing God to annihilate his own laws of progression, thus giving the crime which caused his hopeless prayer a higher station than the greatest earthly virtues! Such belief would make God criminal by favoring crime, and man hopelessly degraded. Let no man think he can act against the dictations of his conscience with impunity, for God's just attributes regulate his rewards and punishments, and for every action is he responsible. Surely there is nothing in the outer creation to prove that a barren tree can instantly bring forth good fruit; neither is there in man's nature anything to prove that he can instantly step from degrading crime into exalted virtue. It cannot be done."

FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1860. A LAYMAN.

A Word for the Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In those two excellent articles on "City Charities," which you published two or three weeks ago, there were many valuable suggestions, and all was the kindly outpouring of a truly philanthropic heart. But the writer failed to mention the need of one institution, the demand for which is as great as that of any other in this city, viz: A Home in which little children, and infants especially, may be placed *for a while*, or until their mothers, (who, relieved of their care, can then obtain work,) may be able to support them, or until they are able to support themselves. The regulation of all our City Institutions, in this respect, is that children placed therein must be signed away forever. Deserted wives, and wives of drunkards, or of men who really cannot obtain work, are every day sinking more hopelessly into squalid misery and vice, because with their little children they cannot find employment; and it is almost impossible to induce any one of these women to give them up forever. In vain you urge plentiful and proper food, or cleanly clothing and beds, and kind and religious training. In vain you represent their present sufferings, and the vice, worse than the poverty of the future. But they only answer, "We will starve with our children, rather than give them away;" and you have not the heart to say more.

Among the many instances that I have found this Winter, of women who would have worked diligently if they could have been relieved temporarily of their children, is one, deserted by her husband, with three little girls; two aged 3 and 5 and the other an infant. The eldest two live with their mother's brother, who keeps a groggery in the Five Points. They are half-starved, and terribly abused by their uncle because of their dependence. The mother and baby, scarcely clothed, sleep at night in station-houses and beg by day. And this woman was once an efficient house servant, three years in one family in New-Jersey. She would gladly have worked, but no one would employ her with her baby, and she would not give it up *forever*.

Another woman I found begging on one of our coldest days, without a shawl on either herself or her baby. I listened to her story, and on going to her room found it all true. The scene of wretchedness was most distressing. Without food or fire, the husband lay suffering with rheumatism, and had not worked for three months. The woman could not find employment with her infant, and she would not part with it. Her sufferings have at last made her desperate, and she recently told me, with an abandoned air, that she had resorted to rum, in the absence of work, and was quite contented. The list of instances of this character could be lengthened almost indefinitely.

If the public offered a temporary shelter for these little unfortunates, the parents too, in many cases, would be saved, for a hope of reunion with their children would instil the mothers, at least, to faithful and constant work. On the other hand, there is scarcely a family in this City who is not calling out for trustworthy help; while those who live in the country are generally forced to do their own work for the want of it.

There may be an asylum for the temporary shelter of children out of the City, and near it. I think there is; but observation has told us all, that after this class of people suffer for a time from want and sickness, they become, in a measure, used to it, and are utterly unambitious either for the future of themselves or their children, unless means of relief are laid at their very door. But the children, innocent and helpless, cry piteously to us to be saved. Our humanity prompts us to overlook their parents' faults and save them who have had so unwelcome an existence thrust upon them. The gentle helplessness of our own children prompts us to save them, and in the words of Him who has said, "What ye do for these little ones, ye do also for me," *commands* us to save them.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18, 1860. CALHOUN.

Police Statistics.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your criticisms this morning upon the quarterly report of the General Superintendent of Police, while complimenting the increased efficiency of the Metropolitan Police system, unfortunately contained some mistakes that should be corrected.

You say "the remarkable fact, that 43 per cent. of crime had been *prevented*," &c. Now, the report said no such thing. A decrease of arrests may or may not attend a prevention of crime.

The logic of the Superintendent's report was as follows:

First—The fewer reported offences against property demonstrate the efficiency of the present Police in *preventing* crime.

Second—The increase of arrests for burglaries and certain other crimes demonstrates that this Police is also efficient in *detecting* and *punishing* crime that has been committed.

Third—That, perhaps, the fewer reported offences against property may be in some degree attributable to the migration of many professional thieves, and the fact that certain offences can be perpetrated with greater facility in Summer.

Fourth—That perhaps the large decrease of arrests for vagrancy, drunkenness, &c., may be in some degree attributed to these classes of offenders keeping more within doors in Winter than in Summer.

Fifth—That the less number of arrests on Sundays than on other days may be accounted for by the closing of many liquor shops on that day.

The report does not say that a mere falling off of 7,028 in the number of arrests is "equal to 43 per cent. of crime prevented." This is your deduction. Its logic, succinctly stated, is this: "When there is a decrease of reported offences and an increase of arrests, it is evident that crime is being successfully combated by the police."

Had the report assumed that the decrease of arrests was alone the test of police efficiency, some critic would at once have shown the fallacy of such a position. The report evidently aims at fair and exact truth, and is only unsatisfactory in this, that all our police statistics are partial and incomplete. They are all cast in the moulds of the old Municipal system; and lest I should weary your patience, I will close by briefly showing some things that the police statistics *do not show*.

1. The probable number of persons arrested one or more times.
2. The number of professional thieves resident in each Ward.
3. The first loss, recovery and net loss by each kind of offence against property.
4. The offences perpetrated by persons of different nativities.
5. The probable number of convictions of arrested parties.

Many other defects might be referred to, but these are sufficient to illustrate our point. We were gratified, some weeks since, to learn that the General Superintendent contemplated making some reforms in this department, as he has at steamboat landings and Courts. When he does, he should give such precise instructions relative to details, that we will have for the first time statistics to prove something—statistics to show definitely the services of the Police; the extent, increase or decrease of crime; and the character of offenders. This is what we need, and not such details as are now given by the Deputies, of the indefinite ages, uncertain marital relations, ambiguous nativity, and indeterminate occupations, which make up the huge pile of figures that are thus quarterly presented for the digestion of the Police Board and the public.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Pro Rata Freights.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We of the central part of the State can understand your hostility to the *Pro Rata* Freight bill, or Tolling of the Railroads. The interests of your City require it. We don't blame others for doing what we would do ourselves under like circumstances.

Tolling the Railroads is an obsolete idea, and we do not think it will be seriously urged. But the *Pro Rata* Freight we are in favor of, for the same reason you are against it. My own interests demand it. And if the TIMES was printed here instead of New-York it would also be in its favor, unless its editor could be as cheaply muzzled as our own—viz., by a *free pass*.

To illustrate our position we will suppose a case. You own a distillery in Syracuse—I, one in Buffalo. We both buy our grain in the latter place. The New-York Central Railroad will take grain from Buffalo to Albany for 15 cents per bushel, but they charge you 16 cents to Syracuse. They will take my whisky from Buffalo to Albany or New-York for 50 cents per barrel; but they charge you 60 cents from Syracuse, which is one hundred and fifty miles nearer New-York. Now, Sir, the result is you cannot compete with me. Your grain costs you 16 cents per bushel more than mine does me, and your whisky 10 cents per barrel more to get it to market—consequently you must go out of the business or remove to Buffalo or Albany. I instance this to illustrate only. It is not only true of distilling, but of almost every branch of business. Our merchants pay more freight on their goods from New-York than the Detroit merchant does, and cannot get goods from Detroit, Cincinnati, or Chicago, as cheap as your New-York merchants from the same points, although they pass our very doors. The tendency of this is to drive all business from the interior of this State to the extremity, or to the ends of the railroad lines. This is what we want to prevent by the *Pro Rata* bill. If the New-York Central Railroad will take flour from Buffalo to Albany for 40 cents, we ask them to bring it to us (half way only) for 23 cents. Are we wrong?

FAIR PLAY.

Accommodations for Families Rendered Houseless by Fire.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of our Common Council to the increasing necessity of providing suitable places of shelter for families rendered suddenly houseless by fire. I do not allude to the wants of the poorer classes alone—which are sufficiently obvious—but to those of the multitudes, also, in better circumstances, who, were they to be turned into the street in the small hours of a cold and stormy night, would be at a loss whither to bend their steps for *immediate* shelter and protection.

To say that our Station-houses or charitable institutions, already crowded with inmates, afford such suitable shelter and protection, is to mock at human suffering.

What we need is comfortable apartments, with clean bedding—fires ready to be lighted at a moment's notice—and appliances for cooking; as also suits of decent, though plain, apparel for both sexes. In short, the necessary comforts of a *home*—that the family of the stranger, or the poor man, fleeing from their burning dwelling in their night-clothing, may go at once into seclusion and comfort, until they can make suitable provision for themselves. These apartments should be located at convenient centres in the City, and be ever ready and reserved for this exclusive purpose.

When we consider the liability, in this crowded City, of families being nightly rendered houseless, ought we longer to turn a deaf ear to the calls of this most pressing necessity?

J. T. H.

Brooklyn Merchants—Early Closing of Stores.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing your paper has an extensive circulation, and a wide influence in this city, I desire to call the attention of your Brooklyn readers to the *early closing* movement recently started here by merchants and salesmen, who have organized a society called "The Mercantile Union," for the purpose of agitating this question, and effecting a general and permanent reform in the hours of labor in retail stores. They invite young gentlemen doing business in New-York, but residing here, to join them, also citizens in general who may desire to aid them in the promotion of this worthy cause. The annual dues are $2, all of which is to expended in publishing and distributing circulars, tracts, &c., advocating the movement, and appealing to the hearts and understanding of all, in the hope of inducing them to abandon totally the habit of making purchases after dark, which is the cause of stores being kept open so late.

They entertain no doubt of certain success if salesmen employed here in stores that are now kept open late will come forward and work with them, or at least contribute this small sum towards defraying the necessary expenses incident to the mission of the Society.

The cause is already popular, and will surely triumph in this good "City of Churches," especially as it wins the commendation of ladies in every sphere of life.

LABOR.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1860.

A Fire Escape.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to suggest a simple, sure, durable, cheap and easy *Fire-Escape* for tenement houses. Such houses are generally from 20 to 30 feet higher than the adjoining houses. *Let an iron ladder be permanently annexed to the side-wall of the tenement house*, thus connecting the roof of the tenement house with the roof of the adjoining house. In case of fire, the inmates occupying rooms below the origin of the fire may escape by descending the common stairs; those occupying rooms above the origin of the fire may escape by ascending the common stairs to the roof, and making use of the iron ladder to reach the roof of the adjoining house. Thus all will be saved. Such an iron ladder would cost from ten to twenty dollars, according to the length. No landlord would, at the request of one respectable tenant, refuse to furnish it. No tenant of a tenement-house should neglect to demand it. But I trust that this communication will arrest the attention of some member of the Legislature, who, appreciating the effectual and wholly unobjectionable character of this improvement, will procure the enactment of a law requiring its adoption for all tenement houses. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES A. DORR.

A Word for Musicians.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Not doubting your willingness to promote the musical interests of the community, I solicit space in your valuable paper for a suggestion *musicale*.

A prominent feature of the Philharmonic Society is the peculiar advantage afforded to its professional members. They may attend frequent rehearsals and concerts of the best music, at a price within the means of all. Three dollars for the season. This provision for the teachers of music is rightly appreciated. It tends to great improvement in musical taste, and few there are who fail to recognize the enjoyment and profit received at the musical entertainments of this Society. But the question may be asked, Why should the Philharmonic Society stand alone in its minor term to the profession? Why may not the managers of Italian opera adopt some plan similar to that of the above mentioned Society, thereby conferring an advantage to that portion of the public who influence largely in musical subjects.

Could the result be otherwise than beneficial to the managers at the Academy?

MINEUR.

The False-Pretence Case at Troy—Correction.

TROY, (N. Y.,) Monday, Feb. 20, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of to-day under the heading "Another Complaint against the Troy Merchant," you represent me as one "who was apprehended a few days since on a charge of having defrauded Messrs. BOWEN, HOLMES & Co. of a large amount of property by means of false representations;" you say also that I "was the subject of similar complaint on Saturday, &c."

You have mistaken the person. I am not "The Troy Merchant," and never have been "merchant" of any place; have never seen BOWEN, HOLMES & Co., and consequently could not have made any false representations, nor any sort of representations to them, nor defrauded them; but am quietly pursuing my calling of Attorney at Law, in this city, as I have done for two years. Please do me the justice to publish this, as you did me great injustice in to-day's paper. Respectfully yours, &c.,

DANIEL MARVIN, Jr.

A Monument for the Late Capt. Henry Glynn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Notwithstanding the reply of Mr. "J. H. B., of Staten Island," to my communication, headed "A Friend of THACKERAY in a Pauper's Grave," I must insist that I stated substantially the truth. Capt. GLYNN died at the Hospital, was placed in a Hospital coffin, shared his grave with a stranger, and has not yet a headstone, or anything to mark the place of his burial, other than a stick on which is written his name. "J. H. B." is welcome to his nice distinctions between a "pauper" and a "poor fellow," but I leave with the public the decision of the question, whether such treatment is that which a deceased gentleman should receive from "the hand of friendship."

I learn that a number of the friends of Capt. GLYNN, highly indignant at the manner of his interment, have determined to have the body removed, and to procure a suitable headstone, to cost $100.

BURIN.

A New Anecdote of Scott.

In the course of a very interesting lecture recently delivered at Chicago, Ill., Mr. JAMES GRANT WILSON, of that city, introduced the following curious anecdote of Sir WALTER SCOTT, related to him by a Scotch gentleman now residing in this country:

"In 1806 SCOTT was appointed a clerk of the Court of Sessions, which sat in Edinburgh about six months in the year; it was an honorable position, which he could hold conjointly with the sheriffdom, and was worth about £800 per annum. It was his custom to call, on his way home from the Court, at the Registry House, to sign, as Clerk of Session, certain legal documents, on which occasions he would often spend an hour chatting with some of the persons employed in the office, among whom were JAMIESON, the Scandinavian scholar, CAMPBELL, the author of a work on conchology, and HEW AINSLIE, author of 'The Ingleside,' and many other charming Scottish songs and ballads. One day, when the last-named gentleman had given SCOTT a number of papers for his signature, he was surprised to find, on their being returned to him, several sheets of the *Lady of the Lake*, which the great author had probably written during the day, while sitting under the shadow of the big wigs of the Judges of Session; SCOTT's thoughts wandering in other channels, he had lifted them from the desk where he placed them, and, with the other papers, handed them to my friend. The 'Last Minstrel' on receiving his MSS. said nothing, but gave such a look as to confess that he 'had been caught,' and at the same time indulged in one of his quiet and peculiar laughs."

Reported Literary Discovery.

AN ENGLISH EPIC OF THE NINTH CENTURY.

The London *Chronicle* receives the following extraordinary statement from its Copenhagen correspondent:

"Certain miscellaneous parchment leaves and fragments, carefully gathered together from old book-backs, &c., have lately been gone through and classified at the Great National Library here. Among these were two leaves which attracted the especial notice of Prof. WERLAUF, the chief Librarian. He perceived that they were in Old English, and of great antiquity. Without delay he communicated this discovery to his colleague, Mr. STEPHENS, Professor in Old English at the University. That gentleman lost no time in examining the precious find, and has announced *that they date from the Ninth Century, if not earlier*; that they both belong to one and the same MS. and work; that they are in splendid stave-rhyme verse, like Beowulf and the rest of our oldest poetry; and that they are fragments of a Saga-Cyclus *altogether unknown to our literature—namely, the Adventures of King Theodoric and King Attila and their men*, commonly known as the Wilkina Saga. As you know, this remarkable and delightful Northern Thousand-and-one-Nights contains within itself the compressed outlines and materials of a score of independent Epics, some of which have been treated at great length by Scandinavian and German Bards and Romancers, and the roots of many strike deep into antiquity. Many of these traditions have an origin far anterior to the historical names with which they have been mixed up, and to which many of the adventures have been transferred. England has, of course, possessed multitudes of chants and ballads connected with these heroes, as well as her brethren in Scandinavia and Germany, but they have all disappeared. Our only half-heathen Epic, and that imperfect, and only existing in one manuscript—the noble Beowulf, the finest hero-epic in any modern tongue—relates to another group of traditions.

"The discovery then is of the utmost importance. Each leaf (in 8vo.) contains about 60 lines, but the two leaves are not consecutive. We have thus 120 lines of an Old English Epic, on the adventures of Ætla (Attila) the Waldere (Walther). A Latin Epic, evidently translated from a German or Saxon Poem, was written on the same subject in the 9th century, but it relates to a different episode from the Old English lay. This Latin text has been several times printed, and there are several translations into modern German. It was hitherto not only entirely unknown in Old English, but also in Early and Middle English.

"I am able to add that Prof. STEPHENS is preparing an edition of these fragments, with a translation, &c., and with photograph *fac similes* of all the four pages."

SNOW-SHOE RACES ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.—On Saturday, 18th inst., says the Montreal *Herald*, the annual races of the Montreal Snow-shoe Club came off at the Mile-End. A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended. A little after 1 o'clock, Gen. Sir W. F. WILLIAMS, with another officer, mounted the Judges' balcony, and in spite of the cold the General remained presiding over the sport till it was concluded. Four Indians and a white man entered for the four-mile race—Takarahonte, Joseph, Charlie Darbie, Pierre Asahatakaure, and Frederick Castle. When the start was given, they moved off in an easy, careless manner, the Indians stealing to the front, and the white man consequently falling back. The time of this race was, 7 min. 40 sec., four-mile heat. Mr. F. CASTLE broke down at the end of the second mile, leaving the contest to the Indians. After a stiff fight TAKARAHONTE, who had been second for a good part of the time, came in first, loudly cheered.

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
For the Year ending Jan. 31, 1860.
OFFICE, NO. 94 BROADWAY.

Cash assets Feb. 1, 1859		$5,188,923 48
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums	$1,056,404 86	
For Interest	361,110 11	
For Annuities	28,427 00—	1,445,961 97
Total		$6,634,885 30
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$341,614 78	
Paid Additions on same	44,904 43	
Paid Surrendered Policies	70,620 97	
Paid Annuities	8,008 43	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	1,446 77	
Paid Commissions	42,964 76	
Paid Expenses, viz.: Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c	65,674 78	
Paid Taxes for the year	6,694 65	
Total	$582,506 58	
Add Taxes paid for the years 1851 and 1852, not properly belonging to the expenses of this year	37,432 61 -	621,030 19
Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,013,855 20
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$108,454 64	
Bonds and Mortgages	5,636,854 82	
United State Stock	200,000 00	
Real Estate	51,911 84	
Due from Agents	16,634 50—	6,013,855 20
Add Interest accrued, but not due		$65,000 00
Add Deferred Premium account, estimated		135,000 00
Add Premiums collected, in hands of agents		19,661 85
Gross Assets, Feb. 1, 1860		$6,233,517 05
Net increase in cash assets		824,921 78
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1859		$32,575,099 00
Amount issued during the year		5,343,325 00
Total		37,918,424 00
Deduct:		
Surrendered, cancelled, forfeited, expired, and dead		2,599,145 00
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1860		35,319,279 00
Of which are for life	33,166,879 00	
Of which for short term	1,168,250 00	
Of which for Endowment—Assurances	984,150 00	—35,319,279 00
Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1859		10,993
Number of Policies issued during year		1,721
Total		12,714
Deduct:		
Surrendered, cancelled, forfeited, expired and dead		882
Number of Policies Feb. 1, 1860		11,832
Of which are for life	11,198	
Of which for short term	360	
Of which for Endowment—Assurances	294	11,832
Net increase in policies during the year		839
Increase of Life policies	932	
Increase of Endowment	52— 984	
Decrease in short time	145—	839

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

ARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Wi, A. W. Bradford, Millard Fillmore,
John V. L. P, John M. Stuart, Sam'l D. Babcock,
Wm. Moore, George R. Clark, Hamlin Blake,
Joseph Blun, Sam'l E. Sproulls, David Hoadley,
Robt. H. McCurdy, Sam'l M. Cornell, Henry A. Smythe,
Isaac G. Pearson, Lucius Robinson, Wm. V. Brady,
John H. Swift, W. Smith Brown, W. E. Dodge,
Wm. J. Bunker, Richard Patrick, George S. Coe,
William Betts, Wm. H. Popham, Wm. K. Strong,
John P. Yelverton, Lycur. Edgerton, Nathan'l Hayden,
John Wadsworth, Ezra Wheeler, Wm. M. Vermilye,
Alfred Edwards, Cephas H. Norton, John E. Develin.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, the 25th instant, at noon, for the sale to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, $22,500 worth of the Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1858, and payable 25 years after date. Proposals may be addressed to H. H. HUNN[illegible]LL, B[illegible]n, and indorsed "Proposals to Trustees."
H. H[illegible]NNEWELL,
SID[illegible] BART[illegible]TT, } Trustees.
H. J[illegible]DDER,
Boston, Feb. 2, 1860.

NOTICE.—BOOKS [illegible]LL BE OPENED AT THE Bank of America on [illegible]ONDAY, [illegible]th inst., (and remain open for four day[illegible],) for subscription of $100,-000 to the capital sto[illegible] of the Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis, Mo., Branch at [illegible]swick. [illegible]en per cent. must be paid at the time of [illegible]ribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the one [illegible] year. Subscribers paying in full at the time of s[illegible]bing, or in the interim between the calls of in[illegible]ents, will be paid dividends pro rata.
Me[illegible] JOHNSON, President,
[illegible] Bank of St. Louis, Mo.,
New-York, Feb. 1[illegible] Branch at Brunswick.

SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, STOCK BROKERS, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.—STOCKS, BONDS and all current SECURITIES BOUGHT and SOLD at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London Stock Exchanges, and at private sale.
Branch office, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. Collections made through READ, DREXEL & CO. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S Foreign Bills from £1 upward. A. D. WILLIAMS, Agent at Branch Office.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to these in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

$20,000 ADDITIONAL CASH CAPITAL or good acceptances wanted toward the erection of an Iron Works, remarkably well located. A commission arrangement for the sale of the product, with security upon the works, will be made, or an interest therein given, as best meets the views of the party advancing the money. Address IRON WORKS, Box No. 2,225 New-York Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 18, 1860.
Capital $150,000
Surplus over 147,000
This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
New-York, Feb. 9, 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at its office, in the City of New-York, on and after the 16th of February, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb. 13, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Feb. 8, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 10 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Feb. 8, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, Feb 23,
Three lots on White-st., 75x100 feet.
West of Broadway.
A. H. MULLER.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSE ON BEACH-STREET, AND FARM AT SING SING, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange:
BEACH-STREET—The substantial 3-story brick house, No 36 Beach-st. directly opposite St. John's Park. The house is 27x54 feet, in good order; gas, water, &c.; good vaults, front and rear; lot 27x100 feet. 12,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.
ALSO, AT SING SING—The valuable place known as the Kipp Farm, one mile east of the dépôt, and adjoining the land of Messrs. McCord, Williams & Horton, containing 116 acres. There is a large dwelling house, barn and all necessary out buildings, and one of the most eligible building sites south of the Highlands.
Terms and further particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, IN FEE, ON WORTH, WHITE AND WILLIAM STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close the estate of Elizabeth Eckert, deceased.
WORTH-ST.—The frame house and lot, No. 57 Worth-st., north side, 75 feet west of Church-st.; lot, 25.4x100 feet.
WHITE-ST.—The two-story brick front house and lot, No. 43 White-st., south side, between Broadway and Church-st.; lot, 25.3½x100 feet.
WILLIAM-ST.—The frame house and lot, No. 231 William-st., west side, 100 feet south of Duane-st.; lot, 27 feet 9 inches front, 25 feet 2 inches rear, by 88 feet 2 inches on southerly side, and 87 feet 6 inches on northerly side.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, for one, two, or three years.
For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE Assignee of Andrew Alendorph, of Planing, Tenoning, Mortising and Moulding Machines, Timber, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 27 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 105 Fulton-st., and No. 59 Ann-st., by order of Lorin Ingersoll, Assignee. Sale to commence at No. 105 Fulton-st.
1 Stover's & Coffin's planer, 1 Fay's tenoning machine, 1 mortising machine, scroll and circular saws, belting, shafting, &c., together with a quantity of lumber, viz.: walnut, oak, mahogany, cherry, birch and whitewood, all planes and of different thicknesses. Also a quantity of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak veneers, desk legs, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues at auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON MULBERRY-ST., WITH CHURCH THEREON.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:
MULBERRY-ST.—The three valuable lots of ground together with the commodious and substantial brick edifice thereon, Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Mulberry-st., east side, between Grand and Broome sts., and known as the Presbyterian Church. From the rapid increase in value of property in this vicinity, this sale offers a favorable opportunity for investment. Parties desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the property, as it is the determination of the owners to sell it. Maps and full particulars can be had of WILLIAM MATTHEWS, Esq., No. 54 Catharine-st., or JAMES SAMPLE, Esq., No. 45 Catherine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

JOSEPH M. KISSAM, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction at Sibery's Hotel, in the village of New-Rochelle, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the farm of the late Hannah Pugsley, deceased, of about 151 acres by survey made by John F. Jenkins, Surveyor, situate in the town of New-Rochelle, about one mile north of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad dépôt at New-Rochelle, on the east side of the road leading to White Plains. For particulars of boundaries, apply to JOHN PINE, or to JOSEPH M. KISSAM, Auctioneer, of New-Rochelle village, or to the undersigned, in the upper part of New-Rochelle, who will point out the Farm, and furnish maps of the same. JOHN SOULICE,
Sole surviving Executor of Hannah Pugsley, deceased.
NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 4, 1860.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PEARL AND BEAVER STS., TO CLOSE THE PARTNERSHIP OF MESSRS. SCRYMSER, DAVIS & MAYO.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 1, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
PEARL AND BEAVER STS.—The valuable 4-story brick store on the west side of Pearl-st., running through to Beaver-st., and known as Nos. 135 Pearl-st. and 88 Beaver-st., covering the entire lot; 20 feet 2 inches on Pearl-st., 18 feet on Beaver-st., and 62 feet 3 inches by 51 feet 9 inches in depth. The premises are leased for $2,700 per annum; $14,000 can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. W. PORTER & CO., Auctioneers
AUCTION NOTICE.—$10,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the five-story residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av. We especially call the attention of our friends and housekeepers generally to the above extensive sale of really fine household furniture, being the entire contents of the above residence, the catalogues containing over four hundred lots, of everything both useful and ornamental to a well-furnished house. Every article of which will positively be sold without any postponement or reserve whatever, in consequence of the family breaking up housekeeping.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSE AND LOT IN NINTH-STREET, NEAR SECOND-AVENUE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 1, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
NINTH-STREET.—The handsome three-story brick house and lot, No. 236 9th st., north side, near 2d-av. The house is very desirable, 25x46 feet, well built, in good order, and contains all the modern improvements, baths, gas, water, &c. Lot, 25x92 feet 3 inches. $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Possession can be given immediately. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—A. H. MULLER WILL sell at public auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, by order of the executors of Jesse Scofield, deceased, the seven three-story brick dwelling houses known as Nos. 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169 and 171 Livingston-st., corner of Hoyt, Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of the auctioneers, or of the subscriber at No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor. WM. H. SCOFIELD.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 49 LUDLOW-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Isaac Dayton, Esq., Referee, the two-story brick house and lot No 49 Ludlow st., west side, between Grand and Hester-sts.; lot 25x87.6. Maps and particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and brogans by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising about 500 packages of new and desirable goods direct from the manufacturers. (Sale positive.) Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROgans at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis, No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods.

RECIVEER'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF THE powers and office of the undersigned, as Receiver, and by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of New-York, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, on the premises, No. 76 West Thirty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the stock and materials, manufactured and not manufactured, gas meters, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, moulds, patterns, cutters, now in my possession, or before said day to come into my possession, as Receiver, appointed such in an action in said Supreme Court, wherein Thomas K. Downing is plaintiff, and Joseph Richards and another defendants. Also the good will of the business formerly carried on at the place aforesaid, being the manufacture and sale of gas meters, to which said business the said property so to be sold appertains.
HENRY A. SAYRE, Receiver.
J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Attorneys of Receiver, No. 111 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1860.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his carriage and blacksmith shops, situated on the main street, in the village of Huntington, L. I., with all the stock and fixtures. The stand is one of the best in the county, with a business of more than twenty years standing. The buildings are in good repair, being nearly new, and well calculated for the business. Terms favorable. Also, a very neat cottage near the above, with about two acres of land, and a large variety of fruit trees on the premises. For further particulars inquire of C. VAN HORN, No. 70 Beekman-st., New-York City, or of F. G. SAMMIS, Huntington, L. I.

$15,000.—THE ADVERTISER, HAVING this amount engaged in other business, would take a partner (special preferred) with $10,000 to $15,000 cash, to enable them to extend their operations; the business (manufacturing one staple article only) is highly remunerative, and being done exclusively with importers and first-class City jobbers, is free from risk, and presents an opportunity seldom offered for safe investment. Address, with real name only, W. H., Box No. 132 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of a provision and smoking establishment. The store is located in a central position and has the facilities for doing a large and lucrative business. The ice-house (now filled) is capable of containing from 130 to 140 hogsheads. Apply at No. 78 New Canal-st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PHYSICIAN WHO IS desirous of going to the country on account of sickness in his family, would dispose of his practice in an adjoining city, together with office fixtures, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 166 Chambers-st., from 10 to 11 A. M.

FIRE INSURANCE.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has every convenience of an office and a good locality, desires to take the agency of one or two first-class companies. The advertiser is only a short distance from the City, and is perfectly responsible. Address FIRE INSURANCE, Box No. 385 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN old established grocery doing a good cash business, with a cheap rent. Apply at No. 84 Cannon-st., New-York.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, fixtures, and long lease of one of the largest, oldest and best clothing stores in Fulton-st. Apply at No. 142 Fulton-st. T. R. B. DE GROOT.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet at the office of the Board of Assessors, No. 32 Chambers-st., (basement,) on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock.
By order.
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
GEORGE STARR, } Committee.
HENRY W. GENET.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 12:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Millerton, 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., 1 and 3:40 P. M. White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:30 and 3:20 P.M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4 and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, via SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive at Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATON TOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray-st. wharf Feb 17, 2 P. M.; 18, 1½ P. M. 20, 5½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 21, 5 A. M.; 22, 5½ A. M.; 23, 6 A. M.; 24, 6½ A. M.; 25, 7 A. M.; 27, 7½ A. M.; 28, 7½ A. M.; 29, 8½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3:40 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 7 A. M., and Piermont 6:45, 8 A. M., and 2:10 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schraalenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIJAH B. LOOMIS, late of the City of New York, printer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. D. SALISBURY, No. 16 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1860.
WILLIAM D. SALISBURY, } Executors.
jal1-law6mW* CORNELIUS L. EVERITT,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860. HELAN R. MASTERSON,
jal1-law6mW* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE KIRTLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 3 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1860.
WM. CHAUNCEY,
o5-law6mW LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIPPIMAN SAMUELS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 69¼ First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1859.
FANNY SAMUELS,
o26—law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, attorney-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of B. ACKERMAN & BROTHER, No. 151 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of July next. Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.
GILBERT F. ACKERMAN, } Executors.
law6wW* JAMES H. BRUSH,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS H. MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Starr & Ruggles, No. 35 Wall-st., in he City of New-York, on or before the seventh day oft April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.
o5-law6mW* SIDNEY B. MORSE, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, March 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new primary school-house on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposal, and none others will be considered. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
EDMUND J. KELLY,
CHAS. J. DOUGHERTY,
EUGENE SHINE, } Building Committee.
JOHN SHEA,
EDWARD M. MORRIS,

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

5,000 TONS FORGE PIG IRON OF A superior quality for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY, No. 46 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality and at low price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted, or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS!
OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS
AT
PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On MONDAY, March 5, at 2 P. M.,
The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid Steamer
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
For ASPINWALL DIRECT and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander,
AND PROCEED DIRECTLY TO SAN FRANCISCO.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage, apply at the office—over the gate, on the wharf at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s Expresses by these steamers.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wed'day, March 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 31.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.
THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP ST. LOUIS,
W. H. HUDSON, Commander,
With unsurpassed accommodations for passengers, and capacity for 700 tons of freight, will be dispatched for New-Orleans direct, as above, from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
Freight 30c. per foot.
Passage, Cabin $50
Passage, Second Cabin 40
Steerage 20
Freight received on and after Feb. 17.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. No bills of lading signed after the sailing of the ship.
For freight or passage apply on board or to the
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance. Freight received on 21st inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S.C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Nashville, Tenn., $30; Memphis, Tenn., $33 50; Chattanooga, Tenn., $27; Knoxville, $27; Columbia, S. C., $20; Augusta, Ga., $20; Atlanta, $23; Charlotte, N. C. $22; Fernandina, Fla., $20; Jacksonville, $21; Pilatka, $23. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILLSTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAS. ADGER, Capt. ADAMS, succeeds WEDNESDAY, 29th. No steamer SATURDAY, 25th. NOTICE.—No form of bills of lading signed but those furnished by the Company.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Montgomery, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $21; Augusta, $17 50, also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Insurance, one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The new steamship R. R. CUYLER will succeed and leave SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway,
SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON.
Baggage checked to all the above points.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship FLORIDA, Capt. J. CROWELL, will leave on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.
Baggage checked to all the above points.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Pier No. 13, North River, and will leave on WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; to Richmond, 8 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $6; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage, including state-room and fare, $7 50.
Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

MACHINERY.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMplete machinery for throwing about 200 pounds of silk a week, all in the best order, is offered for sale at 60 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 30 William-st., Newark, N. J.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES, of the manufacture of HITTINGER, COOK & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established. All sizes, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by
CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent.
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE OF FORTY horse power, (nearly new,) with patent self-adjusting cut-off. Also, one force pump; both complete and in prime working order. For particulars apply at the paint factory No. 100 Horatio-sts.

CRUCIBLES—FOR MELTING BRASS AND steel, very superior quality, of all sizes, for sale by
WALLACE & BULKLEY,
Corner of Albany and Washington sts., New-York.

BOILER WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS 16 TO 20 horse power flue or locomotive boiler wanted. Address C. E. G., No. 721 8th-av.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PATTI—SONNAMBULA.
NOTICE.—The season positively closes on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29, after which the Company leaves for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
Positively the last week of the opera, and last night but TWO of Miss PATTI.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the severe storm on the Sonnambula night, that prevented many persons from attending
LA SONNAMBULA,
Miss PATTI for the last time as AMINA.
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO.
In the course of the evening will be performed, for the first time.
THE GARIBALDI RATAPLAN,
Grand national Italian march, composed by Signor Muzio. It will be sung by
GAZZANIGA, COLSON, STRAKOSCH,
BRIGNOLI, STIGELLI, FERRI, AMODIO,
SUSINI, JUNCA.
All the second parts, full chorus and orchestra.
Between the first and second acts,
GRAND OVERTURE IN E,
Expressly composed for the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society by Signor MUZIO.
On FRIDAY, GAZZANIGA'S FAREWELL.
Only night of Pacini's opera of
SAPHO.
On SATURDAY, Grand Combination and Farewell MATINEE. All the three Prima Donne will appear:
MISS PATTI,
GAZZANIGA, COLSON.
This, the most powerful attraction ever offered, will comprise the entire opera of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, the fourth act of LA FAVORITA, and the second act of DER FREYSCHUTZ.
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
Grand Sacred Performance of
THE MARTYRS.
The great success of the Oratorio, given on Sunday last, has induced the Directors to give another performance on
SUNDAY NEXT, Feb. 26,
When will be performed Donizetti's
I MARTIRI,
arranged as an Oratorio, to the entire music of "Il Poliuto."
Admission, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
On MONDAY—MARTHA. Miss PATTI will make her first appearance as Martha, in which character she will make her first début in London in the Spring.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT,
In honor of the Birthday of
WASHINGTON,
THE
FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY,
A GRAND PERFORMANCE BY THE ORCHESTRA
OF THE
NATIONAL AIRS,
Under the direction of
ROBERT STOEPEL.
SECOND MONTH
UNABATED
and
UNEQUALED SUCCESS!!
THE
DRAMATIC INTEREST, PLOT,
INCIDENTS, LANGUAGE,
SUPERB SCENERY,
MUSIC.........and.........EFFECTS,
Combined in the Drama
of the
POOR YOUNG MAN,
Continue to fill the Theatre with
NIGHTLY CROWDS.
SPECIAL NOTICE EXTRA.
It is respectfully announced that, for the accommodation of
THE PAYING PUBLIC,
The Free List of this Theatre,
THE PRESS EXCEPTED,
Must be
ENTIRELY SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
TEN MINUTES INTERMISSION
BETWEEN THE THIRD AND FOURTH ACTS,
for the accommodation of those wishing to procure
REFRESHMENTS.
TO-NIGHT,
And Every Evening till further notice,
THE ROMANCE
OF
A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Adapted expressly for this Theatre by Messrs. Pierrepont Edwards and Lester Wallack.
PROLOGUE.
Manuel, Marquis de Champcey.......Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets (formerly of the French army)
Mr. Brougham
Louise Vauberger (formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house).....Mrs. Walcot
THE DRAMA.
Manuel, (stewart to M. Lareque)......Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets.........Mr. Brougham
M. de Bevennes (a man of the world)........Mr. Walcot
Gaspar Lareque (an aged man, formerly Captain of a privateer)........Mr. Dyott
Alain (a confidential domestic)........Mr. Young
M. Nouret (a Notary)........Mr. Levere
Yvonnet (a Breton shepherd)........Mr. C. Parsloe
Henri........Mr. Oliver
Louis........Mr. Coburn
Madame Lareque (daughter-in-law to Gaspar)
Mrs. Vernon
Marguerite (her daughter)........Mrs. Hoey
Madame Aubrey (a relative of the Lareque family)........Miss Mary Gannon
Mlle. Helouin (a governess)........Miss Fanny Morant
Christine (a Breton peasant girl)....Miss Fanny Reeves
Music by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
The Scenery entirely new by Isherwood.
Between the first and second acts a lapse of two months. Between fourth and fifth acts a lapse of some months.
Box Book open six days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
SEVENTH WEEK.
WEDNESDAY,
and
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
THE
BEAUTIFUL SCOTTISH DRAMA,
BY
DION BOURCICAULT,
entitled
JEANIE DEANS;
OR THE
HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN,
With
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON, AND MISS LAURA KEENE
as
JEANIE DEANS, AND EFFIE DEANS.
Having already been witnessed by upwards of
NINETY THOUSAND PEOPLE.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
JEUDI, 23 FEVRIER, 1860,
GRAND SUCCES DE LA SAISON,
LE ROMAN D'UN JEUNE HOMME PAUVRE.
OR, THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

THE CONCERT OF THE SEASON.
Début of the beautiful contralto Mrs. Jas. H. Barclay, (formerly Miss Viola Flint and pupil of Mrs. Seguin,) in Grand Concert, assisted by the eminent artists, Satter, Schreiber, Perring, Guilmette and H. C. Timm, at Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1860.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Fantasia—Cornet-à-Piston—"Fleurs de Pervenche,"........Schreiber
LOUIS SCHREIBER.
2. Song—"Farewell to the Mountains,"........Barnett
DR. GUILMETTE.
3. Cavatina—"Ah sestinto,"........Rossini
Mrs. BARCLAY.
4. Piano Solo—Grand Fantasia on Themes from "Martha,"........Satter
GUSTAV SATTER.
5. Aria—"Il Bravo,"........Mercadante
Mr. COOKE.
6. Duet—"Bella Immago Degli Dei,"—"Semiramide,"........Rossini
Mrs. BARCLAY and Dr. GUILMETTE.
PART II.
1. Piano Solo—"Concert Etude, A flat,"........Satter
GUSTAV SATTER.
2. Duet—"The Sailor's Sigh,"........Balfe
Mrs. BARCLAY and Mr. COOKE.
3. Descriptive Song—"The Maniac,"
Guilmette and Russel
Dr. GUILMETTE.
4. Solo—Cornet à-Piston—"Ave Maria,"........Schuberth
LOUIS SCHREIBER,
5. Song—"Good night, farewell,"........Kucken
Mrs. BARCLAY.
6. Ballad—"Dearest, I think of Thee,"........Krebs
Mr. COOKE.
7. Trio—"Adieu Dear Native Land,"
W. Vincent Wallace
Mrs. BARCLAY, Mr. COOKE, and Dr. GUILMETTE.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the hotels and music stores and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COOKE'S
ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
The company having engaged the Boston Academy of Music, where they are to appear March 5, must necessarily close their performances in this City next week. All persons having claims against the concern, will please present them immediately for payment, at the Box Office. JAS. M. NIXON.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1860,
Will be produced, for the second time in this country, the Historical Chivalric Pageant, entitled
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
Being an illustration of the celebrated interview between Henry VIII. and Francis I., and their Queens, Claude of France and Catharine of Arragon,
together with the
SPLENDID FETE AND TOURNAMENT
Coincident with that peace-establishing ceremonial and festivity.
During the evening, the following eminent Riders, Gymnasts and Horses will appear, viz.:
MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,
MLLE. HELOISE,
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
THE HANLON BROTHERS,
ZAIDEE, and the
PONY TROUPE,
In all their celebrated performances.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Between Hester and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 22.
The performance will commence with the drama of
WOLFGANG, OR THE WRECKER'S BEACON.
To be succeeded by the grand national drama of
HARRY BURNHAM;
OR, AMERICA'S INDEPENDENCE!

"DANCING JENNY"—STATUE BY CRAWFORD.
"EVE," By Angelini.
"DEAD PEARL DIVER," By P. Akers.
"EVANGELINE" and "BUST OF HAWTHORNE."
By Miss Lander.
"FISHER GIRL," By Barbee.
Added to the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
HOUDON'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON,
Copied in bronze, (life size,) will be on exhibition (admission free) for one week at No. 522 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE LADIES' FAIR NOW OPEN IN THE 16th-st., Baptist Church, near 8th-av., will continue open until the 24th February. Tickets, ten cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. GEORGE CHRISTY'S great farce of the MUMMY.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his popular character of GINGER BLUE, with songs.
Mr. W. ARLINGTON in his great original special act of the LOUISA-ANNA FLING.
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
In all its shades and phases.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 25 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AT PALACE GARDEN, 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.
Just added an enormous South American Condor, also the greatest living curiosities in the world.
A pair of full grown Chinese Musk Deers, seven inches high, weighing three pounds five ounces. Performance
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
of Ponies, Monkeys, Jack Mules, Elephant, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Puma and Panther.

KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.
This magnificent work of art is still attracting large crowds daily. Those who wish to see this should call soon, as it will be removed shortly. Near corner of 8th-st. and Broadway.
Schools are admitted from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25c. Children 12c.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIRD WEEK OF the greatest and most successful production yet of THE CELEBRATED OCTOROON; OR, LIFE IN LOUISIANA, repeated on every occasion to enthusiastic audiences, and WITNESSED BY TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE, with every demonstration of hearty approbation. This INTENSELY EXCITING AND DEEPLY AFFECTING DRAMA will be presented from the AUTHOR'S COPY, with ORIGINAL MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW EFFECTS and a MOST EXCELLENT DRAMATIC CAST, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, in the AFTERNOON, at 2½, and also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in five brilliant acts and a variety of tableaux, inferior to nothing yet seen in this country. Wax statue of John Brown, Living Baby Anacondas and enormous Serpents, Living Kangaroos, Seals, &c., and beautiful Aquaria. Admittance, 25 cts.; children, 13 cents; parquette, 12 cents extra.

NEWSBOYS' BENEFIT AT THE THEATRE Francais, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.
Some of the students of the Mount Washington Institute, observing the appeal of the Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house for aid, especially to sustain the Sunday free dinners to the Newsboys who do not work on the Sabbath, applied to the principals (Messrs. Clarke and Fanning) for permission to contribute to this object by an Elocutionary Entertainment at the above named time and place, and obtained their assent.
Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had at the bookstores of Messrs. Randolph, Hall & Son, and Roe Lockwood & Son, Broadway; at Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the door on the evening of the performance.
J. PARMLY, Jr.,
C. J. BLIVEN,
J. B. STOPFORD, } Committee on Arrangements.
N. BROWN, Jr.
S. VAN NOSTRAND,
F. L. TALCOTT, Jr.,

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 386 CANAL-ST.

MUSICAL.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway,
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

$170.—PIANO.—GREATEST BARGAIN.—A round-corner, rosewood, 7-octave, full iron frame, and all modern improvements; very little used, $170; one round-corner 6¾-octave, $145; one 6¾-octave, $140. Melodeons at cost.
J. & C. FISCHER, No. 356 Broadway, near Leonard.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

T. H. CHAMBERS, (FORMERLY DUBOIS & Stodart and Dubois, Bacon & Chambers,) Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute.

ALBERT WEBER, NO 155 WEST BROADWAY, near Canal-st., manufacturer of Pianos, unequaled in sweetness of tone, touch and workmanship, warranted for 3 years, and sold at the lowest manufacturers' prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, No. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

LECTURES.

MR. J. H. SIDDONS' LECTURES AND READINGS,
At GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL, No. 765 Broadway.
PROGRAMME for the WEEK, ending SATURDAY, Feb. 25:
WEDNESDAY MORNING—Shakespeare's "Henry IV." (Part I.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING—"India—the Natives and Europeans."
THURSDAY MORNING—Selections from English and American Poets.
THURSDAY EVENING—"Lord Macaulay—His Life and Writings."
FRIDAY EVENING—"The Chimes," by Charles Dickens.
SATURDAY MORNING—"Art—The Statue and the Picture.
THIS (Wednesday) MORNING:
SHAKESPEARE'S "HENRY IV." (Part I.)
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING:
"INDIA—THE NATIVES AND THE EUROPEANS."
Admission, Twenty-five Cents.

ORATION—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—REV. J. P. NEWMAN will pronounce an Oration before the Young Men's Christian Lyceum, on the occasion of Washington's Birthday, WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 22, at First Baptist Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts. Doors open at 7; Oration to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the door and at music stores. Subject—*Washington the Prototype of the American Character.*

WINES AND LIQUORS.

150 WATER-ST. A CARD. 150 WATER-ST.
The present occupants of our former store, No. 179 Water-st., refusing us the privilege of having our sign of removal at their door, we are obliged to walk a man carrying a big double sign, indicating our removal to No. 150 Water-st., in front of said store. In resorting to this means we must also state to our friends and the public, that we are the sole agents for T. A. Jalics & Co.'s, in Pesth, celebrated Hungarian Wines; that no other house in the United States can import them, and that we continue to sell these wines at No. 150 Water-st., 150 WATER-ST. GROSSINGER & WIGAND.

RARE OLD BRANDIES.
CHOICE MADERIA AND SHERRY WINES,
FINEST BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES,
HAVANA CIGARS,
Constantly on hand, and for sale by
S. S. WYCKOFF & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 104 Murray st.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1848.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COAL OIL—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FOR SALE—TRUCKS, CARTS, HARNESS, HORSES, &c.—Two trucks, teams, &c.; 3 carts, horses, &c; 1 coal cart, &c., that lately done the work of Tinken & Wheatley, steam sugar refinery. Inquire at No. 106 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

The subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas J. Fenwick, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, March 8 next, at 12 o'clock at noon, the following valuable property, belonging to the estate of the said deceased, situate in the City of Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) viz.:

1. The lot of ground situate on the northwest corner of South 7th and 2d sts., containing southerly in front on South 7th-st. 13 feet 6½ inches, easterly on 2d-st. 56 feet, northerly in the rear 28 feet 11¼ inches, and westerly 52 feet 7 inches, on which said lot is a brick store and dwelling house, three stories in height and 32 feet in depth, known as No. 35 South 7th-st.

2. The lot of ground situate on the northerly side of South 7th-st., adjoining above-mentioned lot on the west, containing southerly in front 14 feet 7¼ inches, easterly on one side 52 feet 7 inches northerly in the rear 14 feet 7¼ inches, and westerly on the other side 52 feet 6 inches, on which said lot is a brick store and dwelling-house, three stories in height and 32 feet in depth, with a tea-room in the rear of the depth of 10 feet 6 inches—known as No. 35½ South 7th st.

3. The lot of ground situate on the northerly side of South 7th-st., adjoining last above-mentioned lot on the west, containing southerly in front 15 feet and ½ an inch, easterly on one side 52 feet 6 inches, northerly in the rear 15 feet and ½ an inch, and westerly on the other side 52 feet 5 inches, on which said lot is a brick store and dwelling-house, three stories in height and 32 feet in depth—known as No. 33 South 7th-st.

4. The lot of ground situate on the westerly side of 2d-st., between South 6th and South 7th sts., 58 feet northerly from South 7th-st., containing easterly in front 24 feet 4 inches, westerly in the rear 33 feet 11 inches, northerly on one side 55 feet, and southerly on the other side 52 feet 7½ inches, on which said lot is a two-story frame dwelling-house of the depth of 33 feet, known as No. 77 2d-st.

5. The lot of ground situate on the northerly side of South 3d-st., between 7th and 8th sts., 125 feet easterly from 7th-st., containing in width in front and in rear 25 feet, and in depth on each side 120 feet, on which said lot is a brick dwelling-house, two stories in height, with an attic and sub-cellar, and 36 feet in depth—known as No. [illegible] South 3d-st.

6. The lot of ground situate on the northerly side of South 3d-st., adjoining last above-mentioned lot on the east, containing in width in front and rear, 24 feet 5 inches, and in depth on each side 120 feet—known as No. [illegible] South 3d-st.

Part of the purchase-money can remain on Bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent. Sale positive and title indisputable. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, one of the undersigned, No. 77 South-st., New-York City.—Dated Feb. 14, 1860.

JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, } Executors.
GEORGE W. MATSELL, }
MARY B. FENWICK, Executrix.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place. Each 20 feet 1½ inches by 126 feet 5½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantels, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 142 DUFFIELD-ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-bath, &c., fitted up for owner's use; vines, trees, plants, &c.—$6,500. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 85 Pacific-st., opposite Long Island [illegible] grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented, [illegible] Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 [illegible]-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front house, No. 65 1st-place. 25 by 50 feet—lot 25 by 133 feet, [illegible] inches. Also: The three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are located in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS house, west of Lexington av., on 21st-st., fronting Gramercy Park; lot 26 feet by half the block; house is three rooms deep, (60 feet,) on first and second floors, and has every modern convenience; will be rented, unfurnished, for $2,000 a year, or furnished for $3,000. Inquire at No. 37 Water-st., between 11 and 4 o'clock. If sold, $20,000 may remain on mortgage for 10 years, at 7 per cent.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, N. E. corner of 5th and South 5th sts., known as No. 1 [illegible]-place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET AND WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—For sale at a bargain, the four-story English basement brown-stone house No. 43 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.; also the three-story and basement high-stoop brown stone house No. [illegible] West 34th-st., on liberal terms. Inquire of KELLOGG & PARKER, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown stone English basement house, with furniture if desired, all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of

J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE IN WEST TWENTIETH-street. The new and elegant four-story brown stone house No. 31 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is in every respect a first-class one, having been very carefully built with all the modern improvements; is now in good order, and will be sold cheap, on accommodating terms. For particulars, and for permission to see the house apply to WM. M. BUSH, No. 61 Broadway.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE in Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the Ferry, several three-story brick houses and stores, which will be sold very low to close an estate; a small amount can be paid down, and the balance from time to time, in sums to suit purchasers. Also, several houses in Williamsburgh for sale on the same terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, &c.—FOR SALE OR to let, the large and valuable Foundry at Sing Sing, with extensive buildings, including steam-engine with boiler, fixtures, &c., all in good order, located on the Hudson River Railroad, near the dépôt. Will be sold at a bargain or rented low to a responsible tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or JAMES W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—IN VANDERBILT-AV., BROOKLYN, first house north of Atlantic, a pleasant cottage, well finished, gas, marble mantels and range, very convenient, having two lines of railroads within a block; price $6,000, half on mortgage; might exchange for a small place in New-Jersey. Apply to J. L. STEELE, No. 53 Warren-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Lot 20x100, house 20x50, first-class three-story brick, high brown-stone basement, finished in elegant style; Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c., in complete order, and pleasant situation. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. LEET, No. 251 Broadway, or No. 260 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 122 East 32d-st., 18.9x50 feet; lot half the block; in excellent order and fine neighborhood; has all the modern improvements; very convenient to cars and stages; price low and terms very easy. Inquire on the premises, between 11 and 4 o'clock, or of H. J. F. HAWS, Bank State of New-York.

FOR SALE—$6,500—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house, and 16 years lease of lot, No. 89 East Broadway, Rutgers lease, with covenant for renewal. House 25x50, lot 25x96. Ground rent only $170. Has bath-room, gas, range, &c., and will rent readily for $1,000. Apply to E. BROWN, No. 191 Fulton-st., or W. R. WOOD, No. 208 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AT ADAMSVILLE, A FEW MINUTES' walk from Fordham dépôt, the plot of land known as No. 10, containing about one acre, beautifully located, fronting on three of the principal streets, viz.: Fordham and Madison avs., and the first street south of the Kingsbridge Road. Price $1,000, cash. Address A., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 40x45, WITH STABLE AND 8 lots, corner of Gates and Franklin avs., Brooklyn; house with modern improvements; grounds planted with trees and shrubbery. E. B. SMITH, No. 284 Pearl-st., over Market Bank, New-York; FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN-built three story brown-stone dwelling-house, with two lots of ground, together with a stable, on 84th-st., near 9th-av., within one block of Central Park. It will be sold on favorable terms, or let to a good tenant; possession given immediately. Apply to WM. D. MALTBIE, No. 122 Pearl-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MODERATE-SIZED house, (lot 25x98,) No. 50 West 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. The house has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. For price and permit to see the house apply to the owner, No. 33 Pine-st., office No. 6, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of

J. W. FIELDER.

FOR SALE—A NEW SMALL HOUSE, TWO STORIES, attic and under cellar, with all the modern improvements; neighborhood good; lot 100 feet deep; built in the best manner, just finished; first house east of 2d-av. on 52d-st., south side. Inquire on the premises. Price $4,600. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, LEXINGTON-av., southeast corner 39th-st., No. 103, a three-story brown stone front house, 24x60 feet, lot 80 feet, replete with the modern improvements and first-class finish. Inquire on the premises. Also, two brown-stone front houses on 39th-st.

FOR SALE—THE STORE AND LOT NO. 97 LAURENS-st., together with the business—being an old established feed business; this is an opportunity that seldom offers to any person wishing to engage in the business. Terms made known by calling upon GILMAN & CONOVER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 49 EAST 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs., a first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, parlor doors, and stairs, black walnut; front blinds, mahogany; size, 21x55 feet. Inquire on the premises of Hamilton & Ryer.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE COTTAGE house and full lot No. 47 East 38th-st., midway between Madison and 4th avs., one of the best locations in the City. The house has recently been put in perfect order, and can be seen from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE AND SIX LOTS, WITH CARRIAGE-house, for sale 45 minutes from Chambers-st., at Carmansville; contains gas, hot and cold water; grounds laid out; fine view of the river, five minutes' walk from dépôt; 12 trains a day; terms easy. Apply to W. [illegible] SILLIMAN, Broadway, corner 28th-st.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL 3-STORY BRICK COTTAGE house, No. 228 9th-st., size of house about 17 by 40, lot 25x98, and replete with every modern improvement. Price $6,000. Apply to W. L. CORTELYOU, No. 124 Bowery, corner Grand-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON GRAMERCY-PARK, NO. 100 East 21st-st., the brown-stone English basement house now occupied by the subscriber, being 20 feet by 60 feet. The property is in the very best order. Two-thirds the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Possession may be had before May 1. Also, the house adjoining, No. 102, on the same terms. Possession may be had at once. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, 490 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IN TREMONT, Westchester County, eleven miles from the City Hall on the Harlem Railroad, a well-built two-story house with basement and attic, also wing attached. Lot 100x120 feet, situated on Madison-av., near 11th-st. Only five minutes walk from the dépôt. For full particulars, inquire of HALL BROTHERS, No. 126 6th-av., or of C. C. WALLACE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY, BROWN stone-front house, No. 56 St. Marks-place, containing all modern improvements, built in the most substantial manner, and in perfect repair. Lot 25 by 100 feet deep. House 25 by 60 feet. Terms easy; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises. Can be seen from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment house in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,000; half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 92 WEST 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; one of the pleasantest blocks in New York; house in perfect order; modern improvements; beautiful gas fixtures; lot (including court-yard in front,) 103 feet deep. Inquire as above, from 3 to 6 P. M. J. B. MILLER.

FOR SALE—A NEAT BASEMENT AND FOUR-story house in 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; house 20x53 feet; lot half the block; containing all the modern improvements. Also, one in 37th-st., near Madison-av., 25x60. For terms, inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKlyn. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—FIRST-class house, four-story, brown-stone, 25x65, lot 100. Also an elegant house on Madison-av. and one on Lexington-av. For particulars, and permit to see them, apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and basement house, with tea room extension, gas, and other conveniences, No. 104 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av. cars; 15 minutes from Wall-st.

JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 46 PORTLAND-av., Brooklyn, three-story brick house, 20 by 40, and full lot; gas, &c. Possession may be had before May 1. It is near Fulton-av. Railroad. Apply to

JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—HOUSES AND lots Nos. 11 and 13 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. Each house 25 by about 50 feet, with rear building. Each lot 25x125 feet. Terms to suit purchaser.

JOHN L. SUTHERLAND.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS three-story high stoop brick house, No. 185 Dean-st., four doors from Bond; 22 by 100; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of E. B. WESTON, No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank, or on the premises.

A GRASS OR DAIRY FARM, 210 ACRES, seven miles from Hoboken by Macadamized road. Price $11,000, terms to suit. Land level, no rocks or stones. Apply to the owner, Mr. POST, No. 15 Perry-st.

AT NEW ROCHELLE, A COUNTRY SEAT, about 25 acres, plenty of fruit, good house and barn, a few rods east of station. Cheap, terms easy. Apply to the owner, Mr. POST, No. 15 Perry-st.

FOR SALE.—FULL LOT AND FINE THREE-story house, all modern improvements: two-thirds on mortgage, balance cash or mortgage on other property. No. 407 4th-st., Albion place. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—$1,750, $2,300, $4,500—COTTAGES IN Brooklyn, located near Railroad lines, at above prices; have gas fixtures, and water in the yard of each; one has two lots in garden. Apply to

JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 438 FOURTH-st., house three stories, with basement and sub-cellar, and modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP and basement house, with modern improvements, and in good order, No. 55 West 28th-st. Apply within; can be seen from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—SIXTEEN LOTS, situated on 11th-av between 26th and 27th sts. Apply on the premises. D. S HALSTEAD & CO.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON THE lower part of 5th-av., lot 27x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy; has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars, apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 6th-av. Railroad; T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises. P. S. HOES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE WEST BANK OF THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—The house and all the out-buildings are of stone, well and thoroughly built, with between six and seven acres of land, well laid out, and containing the choicest varieties of fruit of all kinds, deciduous and evergreen trees. The site is one of the best on the Hudson, commanding the Pass, the Mountain, Newburgh Bay, and a grand sweep of the finest scenery in the country. The estate combines everything for an elegant residence. It has been occupied about a year, and will be sold furnished, together with horses, carriages, &c. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN MORRISANIA, A NEAT AND convenient two-story and attic frame house, pleasantly located on Washington-av., about five minutes' walk from the dépôt. The place is in good order, with sufficient land for a garden, and has a choice assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, grape vines, currants, gooseberry and raspberry bushes; a superior well of water, but a few steps from the back door, good cistern and soft water brought into the kitchen. The house contains 8 rooms with good cellar and attic, has good closets and is in thorough repair throughout. This property will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply to Mr. THOMAS, No. 13 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the dépôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to

THOS B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

CANANDAIGUA, NEW-YORK.—THE PRIvate residence of Isaac Pierson, deceased, situated on Main-st. in the beautiful village of Canandaigua, New York, is now offered for sale. The house is large, having four fine rooms on each floor, with suitable back buildings. There are about ten acres of land connected with it, embracing a good orchard and garden. Its location is one of the most desirable in the village. Any further information can be obtained by applying personally, or by letter, to GIDEON GRANGER, Canandaigua, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—THE LATE residence of John C. Smith, deceased; the house and buildings are modern, and have gas, furnace, cooking-range, &c.; the place is in complete order, has fine garden, a well of superior water, and is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and within a few minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt. Will be sold low. Apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or O. P. LEECH, Jamaica.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—One hour's ride from New York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, a half a mile from the Mamaroneck Dépôt; there are about 2 or 3 acres of land handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, &c., and well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Tubby Hook, on the Hudson River, between 210th and 211th sts., three minutes' walk from the dépôt. House large and convenient, with water, gas, &c.; grounds containing two and three-fifths acres, in terraces, lawns, &c. For particulars apply to A. R. VAN NEST, No. 50 Warren-st., or WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 94 Front-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—2½ MILES FROM the dépôt, an elegant Italian villa, with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and furnished with all the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the dépôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE two-story brick house and barn, and one acre of land stocked with fruit trees; 8 minutes' walk from the Railroad dépôt, Fishkill. Apply to Mr. J. TAYLOR Fishkill Landing, or address Box No. 340 Post-office, Yonkers, N. Y.

COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A GENteel village residence, in perfect order, and farm of 30 acres choice fruit, &c., very low, to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—FROM 20 TO 50 acres of good land, in a healthy location, with comfortable dwelling, &c., at a moderate price, on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey preferred. Address Box No. 124, Jersey City Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIrable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, at the premises, near the dépôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—One of the finest residences in the Valley of Connecticut. The house, which is new, is strictly first-class in its construction and finish, and replete with all the modern conveniences. The property, embracing six acres of ground, is centrally located in the village, fronting on three streets, and commanding a fine panoramic view of the valley and surrounding country. The scenery is unsurpassed. This opportunity is worthy of the attention of those who are desirous of retiring from city life. Apply to WM. B. HATCH, No. 229 Broadway, New-York, or address P. O., Box No. 174, Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country seat, situated at the Old Bridge, Bergen County, N. J., on the east side of the Hackensack River, fifteen miles from Hoboken, containing 25 acres of land, with a large two-story house and kitchen in good order, containing 20 rooms; is well calculated for a boarding-house; good out-buildings, and is well supplied with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; vessels loading and unloading at the docks, where business has been done for the last century with a good run of customers; good fishing near the house, and stages run past the door daily to connect with the Northern Railroad. The place will be sold on easy terms, or will be let, the whole or part, to suit accommodation. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN C. DEMAREST; or of JASPER DEMAREST, 109 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A FEW YEARS, at New-Rochelle, near the Neptune House, a beautiful country seat; the house containing 12 rooms, is delightfully situated immediately upon, and commands fine views of, the Sound; the grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and stocked with fruit. Also, a coach-house, stable and bathing-house. Within 15 minutes of the cars, three minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City; rent $600. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—THE DWELLING-house and grounds situate on North Broadway and Glenwood-av., with either one or two acres of land, on which there is an abundance of fine old shade trees, so necessary to the comfort of a country residence. The house is large, the location a fine one, and the view down the river unsurpassed for beauty. Apply to HENRY ANSTICE, No. 25 Nassau-st., or at Yonkers adjoining the premises.

FOR SALE—IN EAST MORRISANIA, A BASEment and two-story house and one acre of ground; the house contains 11 rooms, built in a good manner for the owner's use; carriage-house and a good well of water; yard ornamented with fruit trees, and a fine view of the surrounding country; will be sold cheap. For terms inquire at Lawrence Moulding Mill, 2d-av. and 53d-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—One acre fronting on three streets, in the beautiful village of Fordham, only twelve miles from the City Hall. House 40x34, and extension, with modern improvements; grounds handsomely embellished. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William-st., or to DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., Nos. 9 Nassau-st. and 13 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND GARDEN, AT Orange, New Jersey, pleasantly situated, $3,200; ditto on mountain side, $10,000; ditto in Llewellyn Park, $8,000. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, 167 Broadway.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO HOUSES, one entirely new, with about one acre of ground, suitable for small families, and convenient to dépôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let, Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET.—THE CHEAPEST HOUSES IN THE CITY.—From 1st May, 2 of that fine block of houses foot of Murray Hill in 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Nos. 623 and 625. They are brick fronts, 3 stories high, with brown-stone basements, high stoops, counter cellars, sandy and dry; replete with every convenience of the best modern houses, such as saloon parlors and dining-rooms, with statuary marble mantels, marble mantels throughout; also, baths, copper boilers and range. Rent only $600. These houses are built about 3 years, and will be put in perfect order, painted, &c., to a good tenant. Merchants or others doing business on the east side of Peck-slip, or other parts of the City, will find no inconvenience, as the 2d-av. cars pass every 3 or 4 minutes, and 3d-av. every 2 minutes from Astor House to 37th or 38th sts. Apply at the residence of the owner, No. 141 West 11th-st., 2d house west of 6th-av., from 2 to 4 or from 6 to 9 P. M.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 1 BOND-STREET, for business purposes.
Large house, 50x50, No. 66 Hammond-st.
Three-story house, No. 298 West 14th-st.
House, with stable, &c., No. 7 Bond-st.
Modern house, with stable, No. 165 Lexington-av., cor. 31st-st.
Small modern house, No. 105 East 27th-st.
Small modern house, No. 141 East 50th-st.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS FREEstone front house in South Brooklyn, for two years from May next; it is handsomely furnished and in perfect order, and will be rented at a fair price to a responsible family who will pay promptly and take proper care of the premises. Address HOME, Box No. 4,055 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL STORES.—THE stores Nos. 100, 102 and 104 Spring-st., 66 feet 8 in. front by 66 feet deep; excellent basements under the whole; all connected by large arches; four large vaults in front; very desirable premises for a house doing a large business. Will be leased for three years from the 1st of May next. Apply to the occupants.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brick dwelling, with saloon parlors and extension, gas, bath, water closets, wash tubs, range, Ridgewood water, &c., No. 42 President-st. Rent $350. Apply at Arctic Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms, with gas, to a small, quiet family of two or three grown persons; location desirable. To a good tenant would be let low. Possession May 1. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS FROM MIDDLE OF April, a completely furnished three-story house in 21st-st. To a desirable tenant it will be rented at a low price. It will not be let except to a private family without children. For further particulars address Box No. 1,088 Post-office.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—AT HUNTER'S Point, L. I., opposite 45th-st., East River, New-York, a large brick building, 16 lots of ground, out-buildings and water privilege; suitable for an iron foundry or any other manufacturing purposes. Inquire of P. ROLLHAUS, No. 250 Water-st., New-York.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE—The dwelling part of the building No. 747 Broadway. There is a large back building covering the whole lot, and the premises are very desirable for a large millinery, lace, or other business purposes, connected with a residence for a family.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, THE premises known as Pewter Mug, situated in Frankfort-st., in rear of Tammany Hall, 28 feet front and rear by 114 feet deep. For particulars, apply to M. E. COWN, No. 263 Henry-st., or JAS. H. THORNE, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BUILDING NO. 125 Mercer-st. Good location for a hotel or light manufacturing business. Rent low to a good tenant and possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A FACTORY 46 BY 100, FOUR STORIES and cellar, well lighted, formerly used for a pianoforte factory, situated at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.; will lease for a term of years. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH three lots of ground, corner of De Kalb and Throop avs., Brooklyn; has finished attic and gas; rent, $350. Apply to WILLIAM NELSON & SONS, No. 66 South-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Brokers, Lawyers, Jewellers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLEY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM 60x60 feet; and, also, smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to

GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO LET—THE LARGE STABLE IN TWENTIETH-st., between 1st and 2d avs., suitable for livery purposes. Will be leased for a term of years. For further particulars apply to JOHN FOSTER, 149 East 18th-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 61 BROADWAY, FIRST floor, basement, cellar and sub-cellar, 42x200 feet. Possession 1st May. Apply to

HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 157 PEARL-st., next to the corner of Wall. Possession 1st May. Apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—FOUR LOFTS OF THE MARBLE-front building No. 89 Beekman st., fronting on Cliff and Beekman. Apply at RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, on the first floor.

TO LET—THE TWO COMMODIOUS STORES, Nos. 330 and 332 Washington-st., suitable for wholesale grocers. Apply to JOHNSON & LAZARUS, No. 110 Front-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF STORE NO. 56 BEEKman-st.; offices in store No. 110 Pearl-st., corner of Old Slip. JOHN W. TOWT.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY brick store, No. 11 Water-st. Apply to E. S. JAQUES, No. 115 Nassau st., Room No. 12.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 29 DEPYSTER-ST., between Front and South. Apply to H. AIKMAN, No. 89 Pine-st.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF THE WHITE MARble building No. 145 Fulton-st., near Broadway, Apply on the premises.

TO JEWELERS AND PENCIL-CASE MAKERS, who may want a good factory, with steam power. Those are the finest shops in town, situated at No. 97 Cliff-st. Apply to the jeweler on third floor.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; large rooms, and engine 1,000 horse power. Also, large lot of machinists' tools for sale.

STORE TO LET—NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET, OCcupied for leather and findings for the last five years. Also, workshops in the rear to let. Inquire in the office of the type foundry of P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT YORKVILLE, THE THREE-STORY and basement brick house, high stoop, hot and cold water, bath, gas and all the modern improvements. First house west of 3d-av., north side of 81st st., with an adjoining lot and stable if desired. Possession 1st of May. Apply to GEO. MARINER, No. 234 South-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, the three-story attic house No. 66 West 12th-st., with all the modern improvements, including mirrors and chandeliers; also, house No. 60 West 12th-st.; possession of the last immediately; boarding-house keepers need not apply; inquire at No. 67 East 19th-st. They will be put in complete order for responsible tenants.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A BEAUtiful house, splendidly located opposite Madison-square, fronting 5th-av. and 25th-st., extending through to Broadway, known as Worth House. Inquire at No. 194 5th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW THREE-STORY house, with all the modern improvements, situated in 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and near Broadway; size 17 by 50; rent $700 per annum. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 106 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The four story building No. 11 Park-row. The premises will be altered to suit a good and responsible tenant. Apply to Messrs. LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, No. 133 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NEW FOUR-STORY FIRST-CLASS English basement dwelling-house, No. 201½ West 18th-st., with all the modern improvements, front and rear stairways. For particulars inquire at No. 58 Broadway.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West st., and 13th av., with bulkhead and water front on the Hudson River to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LEASE—THE SECOND FLOOR SOUTH-west corner of Broadway and 12th-st.; 4-story house No 48 12th-st., 160 feet west of Broadway; stores Nos. 50 and 54 12th-st. Also rooms fronting Broadway. Spacious entrances. JOHN S. KELSO, 62 William-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 30 FRANKFORT-ST., 90 feet deep; might be used for mechanical business. Apply to E. O. JENKINS, at No. 26 Frankfort st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER ON Canal st., near Broadway, to let by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

WANTED—THE AGENCY FOR LETTING AND leasing of good dwelling-houses and stores. None but good property taken. References given. C. J. SANDS, No. 166 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A FAMILY CONSISTING OF THREE grown persons is desirous of renting a small house, or cottage, in or near the City, or would rent part of a house adapted for two families, or make arrangements to board with a private family having more room than they wish to occupy; a comfortable home being all that is desired. Any parties wishing to make either of these arrangements will receive a prompt reply by addressing H. N. W., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—BY A SMALL family; house to be of moderate size, say 25 by 50 feet, and three stories high, with all the modern improvements; location to be between 14th and 20th sts., and 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 2,148 Post-office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, HAVING NO children, wish comfortable furnished rooms, without meals, with a private family, in the vicinity of Bleecker and Prince sts., near Broadway. Address, stating terms, T. M. E., Box No. 119 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

YONKERS, OR ON THE NORTH RIVER, NEARER NEW-YORK.—Wanted to rent a good house and grounds, suitable for a Winter residence. Address, with description, D., Box No. 107 *Times* Office. Must be roomy.

FARMS.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT AT STRATFORD, CONN.—For sale on Long Island Sound, midway between Stratford and Bridgport, a farm and country seat of great beauty, containing 225 acres, most of which is highly cultivated. Buildings, including mansion, &c., are commodious and numerous. A fine brook, from springs, runs through the place, and the entire farm is well watered; location very desirable; views of the Sound extensive. The place is well worthy the attention of parties looking for a country residence, easy of access, and in a congenial and healthful neighborhood. Terms, one-half cash, one-half on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-street.

FOR SALE.—1,000 ACRES OF FARMING LAND, with house and barn, for sale on Long Island, having a half mile front on the Long Island Railroad, possessing peculiar advantages for the cultivation of grass and grain. A portion of it well adapted to the growth of cranberries. Water abundant and pure; 64 miles distant from New-York. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR RAHWAY CITY, N. J.—Forty acres good land, on which is a good two-story brick house, 40 feet square; a delightful situation. Would exchange for good City property. Inquire of M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or WM. H. JAQUES, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—30 miles from Brooklyn, of 30 acres; also, six lots at Green Point. The above will be sold low or exchanged for improved City property or for a large farm near the City. Inquire at No. 321 Grand st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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TO TEACHERS—WANTED, A PARTNER IN an established boarding-school for young gentlemen near the City. He must be a gentleman of good address, a good disciplinarian, a graduate of an American college; of a Christian or moral character; or, if preferred, would dispose of the entire interest in the institution. A line addressed to BOARDING-SCHOOL, Box No. 111 *Times* Office, with real name, qualifications, experience, reference, &c., will be confidentially treated.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS WILL preach during the remainder of the present week at the following places:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., at 7½ o'clock, (Dr. McClintock's.)

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at Oliver-st. Baptist Church, near Chatham-square, at 7½ o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at Rev. Dr. Hatfield's Presbyterian Church, 9th-av., corner of 31st-st., at 7½ o'clock.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 25, at the Lexington-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., (Rev. Dr. Hague's,) at 4 o'clock.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE JOHN-ST. Daily Union Prayer meeting, which was commenced Feb. 22, 1858, will be held on WEDNESDAY next, 22d inst., at 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. A brief history of the origin and progress of the meeting will be given, and an opportunity afforded to speak of personal blessings received, and of signal answers to prayers which have come under the observation of those who have presented requests to the meetings in behalf of others. Ministers and members of all denominations are invited to be present, and whosoever will let them come.

NOTICE.—SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF THE War of 1812 will meet at the Mercer House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., in full uniform, at 12 o'clock M., precisely, to celebrate the birthday of the Father of our Country, Gen. George Washington, with the United Americans, at the Cooper Institute, by invitation. All our brother Veterans, in this City and adjacent counties, are invited to meet with us. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFFE, Adjutant.

A. P. A.—THE VARIOUS LODGES INTENDing to celebrate the Immortal Washington's Birthday, will meet on the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., at Union-square, right resting on 4th-av., under G. Marshal J. Heron, and in procession will pass through 14th-st., 7th-av., 23d-st., 1st-av., 10th-st., 3d-av., Bowery, Chatham-st., the Park, Broadway, Canal-st., Hudson-st., 8th-av., 14th-st., to Union-square, and be dismissed.
ALEX. PEARSON, Chairman,
JOHN REID, Secretary, Of Com. of Arrang'ts.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS WILL preach THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Burchard's) on 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Seats free for all. Young men are specially invited. The services of this devoted young preacher for the remainder of the week will be announced in the daily papers of Wednesday.

NEW-YORK CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Rev. CHAS. SHELLING will deliver the Seventh Lecture of the course on THURSDAY EVENING next, Feb. 23, at Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Subject—*Work and Recreation*. Doors open at 7; lecture at 8. Admission 25 cents.
S. GRISWOLD, Chairman of Lecture Com.
A. F. DOW, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE WASHINGTON ICE COMPANY are hereby notified that a special meeting of the Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY next, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of revising the By-Laws of the Company.
By order JOHN H. VAN ETTEN, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

HARMONIUM CLUB.

The regular meeting night of the above Club falling on Washington's Birthday, the members are particularly requested to meet early.

N. B.—All dues must be paid up this evening, in order that the Committee may be enabled to arrange for the Dinner, which takes place this day week.
By Order of the Secretary.

IF MR. JOHN SEXTON, THE PATENTEE of a quartz-boring machine, will send his address to No. 118 West 39th-st., he will much oblige a party interested in success of same. E. J. H.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MONS. DUPONT, from Montilimany, in Dauphiné, France, who came to this country with Lafayette. Address NIECE, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

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SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

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